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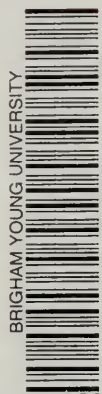
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ANNALS OF WINDSOR,

ETC., ETC.





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NORDEN'S MAP OF WINDSOR FOREST.

(From the Hist. MSS. N^o 3749)

ANNALS OF WINDSOR,

BEING

A HISTORY OF THE CASTLE AND TOWN;

WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF

ETON

AND PLACES ADJACENT.

BY

ROBERT RICHARD TIGHE, ESQ.,

AND

JAMES EDWARD DAVIS, ESQ.,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

VOL. II.



LONDON:

LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, LONGMANS, AND ROBERTS.

MDCCCLVIII.



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ANNALS OF WINDSOR,

&c.

CHAPTER I.

NORDEN'S SURVEY OF THE HONOR OF WINDSOR.

Norden employed by James the First to make a Survey of the Honor of Windsor—His View of Windsor Castle described—Map of the Forest; of the Little Park; of the Great Park; and of the Moat Park—Stowe's Description of Windsor.

BEFORE proceeding with the narrative of events connected with Windsor in the reign of James the First, it will be a convenient course to give some account of Norden's survey of "The Honor of Windsor," made at the commencement of the seventeenth century, and to describe his View of the Castle and Plan of the Little Park, forming the illustrations prefixed to the previous and to the present volume.

In the early part of the reign of James the First, John Norden, the celebrated topographer,¹ was employed by the king to survey "the Honor of Windsor," and a folio volume of plans and descriptions was the result.

Norden appears to have received two hundred pounds for the execution of this task, as the payment of that sum to him is inserted among the "free gifts" of James the First in the year 1608-9.²

¹ For an account of Norden, see Chalmers' 'Biographical Dictionary,' and the authorities there cited.

² Issue Roll, 1607; Nichols' 'Progresses of James the First,' vol. ii, p. 247.

This interesting volume is preserved among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum,¹ and is thus entitled :

“ A description of the Honor of Windesor, namelie of the Castle, Foreste, Walkes, Parkes, Rayles, Lodges, Townes, Parishes, Hamletts, Howses of Note, Woodes, Riuers, Rills, Brookes, Bridges, Hills, Highwaies, and all other things memorable within or belonging unto the saide Honor, and the Liberties of the same, lyng within and extending into the Counties of Barke, Surrey and Buckingham, Taken and Performed by the perambulatioⁿ view and deliniation of John Norden, in Anno 1607.

“ Suavis post laborem finis.”

It is dedicated to the king in the following terms :

“ To the most Mightie and Magnificent Prince, James by Divine Grace, Kinge of Great Britane France and Ireland, and of all the Iles and Seas adjacent ; sole Emperour, principal maintainer of the most true Christian religion ; youre Majesties loyall poore subject, John Norden most humbli exhibiteth theis his imposed labors of the description of your Ma^s Castle, and Honor of Windesore, and the principall perticulars belonging to the same.”

The work contains a bird's-eye view of the castle, a map of the forest, and fifteen maps or plans of the parks and “ rayles” lying within it ; the whole drawn upon vellum and beautifully coloured, and having accompanying descriptions.

The following is “ A Catalogue of the Tables or Mappes as they are placed in this booke :”

“ In Barksh.	{	The Castle, table 1.
		The Foreste with the severall walkes, tab. 2.
		Litle Parke, table 3.
		Greate Parke, table 4.
		Moate Parke, table 5.
		Sunning hill Parke, table 6.
		Follie John Parke, table 7.
		Easthamsted Parke, table 8.
		Swinley Rayles, table 9.
		Bigshott and Crambourne Rayles, table 10.

¹ Harl. MSS., No. 3749.

“ In Surrey { Guldeforde Parke, table 11.
 { Hentie Parke, table 12.
 { Woking Parke, table 13.
 { Byflete Parke, table 14.
 { Bagshott Parke, table 15.

“ In Buck. { Langley Parke, table 16.
 { Ditton Parke, table 17.

13 Parkes¹
 3 Rayles.”

An exact facsimile of Norden's view of the castle will be found at the commencement of the first volume; and a copy, made with the same accuracy, of the map or plan of the Little Park is inserted in this volume. The map of the forest will be given in a subsequent part of the work.

NORDEN'S VIEW OF WINDSOR CASTLE.

To the view of the castle Norden appends the following account :

“ TABLE I.

“ In this table is contained an ample and trew description of your Ma^{ties} Castle of Windesor, the Chappell, and of all other material thinges therof As farr as by a topographically deliniation can be expressed.

“ It seemeth that, before this Castle came to it full perfection of beautie and strength, it belonged to the Abbot of Westminster with whom Will^m the Conqueror exchanged for other thinges, as appeareth by the wordes of a Charter therof made viz. *Cum consensu et favore venerabilis Abbatis Wesmonasterii conventionem feci de regia possessione Windlesora quod locus ille utilis et comodus visus est propter contiguam aquam, et silvam venatibus aptam. Et alia plura quæ inibi sunt Regibus comoda, imo regiæ prehendationi aptus existit, pro qua Wokendune et Feringes concessi, &c.*

¹ Stowe, in reference to Windsor Castle, speaks of “the pleasant pastime arising out of the Forest, Chace, and fourteene Parkes that waite upon it.” (‘Annals,’ p. 143, edit. 1631.)

“ In this place Edw. 3. was borne who increased and beautefied the buildings, and fortetied the same with towres and deepe drye ditches.

“ John Kinge of France, and Davide King of Scotlande being vanquished by the same Edw. were Prisoners in this Place.

“ This Castle is divided (as it were) into two partes, wherof the upper parte belongeth onlie to your Ma^{tie} and the lower for the moste part to the ecclesiasticall governors and Almes Knightes. In which lower parte is that beautifull Chappell consecrate to S^t Marie the Virgine and to S^t George by Kinge Edw. 4.

“ In this Chappell is usuallie solempnized the indowment of the worthie Nobles, with the dignitie of The Order of the Garter founded by Edw. 3. and as some thincke by Richard 1.

“ There belong unto this chappell a Deane and 12 Prebendes.

“ Ther are also 12 Poore Knightes or Soldiers, for so are they, or owghte to be by the institution which intitles Milites Soldiers or Knightes for the title of Knighte is the approbation of a deserving Soldiere.

“ Also within this castle is a rounde towre called Winchester towre costelie rayzed upon an artificial mount verie auntient.

“ Ther belong unto the libertie of this Castle sundrie Bayliwicks lyinge within severall Shires. The seaven Hundredes of Cookeham et Braye And the hundred of Sunninge within Barkshire. The Mannors of Upton and Burneham The Mannors of Wreadesbery and Langley Maries, The Manor of Datchet, The Manor of Farneham Royall The Manor of Eaton within Buckinghamshire The Hundredes of Oking The Libertie of Oking and the Hundred of Godley within Surrey Together also with theis Foraine liberties Namelie, The Libertie of The La: Elizabeth Piriam of the Hundred of Wargrave. The Libertie of Sir Henrie Nevell, of his Hundred of Wargrave The Libertie of the Manor of Bustlisham within Barkshire The libertie of Andrew Windesore Esq. of his Manor of Eaton. The Libertie of S^r Edw. Cooke Lorde Cheife Justice of the Com^{on} Pleas of his Manor of Stoke Poges within Buckinghamshire. All theis are liable to the Castle warrantes. Though for want of Due exequation some of them begin to be denied and the warrantes disobayd. The true Limites and boundes beinge also nere worne out of knowlege. And will shortlie be worne out of mind without meanes of reformation.”

To any one acquainted with the present state of the castle it will be evident that, although the change in the internal arrangements since the reign of James the First has been considerable, yet the space enclosed within its walls was precisely the same at

the date of Norden's survey as at present. No material change in this respect has occurred since the middle of the fourteenth century, when the castle and its walls were extended by Edward the Third to their present limits, and the whole building assumed the general character that it has since retained.¹ In Norden's view it is seen to consist of three principal divisions or portions: first, the upper or inner ward, comprising the residence of the sovereign and St. George's Hall; secondly, the keep, in the centre; and thirdly, the lower ward, including St. George's Chapel, the residences of the dean and canons, and the habitations of the Poor Knights. Commencing with the upper ward, on the left hand side of the plan, the range of buildings on the north side, or that nearest to and facing the spectator, marked with the letter B, were the "pryvie lodgings," containing, as the term denotes, the private apartments of the sovereign, including his "halls, chambers, studies, wardrobes, and galleries, with his stoves, baths, and banqueting-houses, and mainly, that great hall where St. George's feast is kept and celebrated, being in length seventy eight paces and in breadth twenty, with his private chapel, which is of no less beauty than fine workmanship."² The space between "the hall" and the outer range of apartments on the north was not, as now, roofed in and occupied by a series of chambers, but consisted of two small open courts, separated by a building connecting the body of St. George's Hall with the privy lodgings, where the present "state ball room" is situated. There was also a third court westward of St. George's Hall. The last-named we find at subsequent periods called "Brick Court," the centre one "Horn Court,"³ and that at the east end "Kitchen Court." These courts remained until the alterations in the reign of George the Fourth. St. George's Hall was lighted by two lanthorns and a series of dormant windows in the roof. The exact position of the private chapel at this time does not appear. In the middle of the eighteenth century it was

¹ See *ante*, Vol. I, p. 164.

² Stowe MS., *post*, p. 44.

³ So called from a remarkably large pair of stag's horns taken in the forest and placed in this court. (Pote, p. 426.)

at the west end of St. George's Hall.¹ Her present Majesty's private chapel occupies a spot near the angle formed in Norden's map by the buildings at the east end of the hall, denoted by the letter D, and which occupied part of the east side of the upper ward. If the latter supposition be correct, the chapel stood nearly on the same spot as Her present Majesty's private chapel. A "gallery" (A of the plan) extended along the part of the buildings known as Queen Elizabeth's, situated over the entrance to the north terrace (and now denoted by the initials "E. R.," and the date 1533, on the external wall over the archway). This gallery was apparently lighted by large windows, and connected the privy lodgings with "the Inner Gate."

Two stairs or sets of steps, with hand-railing, led from the privy lodgings to "the Tarras," which is "borne up and sustained by arches and buttresses of stone and timber laid breast high."² This terrace was formed by Queen Elizabeth.³ It appears to have been divided into two portions; the one extending from the park westward, over the castle ditch by means of "the Tarras Bridge" (C), to an angle in the terrace wall, where a wall intervenes and cuts this part of the terrace from that lying under "the Gallerye," and extending westward to "the Deanes Tarras or grenewalke."

Beyond "the Tarras Bridge," on the east end of the terrace (on the left hand of the plan, near the lower corner), and almost close to a small octagon tower, there is a covered doorway through paling having a serrated edge, and leading into the Little Park at the edge of the "Castle Ditch," and where two paths converge. This appears to have been the private access to the Little Park from the castle, and is probably the same as that mentioned in the postscript of a letter from Richard Pace to Cardinal Wolsey, dated the 13th of November, 1521, respecting the application of the latter to Henry the Eighth for his appointment as Abbot of St. Albans on the death of Abbot Ramrige:

"Post scripta. I have recevidde your Graces [Lettres] wretyn wyth your owne hande the xij day off this instant monyth, touchynge

¹ See the plan in Pote's 'History of Windsor Castle' and Lysons' 'Magna Brit.'

² Stowe MS., *post*, p. 44.

³ See *ante*, Vol. I, p. 639.

the Monasterye of S. Albans. And afre I hadde perusydde and diligently debatidde wyth myselfe the contentes of the same, I went straight to the Kyngis Grace wyth your Graces lettres to hym directydde in the same matier. And I founde him re[dy] to go owte a shotynge. And yett that notwithstandynge hys Grace recevidde [from] me the sayde lettres: ande as itt [chanced] happely comandydde me to go downe wyth him by hys secrete way unto the Parke, wherby I hadde as goode co[m]oditie as I couith desyre to aduance your Grace's petition as muche as the case [requir]ydde," &c.¹

Returning to the interior of the castle, an archway is represented under the building at the east end of St. George's Hall, leading into the inner or great quadrangular court of the upper ward, in form and extent not very materially differing from the present court. It is described as "one hundred and forty-six paces in length, and one hundred and ninety-seven in breadth,"² and is represented in Norden's view as laid down with grass, but traversed by numerous gravel walks.

The range of buildings forming the east and south sides, and marked with the letter E, were the "Lodginges for the Howshold." The parts of the present structure corresponding to these contain the queen's private apartments, the offices and state apartments occupying the north side adjoining St. George's Hall. Thus a complete transposition has occurred in the internal arrangement of the castle since the period of Norden's survey.

The "fountaine" in the centre of the quadrangle, described as "a goodly great conduit,"³ the water of which is represented as ejected from the mouth of a dragon, was erected by Queen Mary. The water supplying it was conveyed in pipes from Blackmore Park, near Winkfield.⁴ This fountain has long since been removed, but "a deep well, and water engine of a very curious nature," was contrived in the reign of Charles the Second, under the statue of that king erected in the centre of the court by Tobias Rustat.⁵ The

¹ Cotton. MSS., Vitell. B IV, f. 197; Ellis' 'Original Letters,' 3d series, vol. i, p. 276.

² Stowe MS., *post*, p. 44.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ See *ante*, Vol. I, p. 599.

⁵ Pote's 'History of Windsor,' p. 38. See *post*, Reign of Charles the Second, account of Tobias Rustat's erection of this statue.

statue was removed to the western edge of the court in 1830, and an underground reservoir constructed in the centre, recently superseded, however, by the supply of water from Cranbourn.

The western side of the court was bounded by a wall, as at present, separating it from the "keep;" and adjoining this wall was the "tennis court," where Philip, Archduke of Austria and King of Castile, played during his visit to Henry the Seventh in 1506.¹

The communication with this court from the exterior was by two gateways. One on the south side, called the "Sowthe Porte," was on nearly the same spot where St. George's Gate now stands. This gate led by a bridge across the castle ditch towards the town. There was no private entrance for the sovereign corresponding to George the Fourth's Gateway between the York and Lancaster Towers. The other entrance was "the Inner Gate," now called the Norman Gate, connecting the lower and upper wards.

The principal communication from the court to the "privy lodgings" on the north side was not by means of the archway already mentioned eastward of St. George's Hall, but by a great gate at the west end of that building. In consequence of the point from which Norden's view is supposed to be seen, this gateway is not observable, but its position is denoted by numerous paths in the great court diverging from this point. In Hollar's bird's-eye view, made about sixty years after Norden's, this entrance is represented, and is described as the "Great Gate to the Kings Lodgings."

In the centre of the castle, and dividing the upper (or inner) ward from the lower, stands "the Keepe," with its surrounding *vallum* or ditch. This was doubtless the site of the first castle, erected by William the Conqueror, the original nearly circular form of which is retained in the St. George's Tower of the present age.² The interior buildings are represented as forming a quadrangle. The ascent to the keep was by a covered stairs on the

¹ See *ante*, Vol. I, p. 440.

² The tower is not a perfect circle, as is evident to the spectator approaching it from the south-west.

north, as at present.¹ The second private way, on the south side, from the Earl Marshal's Tower, near St. George's Gate, did not exist at the period of Norden's survey. It must, however, have been built not very long afterwards, as it is represented in Hollar's view before mentioned.

On the south-west side of the keep, and on the inside of the wall separating this part of the castle from the ditch, a number of houses or cottages are represented in Norden's view. The access to them was by a curiously constructed bridge over the hollow in the ground, which appears originally to have connected the moat of the keep with the ditch on the exterior of the castle walls. These buildings are described in Hollar's view as "the Wardrobe" and "Black Rods Lodgings."² There was no communication on this side of the keep, as at present, with St. George's Gate. The office of the clerk of the works at the present day is situated in this part of the castle; but the incongruous erections represented in Norden's view have been wholly removed.

A crescent or semicircular space, enclosed by a wall, is represented lying between "the Inner Gate" and Winchester Tower, and adjoining the outer north wall of the castle. The object may have been to protect the gunpowder kept there. In Hollar's view a sunk fence is described on the exterior of this crescent, and connected with the moat surrounding the keep, the roadway leading from the middle to the inner gate being carried over it by means of a drawbridge; but no trace of it is to be found in Norden's view.

This central part of the castle was separated from the lower ward by a brick wall, extending from the corner of Winchester Tower, and bounding the deanery, to the "middle gate," and by a stone wall on the other side, connecting the middle gate with the Lieutenant's Tower, or "Lodging." Over the middle gate was a square tower, guarding the approach from the lower ward to the

¹ By several early writers the keep has been confused with the Winchester Tower, which stands on the north side. Stowe, Norden, and (which is less surprising) Hentzner make this mistake. (See *ante*, Vol. I, p. 175.) Hentzner's error was pointed out by Horace Walpole.

² In the ground-plan of the castle prefixed to Pote's 'History of Windsor' (1749), this part of the moat surrounding the keep is called "the Black Rod Ditch."

interior of the castle. This tower appears to be identical with the "Gunnery Tower" in Hollar's view.

The principal feature in the lower ward is St. George's Chapel, or, as Norden terms it, "The Chappell of the Garter," which he has drawn with great care, as well as Henry the Eighth's Chapel at the east end. North of the chapel lie the cloisters, "Deanes Howse," and "Prebends lodgings," with "Well Court," in which is represented a draw-well. A wheel under a covered building is throwing water into a bucket. This well remained open, although probably out of use, down to about the year 1738, when, a drunken soldier having fallen into it, and been killed, it was immediately stopped up and paved over.¹

Although not marked on Norden's map, there was at this time another well in existence, at the north-east corner of St. George's Chapel, at the top of the steps going down into the upper part of the lower or minor canons' cloisters. This well was called "fons vicariorum," and appears to have been used down to the commencement of the eighteenth century.²

The present well near the north door of St. George's Chapel was not apparently in existence at the period of Norden's survey, for a dwelling house is represented on the spot.

Large tanks, supplied from the Tangier Mill at Eton, now occupy the centre of the space called in Norden's view the "Prebends Lodgings" and of the deans' cloisters. The cloisters and "Prebends Lodgings," distinguished in Norden's view from the irregular buildings adjacent by the leaden roofs, were erected in the reign of Edward the Fourth, at the time St. George's Chapel was rebuilt, under the superintendence of Richard Beauchamp, Bishop of Salisbury, who removed a number of houses and irregular buildings that stood in the way, especially on the east side of the old chapel. Between that period and the date of Norden's survey, buildings of probably an equally irregular character as their prede-

¹ Huggett, Sloane MSS., No. 4846, f. 119.

² Ibid., and No. 4847, f. 166. A prejudice exists against the water of the pump near St. George's Chapel, on account of its issuing from a bed of chalk and its supposed injurious qualities.

cessors were from time to time erected, and still remain, denoted in Norden's view by their red-coloured roofs.

"The Deanes Howse" represented in Norden's view was built in the reign of Henry the Seventh, when Dr. Christopher Urswick was dean. His arms are still preserved on the exterior of the walls, with this inscription—"Christofer Urswick, Decanus, 1500." The building has, however, undergone many alterations since that period, and subsequent to the date of Norden's survey, especially by Dr. Robinson (afterwards Bishop of London) and Dr. Booth, deans of the chapel, about the middle of the eighteenth century,¹ and still more recently in the reign of George the Fourth.²

At the west end of the chapel was the "Kewe," or "Horse-shoe Cloisters," apparently in much the same state as at present, but then occupied by the minor canons of St. George's Chapel, as Norden applies the term of "Petite Canons Lodgings" to this range of buildings. The houses are now principally inhabited by the lay vicars of the chapel. The geometrical flower-beds represented in Norden's view have been recently laid down in grass.

The "kewe" was built by Edward the Fourth. The semicircular form was, it is said, derived from a fetterlock, one of that king's royal badges; and, according to Ashmole, the building was commonly called by that name.³

A prolongation of these buildings eastward from the north side is also described by Norden as "Petite Canons Lodgings." They were apparently constructed at the same time with the kewe, but have been removed within the last few years, and catacombs or vaults excavated beneath the foundations.

From the point of junction of the last-mentioned "Petite Canons Lodgings" with the kewe, a long tiled building is represented by Norden (the roof coloured red), extending at right angles

¹ Pote's 'History of Windsor,' p. 123.

² It is to be hoped that at no very distant period the cloisters will be restored to their original state, and become an ornament instead of a great disfigurement to the chapel.

³ Ashmole's 'Order of the Garter,' p. 136. Leland, in describing Ewelme in Oxfordshire, says—"The Pratie Hospitale of poore men is hard joynid to the west ende of Ewelme Pariche Chirch: and much after the Building of the Vicars Houses at Windesore yn a circle." ('Itinerary,' vol. ii, f. 6.)

northward to the castle wall, east of the Bell Tower. This is the library of the dean and chapter.

Eastward of this building, and about half way between it and



The "New Commons."

the "Prebends Lodgings," is a somewhat similar structure, extending from the pathway on the north side of St. George's Chapel to the castle wall. This is the house called "the New Commons," erected by James Denton in 1519, as mentioned in

a previous part of the work.¹

Two small habitations are represented in Norden's view under the north side of St. George's Chapel. The one was built for the



The House built for Lord Hastings' Chantry Priest.

residence of the chantry priest of Lord Hastings, who was buried in the little chapel bearing his name, about the middle of the aisle on the north side of the choir. Lord Hastings founded this priest "to pray for his soul, the

souls of the lady Katherine his widow, and of Edward Lord Hastings his son, and Mary his wife after their death."² The ordination is dated the 21st of February, 18 Hen. VII.³ Over the door of the priest's dwelling were Lord Hastings' arms, surrounded by a Garter, cut in stone. Lord Hastings' priest probably inhabited the house close to the north door of St. George's Chapel.⁴

¹ See *ante*, Vol. I, p. 477. An engraving of the entrance into the New Commons, divested of the additional buildings alluded to in the text, is to be found in Hakewell's 'History of Windsor,' p. 105.

² Ashmole's 'Order of the Garter,' p. 150, citing the Denton Book.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Although the point is not of much importance, it may be stated that the reason for assigning this habitation rather than the other to Lord Hastings' priest is that, in the copy of Ashmole's 'Order of the Garter' in the Library of the Home Office, formerly belonging to John Gibbon the herald, there is in the margin a pen and ink representation of the gable end of this priest's house; and this sketch apparently corresponds better with the building near the door than with the other lower down. The cuts in the margin of the text, of the Priest's House and of the New Commons, are taken from Gibbon's copy of Ashmole.

In the other building adjoining the end of the "Petite Canons Lodgings" dwelt the priest of Charles Somerset, Lord Herbert, afterwards Earl of Worcester, who was buried in St. Mary's Chapel, at the south side of the west end of the chapel. The Earl of Worcester "ordained a secular priest to say mass every day, and to pray for the souls of him and his first wife Elizabeth the daughter and heir of William Herbert Earl of Huntingdon, Lord Herbert of Gower, who also lies there interred."¹ The foundation of this charity is dated the 30th of July, 21 Hen. VII.² Over the door of this priest's house also were the founder's arms, within a Garter, cut in stone.

Both of these houses have long since been removed. On the site of the one last described the well already mentioned was sunk, and a pump placed in it.

Immediately opposite the "Prebends Lodgings," "a Breache in the Wall" is described in Norden's view.

This breach in the castle wall was the subject of a curious dispute between the king and the dean and chapter. "On the 4th of December, 1603, about four in the afternoon, the outer wall adjoining the canons' houses suddenly fell to the ground,³ and a question arose, which was not settled for above three years, who was liable for the repair. On the king's side it was argued that the founder had given that part of the castle to the college, had built houses for the canons and endowed them with lands to maintain themselves and repair their dwellings, and that, as the houses could not stand without the wall in question, they were bound to keep it up. Also that the canons had claimed and established a possession in the wall by opening windows in it at their own pleasure, and had made drains under it, which had been the cause of its decay.

"The dean and chapter pleaded that the wall was much more ancient than the foundation of the college; that it was much higher than the houses adjoining; that it was built with battlements for the defence of the castle; and that they had no property

¹ Ashmole, p. 150, citing the Denton Book.

² Ibid.

³ Ash. MSS., No. 1123.

in it. That they were discharged from the repairs of the castle by the terms of their charter from Edward the Third; and that the decay of the wall was not through their fault, but was caused, as the commission of inquiry appointed by the lord treasurer had declared, solely by lapse of time. They further alleged that if they were forced to make the repair, it might be drawn into a precedent to repair more of the castle walls than they had means to perform. They therefore prayed that they might be heard before the Barons of the Exchequer, and have the evidence of Sir John Norris, the comptroller, and Sir John Trevor, the surveyor of the works, and other officers of the castle. The cause was accordingly heard at Serjeants' Inn; and on the 21st of February, 1606, the barons, finding the plea of the college to be good, adjudged that the wall should be restored at the charge of the king, in the same manner that it was before it fell, giving to the canons' houses the lights and casements they had anciently enjoyed, such light, &c., to be by them maintained.

“In pursuance of this decision, the lord treasurer (the Earl of Dorset) issued his order to Sir John Norris and Sir John Trevor to effect the repairs forthwith, before further mischief should arise, and also to do all that might be necessary to prevent such dilapidations for the future.”¹

Tedious, however, as was the delay in obtaining a decision as to which side was bound to make the repairs, a much longer period seems to have elapsed before the crown complied with the judgment. It is evident that when Norden made his survey, some years afterwards, the wall was not restored; and Dr. Godfrey Goodman,² who was made a canon of St. George's Chapel in 1617, speaks of the fruitless efforts made by the dean and chapter to compel the crown to repair, and of £100 paid in vain by them to a nobleman at court, to induce him to use his interest in the matter.³ When the wall was at length rebuilt, it appears to have

¹ Poynter's 'Essay,' citing Ash. MSS., Nos. 1123, 1125, 1132.

² See notice of Dr. Goodman, *post*, sub an. 1633.

³ The particulars of this transaction are amusing. Speaking of the custom of giving large bribes to courtiers and others having access to the royal ear, Dr. Goodman says—“And now I will give you another instance, in building the walls of mine own house.

been imperfectly done, for the patch may still be seen from the exterior of the wall.

A short distance to the left of this broken wall, in Norden's view, a series of steps is represented, forming the western boundary of "the Deanes Orcharde." This flight of steps was probably the original "Hundred Steps," familiar to every one acquainted with

The church of Windsor stands within the castle of Windsor; our houses did abut or were contiguous to the walls of the castle; the walls fell, whereby the house was not habitable; we petitioned the King, we had commissions out of the Exchequer, and many orders, that repairing was to be at the King's charge, yet still we could get nothing done; we lost time and expense in soliciting the business: at length, sitting in chapter, one of our canons made a speech to this purpose: 'The times are such that we Churchmen are thought to be very simple and weak in judgment in respect of lawyers and great officers, and the reason is because our wit is bounded with honesty, whereas theirs having no such bounds and limitations, it seems therefore to be of a larger extent than ours. Not to speak, then, what is fit to be done, but to speak according to the ordinary practice of the world, men must now bribe that they may have and enjoy their own; and therefore, instead of letters, or making means or friends, I could wish that one might buy a purse and put in it one hundred pieces, and present it to such a great officer, and desire his favour.' The dean and the rest of the canons, being wearied and tired out with soliciting the business, hearkened to this man's motion, and it was concluded that the dean in his own person should present the money, only with this message, that the Church of Windsor, remembering their humble duties and service to his lordship, made bold, according to their poor abilities, to present his lordship with a small token, which they did humbly desire his lordship to accept, and to afford them his lawful favour in such a business. The dean did perform the message accordingly, and the lord received the money and said nothing to him. The dean, at his return, as the manner is, instantly called a chapter, to give an account of the business, and there gave his account, that he had done all things punctually according to their desires, and that the lord did not speak one word to him, neither did he add one word but according to his commission; 'Indeed,' said he, 'I thought something more, I confess; but that was private to myself.' 'Then,' quoth one of the canons, 'Mr. Dean, we must have *quid pro quo*: we have parted with our monies, and if we have not actions yet we must have words; and if we have not words, it is fit we should have thoughts; and therefore, to deal plainly with you, I am auditor, and I will not pass this money in our accompts unless you will be pleased to impart your thoughts unto us.' Then said other canons, 'A very good motion: Mr. Dean, we must have your thoughts, or else you must repay the monies.' The dean being pressed, said, that when he delivered the money and the lord received it and said nothing, he looked upon him and thought thus within himself: 'Thou base knave! when thou wert made Knight of the Garter, thou didst swear to protect the Church of Windsor: hast thou so many thousands of thine own, and wilt thou not do us justice without a bribe? What we have is spent in hospitality, for the relief of the poor, and for the honour of God and God's Church; some of us are not worth one hundred pounds: the money shall perish with thee and thine!' And so truly it did, for it did not prosper." ('The Court of King James the First,' vol. i, p. 205.)

Windsor, as the name applied to the steps leading from the corner of Thames Street up to the cloisters, but which evidently had no existence at the period of Norden's survey. The steps represented by him are still there, and seem to have been used merely as a private access from the cloisters to the gardens and grounds below,¹ although Stowe certainly speaks of the access to the castle by these steps as if they were public.

The clergy were great orchard-makers at the middle of the sixteenth century. Strype alludes to the circumstance more than once. Speaking of the priests, at the close of the reign of Henry the Eighth, he says—"They for the most part followed divers trades and occupations secular: some were surveyors of lands, some receivers, some stewards, some clerks of the kitchen, many gardeners and orchard makers; and commonly this was the trade."²

The "Deans Orchard" is probably an illustration of the period referred to.

To return to the lower ward of the castle, "the Poore Knightes Lodginges" are represented extending from the Lieutenant's Tower to the gateway built by Henry the Eighth, called by Norden "the gate coming out of the towne." This range of buildings for the Poor Knights was erected in the reign of Philip and Mary, at a cost of £2747 7s. 6d.³ The tower in the middle was and still is the residence of the governor of the knights.

The two arches seen of the bridge over the castle ditch between the town and the gateway evidently represent a structure of stone; but on referring to Hollar's engraving of the castle it appears that there was a drawbridge immediately under the walls, and therefore not brought into sight in Norden's plan.

Between the gate and the Poor Knights' buildings was "the Coal house," used apparently as a prison for offences committed within the precincts of the castle.⁴

¹ See *post*, p. 42. Norden was not quite accurate in the relative positions of the corner of Thames Street, where the flight of the present Hundred Steps commences, and the archway in the cloister wall, where it terminates. He has represented these two points as nearly on the same level, and wider apart than they are in fact.

² 'Ecclesiastical Memorials,' book i, chapter 52.

³ See *ante*, Vol. I, p. 605.

⁴ See *ante*, Vol. I, p. 323.

In the south-west corner of the lower ward, adjoining and over the Town Gate, were the Court Room of the Honor of Windsor Castle and "the Stewards Lodging." The space between this angle and the "Garter Tower" was subsequently occupied by Sir Francis Crane's buildings, erected about 1657-8 for the residence of five additional knights,¹ and recently taken down.

Before quitting the walls of the castle some mention must be made of the numerous towers represented in Norden's view. They are of two characters, round and angular. The former are probably the remains of the castle as enlarged by Henry the Third, and comprise the three towers on the west side of the castle, adjoining the town. These are the Bell Tower² (originally called Clure or Clewer Tower, and subsequently Julius Cæsar's Tower), the Garter Tower, and the Chancellor's or Salisbury Tower.

"It is at the western extremity only," Mr. Poynter observes, "that the castle of the thirteenth century has in any degree maintained its original aspect to the present day. The neglect which has befallen this portion of the edifice, since it was detached from the *domus regis* in the fourteenth century, has had the effect of preserving it, in one sense, though it has partially consigned it to dilapidation and ruin. The north-western tower has long been used as a belfry and clock-house, probably from the time of Edward the Third, when it is certain there was a clock at Windsor, since in the last year of his reign the sum of £50 was expended upon a new bell for it;³ and there is no reason to believe but that the castle clock has always occupied the same situation." Norden's view "represents this tower, with its surmounting cupola, very nearly in its present state. The lower story has remained intact from its foundation. It consists of a chamber, 22 feet in diameter, vaulted on plain massive stone ribs, the walls twelve feet and a half thick, with arched recesses terminating in loopholes. The whole is constructed with chalk, faced and arched with firestone, and is a perfect and most interesting specimen of the architecture of the

¹ See *post*, temp. the Commonwealth.

² It is termed "the Belfry" in a patent of the reign of Edward the Fourth. (See *ante*, Vol. I, p. 372.)

³ Issue Roll, 51 Edw. III.

period. The adjoining tower south, the Garter Tower, displays in the picturesque ruin to which the interior is reduced still higher pretensions to architectural style, in its moulded arches and corbelled passages. Appropriated at an early period after the establishment of the Order as the residence of the Garter King-at-Arms, when on duty at Windsor, it was formally attached to that office by a decree in chapter in 1629, and continued habitable till 1666.¹ In 1674 orders were issued for its repair, on the petition of Sir Edmund Walker, then king-at-arms, but nothing was done; and being neglected by his successor, it fell into the state in which it still remains, although another survey was made and its restoration estimated in 1714."² The Salisbury or Chancellor's Tower (so named from the office of chancellor of the Order of the Garter held by the successors to the bishoprick of Salisbury) is now inhabited by the military knights dislodged on the removal of Sir Francis Crane's buildings. It will not be doubted that the Store Tower occupies the site of a tower terminating the structure of Henry the Third, still visible on the south side.³

The Lieutenant's Tower or "Lodging," at the south-east corner of the lower ward, is represented in Norden's view as semi-circular. So are the Earl Marshal's (called also the "Devil's" and "Maids of Honour's") Tower, at the south-west angle of the upper ward, and near the "Sowthe Porte" of Norden's view, and the towers of the inner or Norman gate on the north side.

The other towers of the castle were chiefly quadrangular, most of them having a smaller quadrangular tower attached, carried

¹ Ashmole, in the 'Institutions, &c., of the Order of the Garter,' speaking of this office, says—"There is a house appointed for his habitation within Windsor Castle, the middle west Tower, in the Lower Ward, which thereupon hath gained the name of Garter's Tower. It was by a Decree in Chapter annexed for ever to the office of Garter, and restored to Sir William Segar's possession the 2 of May 1630." ('Order of the Garter,' p. 253.) In Hollar's view this tower is called "Garters Tower." Sir W. Dugdale describes this tower in 1677 thus: "In Garter's Tower, at Windsor Castle, are a Hall, and Kitchen, wth a Buttrye, three Chambers, one Closet, a large Garret, and two Cellars; but much out of repaire." (Sir W. Dugdale's 'Diary,' 4to, 1827, p. 139.)

² Petition of John Anstis, garter, and report thereon, in the Office of Works. (See a representation of this tower in the woodcut, *ante*, Vol. I, p. 163.)

³ Poynter's 'Essay on the History of Windsor Castle;' Sir Jeffry Wyatville's 'Illustrations.'

above the level of the greater tower; and in many instances these smaller towers were surmounted by a turret, with a leaden bell-shaped cap or dome. The watch tower at the south-east angle of the upper ward, and the north-east tower near the "terrace bridge," are examples of this description; and so also is "Winchester Tower," on the north side of the castle, above "the Dean's Orchard."

There were two towers on the north side of the castle, known in the reign of Edward the Fourth by the names of "Le Amener's Tower" (Almoner's Tower) and "Barner's Tower," the precise situation of which it is impossible now to fix. Perhaps one was the present Winchester Tower, and the others smaller towers east and west of it.¹

Of the "Castle Ditch," which encompassed the walls on the east, south, and west sides, the only trace of it to be discerned at the present time is a little hollow in the ground at the south-west angle of the castle, immediately below the Salisbury Tower. The remainder was filled up or levelled early in the reign of George the Third. Charles the Second carried a terrace round those sides of the upper ward, and also enlarged the north terrace formed by Queen Elizabeth,² and made a bowling green at the east end of the castle. The ditch on the town or west side was gradually filled up by the erection of houses from time to time in it.³ The castle ditch is represented in Hollar's view as it existed immediately before the alterations by Charles the Second. There is no reason to suppose that the ditch ever contained water, so as to form a moat round the castle; on the contrary, the nature of the ground would have rendered it impracticable on every side but the east.

Opposite the bridge and gateway leading into the upper ward from the south side a "Timber yarde" is represented in Norden's view, with some buildings adjoining. This yard was for the timber required in the repairs or alterations of the castle, and is referred to in certain orders of Charles the Second to the officers of His Majesty's works in Windsor Castle.⁴ The "Payhouse" and other

¹ See further as to these towers, *ante*, Vol. I, p. 372.

² Pote's 'History of Windsor,' p. 38.

³ See *post*, p. 23.

⁴ See these orders, *post*, Reign of Charles the Second.

offices were at that time situated in the timber-yard, and no doubt the buildings shown in Norden's view were used for similar purposes.

Beyond the timber-yard is "the Garden plott graunted by Patent." It was probably identical with "the great Garden," described as lying on the south side of the castle, in the reign of Edward the Third, granted by him in the twenty-fifth year of his reign to the custos and college of St. George's Chapel, but subsequently resumed, and in lieu of it a piece of ground given to them by the king (April 2d, 39 Edw. III), situate in New Windsor, "upon which had stood a house sometime of John de London," "and also a Garden opposite thereunto, on the other side of the way, with its appurtenances."¹

The "garden plott," although resumed by Edward the Third, appears to have been subsequently granted to the corporation of Windsor, which is probably what is meant by the term "granted by patent" in Norden's plan. At all events, there is evidence that the "garden plott" was let by the corporation in the seventeenth year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, for a term of ninety-nine years. Before that lease expired (viz., in 1658) it was renewed to the then lessee for a further term of forty-one years.² It is probable that no further lease was granted, for in Collier's map, published in 1742, the ground is described as "the Kings Garden."

¹ Ashmole's 'Order of the Garter,' p. 169.

² This fact is disclosed by the following entry in the Hall Book, of the date 2d of September, 1658: "At a meetinge then held by the Maior and Common Counsellors upon readinge of the Letter of Mrs. Nazareth Pagitt widow concerninge the Garden Plott nowe walled in, heretofore lett to her predecessors from the Company for 99 yeares in the 17th yeare of Queene Eliz: the w^{ch} time is neere drawen to expiration in answer to which letter it was then voted by the Major parte of the Companie that if the said Nazareth or anie in her behalfe shall make their appearance betweene the date hereof and the ffeast of all saints next ensuinge and shall then agree to paie x.l. for a fine and Ten shillings rent p ann^y It was thereupon voted that the said Nazareth and her assignes shall enjoye a further lease of the same in reversion for 41 yeares, or otherwise upon her refusall of what is voted That then it should bee at libertie to be lett to the best advantage."

On the 2d of November following, it was agreed "that Mrs. Pagett shall have a lease of the garden accordinge as above said, shee cominge to seale the counterpte betweene the date aforesaid and the first of December next ensueinge." In the margin is written—"The lease in Reversion was sealed the 19 of Nov^r 1658 when there was five years at Michallmas last past to come of the old Lease."

The timber-yard was afterwards removed, and a house erected where the offices of the works stood. Here Queen Anne resided, having purchased it as a summer residence, when Princess of Denmark, and under the displeasure of William the Third.¹ In Collier's map, published in 1742, it is called "the Greenhouse," and adjoins "the King's Garden." Queen Anne's residence was subsequently called the Upper Lodge, and was for many years inhabited by George the Third and the royal family. In the alterations effected in the reign of his son and successor, this building was removed. The private road or walk from George the Fourth's Gateway to the entrance to the Long Walk lies over the "garden plott."

Between the castle ditch and the timber-yard a road led from the town into the Little Park.

Following the road leading from the castle towards the town, several dwellings, and a number of gardens or pieces of divided land, are marked on the south side. Across the foot of this road, which was subsequently called "Park Hill," and now "Castle Hill," and in a line with the east side of the bridge over the castle ditch, a gateway (erected by Queen Elizabeth and removed by George the Fourth) is described in Norden's view, with a public house or inn adjoining, situate at the corner of St. Albans Street. This street is represented in Norden's view of the castle, as well as in his plan of the Little Park, as immediately opposite Henry the Eighth's Gateway. There is an inaccuracy in this, as this street is higher up the hill. The street opposite to Henry the Eighth's Gateway (but in Norden's view placed to the right of it) is Church Street.²

The houses on the north-east or castle side of St. Albans Street were removed at the same time with the upper lodge before mentioned.

The market house is represented at the edge of the view, near

¹ Pote's 'History of Windsor,' p. 19.

² The existence of St. Albans Street at the period of Norden's survey is placed beyond a doubt by the map of the Little Park. In Hollar's view there is evidently some inaccuracy. St. Albans Street is omitted altogether, or is placed, as by Norden, opposite Henry the Eighth's Gateway, with the additional error of being made to terminate abruptly, as the adjoining street now does. St. Albans Street received its present name, no doubt, from the Dukes of St. Albans, who lived in the Lower Lodge in the eighteenth century.

the junction of the four main streets or ways—viz., Thames Street on the north, High Street on the south, Peascod Street on the west, and the Castle Hill on the east. It was called the “Corn Market,” and was supported on wooden pillars, with rooms over, which appear to have been sometimes used as an inn; at least, they were let by the corporation to an innkeeper.¹ The site of this building appears to have been a few yards north of the present town hall, which, with the market-place underneath, was erected in the reign of Queen Anne. The old town hall was a distinct building from the market house, and stood near the Castle Hill end of Church Street.

At the back or rear of the corn-market house was the Butchery, or Butchers’ Shambles;² and south of it, nearly opposite the parish church, were the stocks, and probably also the pillory. The stocks are represented in Norden’s plan of the Little Park. In neither of Norden’s drawings is there anything indicating the position of the High Cross, which probably stood at the junction of the four cross streets already mentioned. It was erected in the reign of Richard the Second, was restored by Dr. Goodman, Bishop of Gloucester, in 1635,³ and was finally removed soon after the present town hall was built. The name still remains, and all proclamations and public orders are still read and declared on its site.⁴

The church is represented in Norden’s plan of the Little Park, but no reliance can be placed on its accurately representing that edifice. A more correct idea may be acquired from Knyff’s bird’s-eye view of the Duke of St. Albans’ house.

¹ In the account of Matthew Day, chamberlain of the corporation, from Michaelmas 1635 to Michaelmas 1637, the sum of six pounds is credited as received “of Thomas Chapman Inhowlder for two yeares rent of the upper romes in the market howse at iij.li. p. ann.”

² Among the entries of fines levied in the Borough Court of Windsor, there is one dated the 19th of October, 1612, in which Richard Washington was the plaintiff and Peter Fisher and Johanna his wife deforciant, of one messuage or tenement and one curtilage called “Garlick” in New Windsor, in a certain way or street there near “*le Butcherie*.” (*Liber Recordorum burgi sive ville de Nova Windesor,* &c., from the archives of the borough.)

³ See *post*, Chapter III.

⁴ See Pote’s ‘History of Windsor,’ p. 10.

Returning to Norden's view of the castle, a railing is represented as dividing Peascod Street, and a similar fence protected the upper part of Thames Street from the hollow and uneven ground of the castle ditch; for the row of houses which subsequently lined the east side of this street were not built at this period. The erection of houses in the castle ditch had, however, begun at the south-west corner of the castle, under Salisbury Tower, and was gradually extended northward under the Garter and Bell Towers, under the sanction of leases from the constable of the castle or the mayor and corporation of the town.¹

¹ In a survey of the manor of Windsor Underour made in the second year of the reign of James the First there is but one lease of this description mentioned: "Christian Clifton claymeth to hold by Lease of Charles Earle of Nottingham high admirall of England and constable of the Castle of Windsor, That is to say, One Garden in the Castle Ditch conteyning by estm̃ ij Roodes To hold to the said Christian for the terme of fifty yeares, as is said, the yearly rent ij.s." (MS. copy of Survey in the possession of Mr. Blunt, of Windsor.) In an earlier survey of the manor, of the sixth of Edward the Sixth, there is no mention of any house in this part of the castle ditch. In the corporation accounts, however, of the twelfth and thirteenth of Henry the Eighth, mention is made of "three shops new builded by the Castle ditch." From the period of Norden's survey the dwellings rapidly increased. A lease from the Earl of Nottingham to Silvester Swetzer, butcher, dated the 4th of April, 1606, describes the premises as "two little parcels of ground or garden plots lying both together in the Castle Ditch of the said Castle containing in length thirty and three yards and in breadth twenty and one yards, one of them now or late in the Tenure of Robert Tinker or his assigns, and the other now or late in the tenure of Richard White or his assigns." They were granted for the term of forty-one years, at the yearly rent of two shillings. Leases of the following dates occur subsequently: 20th of December, 1630, lease from the Earl of Holland to Thomas Chapman, of New Windsor, chandler, of a piece of ground or ditch, containing in length towards the castle wall 15 yards, and in breadth 13 yards, lying betwixt the garden plot of Charles Burgess on the west and Mary Tinkers on the east, now in the tenure of Thomas Chapman or his assigns, for the term of thirty-one years. 6th of March, 1662, lease from Lord Mordaunt to Thomas Adams, of New Windsor, chandler, of the same premises, for the term of forty-one years. The lease is indorsed with a memorandum, "that if it shall happen to be the good will and pleasure of our Sovereign Lord the King to cut down all or any the Trees or pull down all or any part of the houses or make any alteration for the erecting or raising of any forts batteries or other fortifications whatsoever upon the premises or for any other His Majesty's service, that then and in such and the like cases the Hon^{ble} the Lord Mordaunt shall not in any wise be liable to make him the within named Thomas Adams his heirs or assigns reparation or any the least satisfaction which by and through such means aforesaid he the said Thomas Adams his heirs or assigns may sustain thereby." The lease of the same premises was renewed for a further period of twenty-one years in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of Charles the Second. (See MS. volume of "Copies and Extracts," &c., in the possession of

In Hollar's view several additional houses are represented, with a connecting wall separating the street from the castle ditch. At length a connected line of houses was completed, and so remained until a few years since, when, with a view to the improvement of the castle and town, the removal of the houses commenced, and continued slowly until the whole of the buildings formerly covering the castle ditch had been removed. In 1847, before the work was completed, Thames Street was in much the same condition as it must have been in at the period of Norden's survey.

Where the White Hart Inn now stands two inns are represented in Norden's view, denoted by the sign-posts and cross-beams. These were no doubt the Garter and the White Hart, of which mention is frequently made in the corporation and parochial records of the seventeenth century.¹

Two inns are represented in the lower part of Thames Street, one on each side of the way. In a survey of the manor of Windsor Underour of the reign of Edward the Sixth, a house at the corner of Datchet Lane, on the north or river side, is called the "Redd Lyon;" and another, belonging to the dean and canons of St. George's Chapel, near the foot of the present Hundred Steps, is described as "the Crowne." Other inns in Windsor about this period bore the signs of "the George," "the Bull," "the Ram," "the Black Eagle," "the Cardinal's Hat," and "the Chequers." Among the names of particular houses, we meet with "the Swan," "the Maidenhead," "the Goat," "the White Lion," "the White Horse," "the Mermaid," "the Bell," "the Rose," "the Cross Keys," and "King Harry."²

The property of the dean and canons now used as their stables was at the time of Norden's survey let out as a brewery. The position is indicated in Norden's view by several barrels or casks

J. Secker, Esq., Clerk of the Peace.) Other leases and proceedings respecting the buildings in the castle ditch will be found in this work, in notes under the date of their granting.

¹ See an account of the Garter Inn, in connection with the 'Merry Wives of Windsor,' *ante*, Vol. I, p. 669.

² These names will be found in the rentals of the borough in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

lying on the ground. In the survey above mentioned, of the reign of Edward the Sixth, "John Aldham beare brewer" is described as the tenant of these premises. The brewery has been since removed a few yards north, and is a striking example of the permanence and stability of trade in this ancient borough.

In order to complete this notice of the town of Windsor, Norden's map of the Little Park may be referred to, as it comprises a general view of the town. The general features only of the streets, &c., can be relied upon, as a careful examination and comparison of Norden's view of the castle with his map of the Little Park will show considerable discrepancies in the details. For example, the position of the houses in Thames Street and fields adjoining do not correspond. Where a difference occurs, it is probable that the view of the castle, being on a much larger scale, is the nearest to the truth. The plan of the Little Park, however, clearly shows that Sheet Street and Park Street contained only a few houses, and were then scarcely formed into streets. The old name of Park Street was "Moor Street," probably because it led to Frog-moor; it was subsequently changed to "Pound Street," the parish pound being placed on the Frogmore road. There was a public well in this street, as appears from entries in the accounts of the chamberlain of the corporation.¹ A well was subsequently (1638) formed in High Street, at the south end of the market house;² and there was also a pump in Peascod Street.³ These public wells or pumps no doubt formed the principal supply of water for the inhabitants. A separate spring for each principal residence was an unusual luxury in those days.

¹ The earliest entry relating to this well is in the accounts of Matthew Day, chamberlain, from Michaelmas 1635 to Michaelmas 1637:

"It p^d to Thomas Chernild (?) for the postes and railles w^{ch} are sett abowt the well in Moore street aliunde Pownd street . . . i . 7 . 0"

² "P^d to Richard Michener for dyging and working up a newe Well att the sowth end of the market howse . . . 04 - 00 - 00"
(Accounts of Hercules Trewe, chamberlain, Michaelmas 1637 to 1638.)

³ "P^d William Dollin and others for a newe pump made in Pescod Streete this pr^{es}nt year 1639, as the bylls thereof do shewe . . . 2 : 19 - 2½"
(Ibid., 1639.)

Sheet Street is called, in deeds of the reign of Henry the Seventh, "Shere Street."¹ The pest-house, which stood where the workhouse now is, was probably not built at the period of Norden's survey. The land for its site was given by Thomas Aldem in 1604.²

Between Sheet Street and Peascod Street, and at the rear of the houses towards the south end of High Street, lay a large field or tract of common land called "le Worth" or "the Worth." It appears to have been gradually reduced in size by the encroachment of gardens and slips of land on its edges. It was subsequently called "Pitts Field," perhaps from the excavations for gravel made in it. The remains of this ancient tract of land is the present Bachelor's Acre.

Pescod or Peascod or Prescroft Street,³ the origin of the name of which appears to be lost,⁴ is represented as a perfectly formed street, having continuous rows of houses on each side as far as the limits of the map. The appearance of some of the houses in this street at the present day indicates that it is one of the oldest in the town.

"Beer" or "Bere Lane," extending from Thames Street to the river, is shown in the map.

Other localities in Windsor bore the names of Priest or Prest Street, Fish Street, "Tulle Lane," "Drapery Row," "the Shootes" (doubtless where the Butts were placed), "Oldhawes," &c.

At the end of the principal streets or entrances into the town chains were fixed and drawn across the way, whenever the necessity arose for stopping the ingress or egress of horses and vehicles.

Charges occur in the chamberlain's accounts for the repair of the chains at the upper end of Peascod Street and at the foot of the bridge.

¹ See *ante*, Vol. I, p. 454.

² See *post*, Chapter II.

³ "6 July, 34 Eliz. Rich: West lyceened to keepe an Inn in the house where he dwelleth called the Chequer in Prescrofte Streete, alias Pescod Streete." (Ash. MSS., No. 30.)

⁴ Is the name connected in any way with "Peascod Wooing?" (See 'Brand's Popular Antiquities,' by Ellis, vol. ii, p. 99.) It may be observed that Peascod Street appears to have been a spot where public games and festivities were held, for in one of Hollar's views of the town and castle, a maypole is represented in this street.

NORDEN'S MAP OF WINDSOR FOREST.

The forests, consisting of woody and desert tracts which had never been disposed of in the first distribution of lands, were considered, even in the Saxon times, as belonging to the crown.¹

Windsor Forest is one of the five forests mentioned by name in Domesday survey.² Being no objects of assessment, and being of private and especial jurisdiction, they are rarely noticed in the survey. The other forests mentioned are the New Forest in Hampshire, the forest of Gravelinges in Wiltshire, Winburne in Dorsetshire, and Huchennode or Whichwood in Oxfordshire.³

Harrison, in his description of England prefixed to Holinshed's 'Chronicles,' speaking of Windsor and other forests, says—"Although they are far greater in circuit than many parks and warrens, yet are they in this our time less devourers of the people than these latter, sith beside much tillage, and many towns are found in each of them, whereas in parks and warrens we have nothing else than either the keepers and warreners lodge, or at least the manor place of the chief lord and owner of the soil."⁴

Norden's map shows the extent of the forest at that period. In the description accompanying the map it is stated that "the circuit of the forest (besides the liberties extending into Buckinghamshire, the true boundes whereof coulde not be at this time informed) is 77 mile $\frac{1}{2}$."⁵

¹ Ellis' 'Introduction to Domesday,' vol. i, pp. 112, 113.

² 'Domesday,' tom. i, f. 58 b.

³ See Ellis' 'Introduction to Domesday,' vol. i, p. 104. Forests and forest land are occasionally mentioned in other parts of the kingdom, but not by name.

⁴ 'Chronicles,' vol. i, p. 346, edit. 1807.

⁵ To "an alphabeticall table of the perticulars which by information of severall keepers are observed in this foreste mapp," Norden prefixes the following explanation: "And for youre Ma^{tes} more easie and spedie finding of anie desired thing in the mapp the letters on the righte and lefte handes and the figures of number above and belowe directe unto it as if Easthamsted Parke were the place required and being found in the table following the letter G and the number 7 directe unto the same, namelie wher the square lighteth being imaginarily drawne by the lines proceeding from the letter and figure." The table is, however, too long for insertion here.

“ This Foreste Lyeth in Barkshire and Surry. Wiltshire also extends into it. It confineth Surrey, Hamshire, Barkshire, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Middlesex. The Tam-ise boundes it north The Loddon weste Brodforde River and Gulddown South, and the Waye River Easte.”¹

The statement that Wiltshire extends into the forest, refers to two isolated portions of that county, surrounded by Berkshire, the one situated near Swallowfield, in “ Bigshot Walke,” and the other lying between Twyford and Oakingham in “ Fines Bayliwick.” This explains the following note placed by Norden near the edge of his map of the forest, and which he seems to have inserted with a view to puzzle or excite the wonder of his royal and facetious employer, or other readers: “ Memorandum Parte of Swallowfeld in Bigshot walke and Fairleigh hill and part of Lee heath in the same walke And Parte of Hurste in Fynes Baylywicke are of Wiltshire yet farr from Wiltshire.” With these exceptions, the whole of the forest lay within Berkshire and Surrey; and on referring to the “ silver pricke” in Norden’s map, denoting the boundaries, it will be seen that nearly as great an extent of the forest lay in the latter county as in the former. The part lying in Surrey was called by the general term of “ Surrey Bailiwick.”²

The forest was at this period divided into sixteen “ walkes,” viz. :

Egham Walke, of which Creswell was the keeper, and it is therefore sometimes spoken of by Norden as “ Creswells Walke.”³

“ Cramborne” or “ Crambourne Walke;” Sir Richard Lovelace, keeper.

“ New Lodge Walke;” Mr. Stafordton, keeper.

These two last-mentioned walks appear to have been previously known as Cranbourne Chace, and, together with “ Egham Walke,” composed the part of the forest lying nearest to the Castle of Windsor.

“ Swinley Walke;” Sir Henry Nevill, keeper.

“ Windlesham Walke;” Mr. Walters, keeper.

¹ See the map of the forest.

² Ibid.

³ See Norden’s map of the “ Little Parke.”

"Chertsey Walke;" Sir Richard Weston, keeper.

"Brookwoode Walke;" Mr. Twitcher, keeper.

A tract of land lying south-east of this walke, and adjoining Sutton Park, was, it appears, claimed or reputed to be held by Sir Richard Weston, as his private property, in respect of Sutton Park, but inserted by Norden in his map as a part of Brookwood Walke.

"Purbrighte Walke;" Mr. Hobson, keeper.

"Linchford et Ashe Walks;" Sir Richard Weston, keeper.

"Frimley Walke;" Mr. Taylor, keeper.

"Easthamsted Walke;" Sir Richard Comsoye, keeper.

"Sandhurst Walke;" Sir Charles Howarde, keeper.

"Bigshot Walke;" Sir Charles Howard, keeper.

"Bearewood Walke;" Sir Francis Knowles, keeper.

"Warefeilde" or "Warfelde Walke," reputed to be the private property of Sir Henry Neville; and

"Binfield Walk," otherwise "Fines Bayliwick," including a large district extending northwards from Ockingham to the Thames, of which Sir Henry Neville claimed to be the keeper by inheritance, under an original grant by patent.¹

Three of these walks (New Lodge, Cranbourne, and Bearewood) contained fallow deer; the remainder were stocked with red deer exclusively, except Binfield Walk, which was in Norden's time recently stocked with both kinds. Warefield does not appear to have contained any—either the cause or the result of this walk being claimed as private property, as has just been stated.

These walks were not separated from each other, or their boundaries well defined. Norden says—"There is contention betwene everie neighbor keeper, for the moste parte, for usurpation and intruding, one into another's walkes, for not one of them trulie knoweth his owne boundes; which controversies will hardlie be justlie determined, untill the verderers of the Foreste, and the regards of euerie walke, ayded by the antient inhabitants, doe perambulate, view and order the same."

Within several of these "walks" were "parks" or "rayles," being grounds enclosed with paling and stocked with deer, which

¹ See Norden's map of the forest.

appear to have received more attention than those in the open forest. The "Greate Parke" was the largest of these enclosures, lying between Egham and Cranbourne walks, and extending from the vicinity of Windsor into Surrey. The Little Park adjoined, as it does at present, the east side of the castle. In Cranbourne Walk were the "Moate Parke," "Cranbourne Rayles," and "Sunning hill Parke." In New Lodge Walk, "Follyjoh Parke." In Swinley Walk, "Swinley Rayles," and on the southern extremity "Bagshott Parke." Chertsey Walk contained Chobham, Byfleete, Parford, and Woking Parks; parts of the two former were, however, out of the bounds of the forest.¹ In Purbrighte Walk were "Purbrighte Rayles" and Henley Park. Easthamsted and Bigshott Walks contained respectively Easthamsted Park and "Bigshot Rayles." Warfield and Binfield Walks do not seem to have possessed any of these parks and "rayles." Norden informs us that Binfield Walk, or, as it is more commonly called, "Fines Bayliwick," was in his time "for the most part inclosed grounds, and is latelie began to be stored with Red and Fallow deer, by Sir H. Nevell keeper by Inheritance."²

Of these parks, those nearest the castle call for particular notice, and therefore the Little Park, the Great Park, and the Moat Park are treated of under separate heads.

Among the other "parkes" and "rayles," "Bagshott Parke" may be noticed, as containing, in Norden's time, "about 17 Rowe [Roe] Deere as was informed, they lie couertlie and are hardlie discouered."³

Of Byfleet Park we learn from the same authority that "the Hooping bride, vulgarlie helde ominous, frequenteth this Parke muche."⁴

In addition to deer, pheasants and partridges were objects of care by the deputies of the crown.

¹ Norden's Survey, Table 14.

² Norden's map of the forest.

³ Norden, Table 15.

⁴ Ibid.



NORDEN'S PLAN OF THE TOWN OF WINDSOR AND THE LITTLE PARK.

(From the Harl MSS N^o 3749)

NORDEN'S MAP OF THE LITTLE PARK.

Norden describes this plan or map thus :

" This Table containeth a parke conjoyning the Castle, called the Little Parke, whereof M. Charles Lister is keeper, and hath fallow deere about 240, of antler 68, buckes 30 by supposition.

" It is in circuite by the out pale or ring, at 40 perches to a furlonge, 8 furlonges to a mile, $2\frac{3}{8}$ mile, 2 mile 3 furlonge.

" It paleth $3\frac{3}{8}$ mile, and of it selfe hath small meanes.

" It containeth about 280 acres good ground."

No part of the Little Park extended at this period to the river Thames. The boundary of the south side was then (as it continued until recently) the Frogmore and Old Windsor road. On the north side the Little Park did not originally include any of the low ground. The present "Slopes" formed the boundary on that side. "The Course, a Meadowe" and "the New grounde," on the east side, were evidently additions, and probably formed part of two hundred acres added to the Little Park by Edward the Fourth.¹

The whole of the land between the old road from the town of Windsor to Datchet Ferry, including the greater portion of that part of the Little Park commonly called the "Home Park,"² was divided into fields, over the greater part of which the inhabitants of Windsor exercised various rights of common. Even "the Lowe Grounde" described in Norden's map, lying immediately under the north side of the castle, was probably originally of the same description.

Immediately adjacent to the ferry was "Datchet Meade," which undoubtedly was also originally a common pasture field.³

¹ See *ante*, Vol. I, p. 361.

² Although at present the term "Home Park" is applied to the low ground between the north side of the castle and the river, in contradistinction to the "Little Park" on the east side, no such distinction was formerly made, but the whole was included under the "Little Park," for which, however, we occasionally find the name of "Home Park" substituted.

³ See an account of Datchet Mead, in connection with the 'Merry Wives of Windsor,' *ante*, Vol. I, p. 679.

“Parte of Creswells walke,” on the east and north sides of the park, formed part of Egham Walk, a portion of Windsor Forest of which one Creswell was the keeper.¹

The Great Park was separated from the Little Park by numerous fields. The Avenue or Long Walk, connecting the Great Park with the castle, was probably not made until the reign of William the Third.

“The Orcharde,” south of the Garden Plot, is a curious feature in the map. An orchard was a very frequent accompaniment to a residence of any pretension to comfort or wealth. A pool of water is represented in the lower part of it.

“The Lodge,” in the centre of the Little Park, appears to have stood on the spot now occupied by Her Majesty’s dairy. A path through a short avenue of trees led to the house from the town and castle. Rows of trees south of the lodge were perhaps the remains of former boundaries of fields added or thrown open to the park from time to time. A deer-shed is described west of the lodge; and a short distance to the north is a singular building called “the Standinge.” This appears to have been a building occasionally erected in parks and other places where the sports of hunting and coursing were frequently carried on, as a convenient point from whence those who did not take an active part in the chase might witness the pursuit and capture of the stag or other quarry, analogous to the “stands” now used at horse-races.² The spot where the standing is represented would certainly, at an elevation of a few feet, command a view of the whole of the Little Park, including “the course” in the low ground, where a greyhound is represented in close pursuit of a stag. It is to a structure of this kind that the Stow MS.³ refers, in describing the Little Park

¹ See *ante*, p. 28.

² See further as to “The Standynge,” Strutt’s ‘Sports and Pastimes,’ 4to, 1801, pp. 9, 10. It seems to have been sometimes used as a place from whence the deer were shot. A letter alluding to the Archbishop of Canterbury shooting the keeper at Bramshill, in 1621, says—“The keeper and he were both on horseback, and not in a standing, as well reported.” (See Nichols’ ‘Progresses of James the First,’ vol. iv, p. 709.)

³ See *post*, p. 45.

as containing "all the rest of the hill that the castle standeth upon, more than half a mile in length, shoring down very slope on the east and south parts, but steep and abrupt on the north side, with certain walks and down-falls; whereunto joineth the lawn, or coursing place, running all the length of the park, *and all the hill serving as a continual standing to behold and judge of the course with ease.*"

Deer were kept in the Little Park down to the year 1807.¹

Besides the private path leading to the lodge, a public footway, entering the park at the south-east corner of the castle, led to Datchet Ferry, near which it merged in the highway from the Thames Street of Windsor. This footpath remained open to the public until the year 1815, when it was removed further from the castle, and was ultimately closed when the recent improvements were made.² The highway was altered in the reign of William the Third.

The ferry at Datchet, besides being used for local traffic, afforded the most direct communication between London and Windsor. The principal road was through Eton and Slough, a bridge having existed across the Thames between Windsor and Eton from an early period. All state processions and cavalcades, therefore, adopted that route. The Datchet road, as it still does, fell into the principal highway near Colnbrook. Thus in the magnificent cavalcade of Henry the Eighth from London to Windsor, on the eve of St. George's Feast, in 1520, the queen and her ladies, after seeing the procession pass from a field at the end of Colnbrook, "rode to the fery next³ way to the castle," leaving the king and his company to ride round by Slough and Eton.⁴

¹ From the information of Mr. Secker. It appears to have been disparked at an earlier period. The annual warrant for the venison due to the constable as his fee, which was previously directed to the keeper or under-keeper of the Little Park, was in August 1786, for the first time, directed to the keeper of the Great Park, requiring him to kill a fat buck, "which used to be served in the Little Park of Windsor before the same was disparked." (See MS. volume of copies and extracts from the books belonging to the Honour of Windsor.)

² See *ante*, Vol. I, p. 701.

³ *i. e.*, Nearest.

⁴ See *ante*, Vol. I, p. 476.

The earliest notice of this ferry appears to be the following entry in the household accounts of Henry the Eighth, at Christmas 1517-18 :

“ Item paied for the passage oʀ to Datchet fer' w^t my Lady
Pinces and hir S^ūn^te at ij tymes iij.s. iiij.d.”¹

In the privy-purse expenses of Henry the Eighth for the year 1530 there is an item, on the 30th of April, of xx.s. paid “to the Ferrymen at Dochet” for the king’s own passage across the river.²

Entries of similar payments occur from time to time, on occasion of the removal of the court to and from Windsor.

The ferry was sold to William the Third by a Colonel Wheeler, to whom it previously belonged ; and in 1706 a bridge was built across the river by Queen Anne.³

¹ See the Introductory Memoir to the ‘Privy-purse Expenses of the Princess Mary,’ by Sir F. Madden, 8vo.

² *Vide* the ‘Privy-purse Expenses of King Henry the Eighth, from November 1529 to December 1532,’ with introductory remarks and illustrative notes by Nicholas Harris Nicolas, Esq., 8vo, London, 1827.

³ See *post*. That this ferry was principally supported by the court appears from a curious tract of 1681, and reprinted in the Harl. Mis. It is entitled “A Dialogue betwixt Sam. the Ferry-man of Dochet, Will. a Water-man of London, and Tom. a Barge-man of Oxford. Upon the King’s calling a Parliament at Oxford.”

In the course of the dialogue, Tom says—“They say the King^a will make us a way west-ward to Bristol, for our barges, and has sent for Dutchmen that can make boats go by land as well as by water, and then Bristol will be London.^b The saucy rogues, the other day at Queen-Hithe, were ready to brain us, and threatened to fire the barges, because we belonged to Oxford. If the king would take my counsel, he should come no more amongst them, for one seven years ; I would make the proud rogues know themselves better.

“*Sam.* I am not for that, Tom, neither, for that would quite spoil our ferry ; when all is done London is London.

“*Tom.* And will be London, that is, a nest of unthankful rogues, that hate us country gentlemen, though they get all they have by us. What would London be worth, if it were not for the country ? And faith, since all the wealth of the country is gotten

^a Charles the Second. [ED.]

^b If the bargeman anticipated that, by a canal uniting the Thames with Bristol, London and Bristol would become one town, what would he have thought of the present means of communication, when the journey from the one city to the other, a distance of upwards of 118 miles, is performed in two hours and forty minutes ! [ED.]

NORDEN'S MAP OF THE GREAT PARK.

NORDEN'S MAP OF THE GREAT PARK.

Norden thus describes his map of the "Greate Parke:"

"In this Table is comprehended The Greate Parke wherein are 4 walkes of Fallow Deere. The Keepers whereof are M. Norries Whos walke is noted D. M. Langlande. A. Greene B. M. Haybourne C. Every of theis walkes hath a lodge. M. Haybourne also the Mannor howse.

"The walkes not having seperation the Deere so enter-chace that the particular number in eche walk can uerie hardlie be distinguished

thither, by the king's living so long amongst them, I hope his majesty will even now live in the country, till their money be brought into the country again.

"*Sam.* I could agree well enough to all thou sayest, but only for this ferry, and that would quite be ruined, if the king should leave London.

"*Tom.* For that, if the Dutchmen come, they will dig so many cuts to make the Thames run from our town to Bristol, I warrant thee, thou mayest get a new ferry, and better than this, upon some of those new cuts.

"*Sam.* But dost think the king will keep his court at Oxford any long time? I heard our parson say, for all this, the parliament would not be held at Oxford, because there was a parliament once held there, and it was called 'The Mad Parliament.'

"*Tom.* Thou mayst tell the parson from me, that there have been many parliaments held at London that have been worse than mad; and it is well, if this last was not the maddest that ever was yet.

"*Sam.* I must confess there was a strange touse, whilst they were sitting: our townsmen of Windsor would have talked so, of the brave acts they were a making, and what good they would have done to the commonalty, and how they would have handled the courtiers, and abundance more than I can remember, thou wouldst have admired; but to say truth this town of Windsor, though they be our neighbours, is as roguish a place as any is in England. If I were worthy to advise the king, I would make a great wall, betwixt the Castle and the town, that should reach down to the river on the one side, and down to old Windsor on the other side, and never a gate through it, but for the king's conveniency to go a hunting into the great park, or the duke^a into the forest, and shut at all other times. Then would I build a new town, to entertain the king's court, should reach to the ferry.

"*Will.* Still, still, this ferry is the burden of the song.

"*Sam.* But, prithee Will, tell us what this parliament would have done for the good of the commonalty that is talked on so much; thou carriedst parliament-men in thy boat

^a James Duke of York, the king's brother, afterwards James the Second. [Ed.]

But the whole number within the parke are by the Woodmen supposed to be about 1800 Deere whereof about 500 Buckes.

“The circuit of this Parke is $10\frac{1}{4}$ mile.

“It Paleth 13 mile. And will want means of itselfe shortlie.

“The circuit of the particular walkes.

“Norries his walke $2\frac{6}{8}$ mile

“Langlandes walke $5\frac{1}{4}$ mile

“Greenes Walke $6\frac{1}{8}$ mile

“Haybourne $5\frac{6}{8}$ mile.

“The whole Parke contayneth about 3650 acres by the perche of $16\frac{1}{2}$ foote

“This Parke is parte in Barkshire and parte in Surrey, as it is divided by Silver Prickes.

“All this Parke for the moste parte is good grounde.”¹

It will be shown hereafter that the boundaries of the Great Park at the period Norden made his maps did not correspond with its present extent; and even an inhabitant of the neighbourhood will have some difficulty in tracing the boundaries as they then existed, if guided alone by Norden's map of the Great Park.

Norries Lodge stood near the spot now occupied by the lodge, where the road from Windsor along Sheet Street to Ascot enters the present Great Park. “Shawe Lane,” on the north-west of Norden's map, lay a little to the west of where Queen Anne's avenue was subsequently formed, and, turning at a sharp angle to

every day, and I know, thou hast heard all their speeches; I have heard them make speeches as they have passed over here at our ferry-boat.

“*Will.* Thou art in the right of that, for there is not one member (for so we call them at London) of forty, but they are still making speeches: I heard one of them make a speccch to deaf Hugh, an old sculler, from Westminster stairs to the Temple. Hugh nodded at him now and then, and he went on as politickly as if he had been in the house all the while. When they landed at the Temple, where I also landed my fair, he bid Hugh give him three pence, but, wanting change, he asked me for three pence; but I having never a three pence, says the member to Hugh, I see thou art a right Englishman, a good protestant, and I dare say, hatest the popish successor with all thy heart, and therefore I will give thee the whole six-pence.”

¹ There is no inconsiderable part of it, however, of a very inferior quality. “Where is there any worse land in the world than some parts of Windsor Forest? Whereas I myself have spoken with Italians upon the Terrace at Windsor, who looking about and seeing all the country did compare it to Lombardy.” (Dr. Goodman's ‘Court of James the First,’ vol. i, p. 169.)

the south-east, forming the northern boundary of Norris's Walk, and then diverging towards Thame Farm and Frogmore, and with a branch to Old Windsor.

At that period, as at present, the Great Park was separated from the castle by intervening fields.

Norris's Walk, it will be seen, was divided into compartments for the deer. The "standing" represented in one of the enclosures of this walk, and also in the map of the Little Park, was probably a place erected to enable those ladies of the court who did not choose to take a more active part, to witness the sports of the chase.

A walk, of which in Norden's time Mr. Langlande was the keeper, adjoined Norris's Walk. The lodge of this walk stood nearly in the line of the present Long Walk. Traces of it near the "Spa Well" are discernible. The elevated ground now terminating the Long Walk is represented to the south, and called (as though in derision) Snowdon, a name it still bears.

A conibury, or rabbit-warren, and a heronry, existed towards the east side of this walk.

The next adjoining walk Norden calls "Greenes Walke," from the name of the keeper.

The "Cowe Ponde" in this walk will be recognised by any one acquainted with the present names of the localities.

The boundary between this walk and Mr. Haybourne's was, as will be seen on referring to the map, for the greater part of the distance, what Norden describes as "the Old Ditch and Banke," probably originally made for a similar purpose to that for which it was then used. The usual division of the walks within the parks appears to have been merely a ditch; for we see that Norden says that the deer "interchased" in consequence of the walks not being sufficiently separated. Norris's Walk, and that part of Langlande's Walk called "the Lawne," are represented in Norden's map as surrounded with paling.

Haybourne's was by far the most extensive of the four walks of the Great Park; and the keeper, in Norden's time at least, had the manor-house for a residence, evidently a superior dwelling to the "lodges," and having a *moat* round it. The house on this spot (for the original building does not exist) is now called "Manor

Farm.”¹ The manor-house had been a residence of a superior kind for a considerable period. A letter from Mr. Tyle to Mr. (afterwards Sir William) More, written at Christmas 1558, about five weeks after the accession of Queen Elizabeth, concludes thus :²

“ My ladie wold be glad to see yo^u and yo^r bedfellow here this holydayes. Thus I byd yo^u most hartely farewell from the Manner of the great p^rke of Wyndsor this p^rsent Saynt Steeven’s daye

“ By yo’s to com’and

“ EDWARD TYLE.”

The “lodge” in Mr. Haybourne’s walk appears to stand on the site of the present “Cumberland Lodge,” making allowance for the errors of Norden, who evidently did not always reduce the parts of his map to any uniform scale.

The ponds represented near the manor-house are still there, but evidently enlarged ; and the “Greene Pond,” lower down, is now occupied by Virginia Water. The “watering place,” outside the boundary of the park, and the stream crossing the “London Waye,” is represented where the Virginia Water bridge, near the Wheatsheaf Inn on the Staines and Bagshot road, has been more recently erected.

Besides the lodge for the keeper of the deer, there was in Haybourne’s Walk a warrener’s lodge. From the name of “White Cony-borow Hill,” it is probable that white rabbits were preserved in that portion of the Great Park.

A considerable part of Haybourne’s Walk on the Berkshire side, and including the manor-house and “Blacknes Beeches,” was inclosed within paling.

The following sentence, occurring in the pamphlet already cited, printed in 1681, preserved in the Harl. MS.,³ serves to show how the Great Park was enclosed at that period : “For example’s sake, if I should say, it is an unwarrantable thing for any man to

¹ In Rocque’s map of the forest it is marked as “the Manor Lodge.” [Lysons, p. 415.]

² *Vide* Kempe’s ‘Loseley Manuscripts.’

³ ‘A Dialogue betwixt Sam. the Ferry-man of Dochet, Will. a Water-man of London, and Tom. a Barge-man of Oxford, upon the King’s calling a Parliament to meet at Oxford,’ 4to, London, 1681, pp. 29.

pull down Windsor great park pail, and ride through to Bagshot market; if thou sayest this is a warrantable trick, though all the world knew the contrary, dost not thee come very near to give me the lye," &c.

NORDEN'S MAP OF THE MOAT PARK.

"This table is the description of Moate Parke whereof M. Staffordton is Keper. And hath Fallow Deere about 280, whereof about 25 Buckes by information.

"It is in circuite $3\frac{1}{2}$ mile

"It paleth $4\frac{1}{2}$ mile. It hath yet suffitient meanes of itselfe.

"It contayneth aboute 390 acres. good grounde."

This park evidently derived its name from "the Moate" described in Norden's map, situated north of the lodge. There can be no doubt that a house formerly stood within it, but none existed in Norden's time, judging from the appearance of this spot as described in his map.

The Moat Park was separated on the east side by "Shawe Lane," extending from "Linghams gate," near Norris's Lodge, to "Shawe Lane Corner;" and on the south side by "Parte of Crambourne wood;" and on the other sides by enclosed lands within the limits of "Crambourne Walk."

The origin of the name "Mother Church," which appears to have been applied to some ground on the south side of the Moat Park near Shaw Lane Corner, and not to any house or building, it is difficult to explain. As there is no evidence of its ever having been connected with any ecclesiastical foundation, the spot may perhaps derive its name from some respected lady-proprietor of the name of Church!

The lodge of the Moat Park appears formerly to have been situated on the south side of the park.

The "Mote Park" was laid into the Great Park by William the Third, in 1701 (?). It appears at that time to have been the private property of Bernard Granville, Esq., or at least that a long lease of it was vested in him, for we find Queen Anne in 1705 giving her

warrant for the payment out of the Treasury, to “Sir Bevill Granville, Knight, heir male of Bernard Granville, Esq., deceased, or to his assigns, the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, without account, the same being for halfe a yeares rent due at Christmas last 1705 for Mote Parke which was laid into our Great Parke at Windsor.”¹

This chapter may not be inaptly concluded with an account of Windsor Castle, which is probably the oldest description extant, and is attributed to the pen of John Stowe:²

“OF THE CASTELL OF WYNDSCORE.

“As ye Antiquitie of ye buyldynge declarethe there was a Castell at Windsore longe before E. 3. and that ye same was only conteyned

¹ From the original warrant, under the hand of the queen, in the possession of the late Mr. French, of St. George's Chapel. In 1709 the £150 for the half year's rent due at Christmas was directed by the warrant to be paid to George Granville, Esq., with “the further sum of Twenty one Poundes one shilling to satisfye the Fees and Charges on receiving not only the above mentioned one hundred and fifty Poundes, but also the like sum for the halfe yeare due at Mids^r last.” A tolerably ample allowance for the trouble and expense of *receiving* a year's rent!

² Harl. MS., No. 367, f. 13. This MS. description of Windsor Castle affords another illustration of the way in which one writer transcribes from another. The account in Latin of the eastle annexed to the view in Bruin's ‘Civitates Orbis Terrarum’ (see *ante*, Vol. I, p. 664) is, as has been already mentioned, evidently taken from this source, by Emmanuel Demetrius or George Hoefnagle, who furnished the account to the publisher. This Latin account was in its turn literally adopted, without acknowledgment, by Paul Hentzer, in his ‘Journey into England’ in 1598, combining with it, as Mr. J. G. Nichols observes, some passages from Camden's ‘Britannia’ and some original observations of his own. Horace Walpole, who printed part of Hentzner's ‘Itinerary,’ with a translation, was not aware of any of these facts; and Mr. Poynter, in his valuable Essay prefixed to Sir Jeffry Wyatville's ‘Illustrations of Windsor Castle’ (and to which frequent reference is made in the present work), has transcribed a great part of Hentzner's account, evidently not aware either of the immediate or original source of the greater portion. Mr. John Gough Nichols, in a very careful article on Hoefnagle's view, although pointing out the fact of Hentzner's piracy, was evidently not aware of the Stow MS. Mr. Stoughton, in his ‘Windsor in the Olden Time,’ is clearly wrong in assigning the date of it to the reign of James the First, overlooking the indisputable internal evidence of its having been written in the sixteenth century.

It is due, however, to Hentzer to say that he gives an original account of some of the castle at the period of his visit, and which is here given in the words of the translation by Horace Walpole:

“Besides what has been already mentioned, there are worthy of notice here two

wⁱⁿ the first ward where ye Church and Canons houses be nowe : and buylded (as is said) but w^{owt} any authoritie y^t I have herd by Kyng Arthure : So, both the credite of some auncient records, and ye constant fame and newnys of ye worke, declarethe ye same to have bene augmentyd and amplified w^t ye two highar wardes longe sence that tyme. and by E. 3. who converted ye lower warde to ye use it is now, y^t was, into his free Chappell of Seint George and ye Canons housys &c. whiche Castell is sytuate in ye Countie of berks 18 myles from london, upon a pleasaunt hill distant from ye Tamise 410 pases,

Bathing rooms, cieled and wainscotted with Looking glass; the chamber in which Henry VI. was born; Queen Elizabeth's Bed Chamber, where is a Table of red Marble with white streaks; a Gallary every where ornamented with Emblems and Figures; a chamber in which are the royal Beds of Henry VII and his Queen, of Edward VI, of Henry VIII, and of Anne Bullen, all of them eleven Feet square, and covered with Quilts shining with Gold and Silver; Queen Elizabeth's bed, with curious coverings of embroidery, but not quite so long or large as the others; a piece of tapestry, in which is represented Clovis, King of France, with an Angel presenting to him the Fleurs de lis, to be borne in his arms; for before this time the kings of France bore three Toads in their shield, instead of which they afterwards placed three Fleurs de lis on a blue Field. This antique Tapestry is said to have been taken from a king of France, while the English were Masters there. We were shewn here among other Things the Horn of a Unicorn, of above eight spans and an half in length, valued at above 10,000*l*.; the Bird of Paradise, three spans long, three fingers broad, having a blue bill of the length of half an Inch, the upper part of its head yellow, the nether part of a . . . colour,^a a little lower from either side of its throat stick out some reddish feathers, as well as from its back and the rest of its body; its wings of a yellow colour are twice as long as the bird itself; from its back grow out length-ways two fibres or nerves, bigger at their ends, but like a pretty strong thread, of a leaden colour, inclining to black, with which, as it has no feel, it is said to fasten itself to Trees, when it wants to rest. A cushion most curiously wrought by Queen Elizabeth's own hands.

"In the Precincts of Windsor, on the other side the Thames, both whose banks are joined by a bridge of wood, is Eaton, a well-built College, and famous school for polite letters, founded by Henry VI. where besides a Master, eight Fellows and Chanters, sixty boys are maintained gratis: They are taught Grammar, and remain in the School, till, upon Trial made of their genius and progress in study, they are sent to the University of Cambridge.

"As we were returning to our Inn, we happened to meet some Country People celebrating their Harvest-home; their last load of eorn they crown with Flowers, having besides an Image richly dressed, by which perhaps they would signify Ceres; this they keep moving about, while men and women, men and maid servants, riding through the streets in the cart, shout as loud as they can till they arrive at the Barn. The Farmers here do not bind up their eorn in sheaves, as they do with us, but directly as they have reaped or mowed it, put it into carts, and convey it into their barns." (As to the above-mentioned customs, see 'Brand's Popular Antiquities,' by Ellis, vol. ii.

^a The original is *optici*; it is impossible to guess what colour be meant. (Walpole.)

havyng upon ye northe and west parts ye sayd ryver and large medowes w^t a playne aspecte of a doshyn myles all a longe on ye southe parte and southe easte, the forest of Wyndsor, no lesse pleasant w^t ye and hawtie shewe of woods standynge upon a ground as highe as ye Castell, them w^t a plesaunt bothom or playne, havyng dyvars parks therein. The ayre is penetratyve and subtile.¹ The assent unto whiche Castell upon ye northe parte is by an hundred and twenty steppes, as is to be sene by ye Cannons stayres from theyr orchard, and ye stayres in theyr walke upon ye hill syde, whiche stayres for ye most parte are 7 ynches depe by ye howbeit ye assent on ye sowthe parte is not so hyghe and more slope, on whiche seyde is ye entraunce into ye same by a stately gate and bridge. The wards and Courtes of ye sayd Castell be thre, in ye first are to be sene upon ye ryght hand ye poore knyghts howsys beinge in nomber 13, all of square stone, and eche of them havyng a sellar, an hawle, a chamber, a garret one above another, and a walke upon the toppe of theyr howsys whiche are leaded, in ye myddest of whiche howses is a myghty tower of divars heights apoynted for ye governors lodginge, and joyned therunto a comon hall, Kytchen and other offices for them to eate together w^t comen utenstyles gyven for y^r use, whos lyvyng be 18*li*. 5. 6 by the yere besydes a gowne and a kyrtle, &c. The nomination of them is ye princes, the choice is of gentlemen of 3 descents, and suche as by theyr impotencie are metar for prayer then for warrs or other service. They have eche of them a smale garden plote before theyr howsys fenced w^t a continuall and decent wall rennyng alonge theyr howses, and a comon Garden and Conduyt besyde for publyke uses. The function of these poore knyghts is to praie for ye prosperows estate of theyr prince and cuntrye, comynge twyse a daye to ye churche to servoice tyme for y^t end and purpose. Upon ye lefte hand of ye sayd Courte and of lyke lengthe (but farre more bewtifull) is ye princes free Chappell conteynyng in lengthe 134 paces w^t ye new

¹ Lambarde had a higher opinion of the qualities of Windsor air. "Whether you regard the wholesomeness of the aire itselfe, the natural beautie and strengthe of the seituation of the place, the pleasante pastime ministred out of the forest, chaces and parkes that are annexed unto it, the good neighbourhoode of that noble ryver which runneth by it, or the respective commoditie of that most flourishing citie that is not past halfe a day's journeye removed from it, you shall find it comparable with any prince's palace that is abroad, and farre surmounting any that we have at home." (Lambarde's 'Topographical Dictionary.') William Smith, in his 'Particular Description of England,' 1588 (Sloane MSS., No. 2596), says—"Windsor standeth uppon the Thamise on ye est end of Barkshire. 20 myles from London, and is the only bewty of Barkshire: as also one of ye most Renowned and famous places of England, by Reason of the Castell, whose lyke is hardly to be found in any other cuntrye."

buyldinge, and in bredthe 16. In whiche Chappell is to be sene 26 stalls, whiche is ye number of ye order of ye Gartar instituted by E. 3. upon occasion of a garter y^t fell from a ladies legge in a daunce, and taken up by y^t Kynge, whiche thinge is rather towchid by Polidor and in a certeyn Englyshe songe made therof, then expressed at large. Albeit ye statutes and othes of ye sayd ordar and othar perticulers are well expressed by Sanscoyne ye Itallian in his book della origine d' cavaglieri, italios. There is evar one place of them reservyd voyde at ye last for all events. And as E. 3. instituted ye ordar, so he erected ye seyde Chappel and foundyd fyve companies eche of them conteyninge 13 in nomber, as Canons (whereof ye deane is one) peticanons, Clerks, queristers, and ye Knyghts aforesayde, besyde theyr officers and Chauntrie prests, preachars and a Reader. The revenues of ye house at this present is 2000.*li.* whereof E. 4. was an augmenter and H. 8. gave 600.*li.* namely for ye erection of ye poore Knyghts, before tyme suppressed and expelled by acte of parliament out of ye sayde house.

“In this free Chappell are solely entered and buyried E. 4; H. 6; Henry 8; quene Jane his wyfe; The Earle of Worcester, sonne to E. 4; The lorde Vosse y^t married Edward ye 4 doughtars daughter; Charles brandon duke of Suffolke, Ser leonard braye Knyght ovarseer of ye werkes and buyldinge of ye sayd fre Chappell. The names of the Knyghts of ye order at this present, where of ye qwenes majestie is one and head, are as folowethe. The Emperour, the frenche Kynge, the Kynge of Spayne, the Prynce of Pyemount, the duke of Nolyse, The duke memoranoy, The Earles of Arundell, Derby, Lyncolne, Sussex, Leycester, Shrewsbury, Warwyke, Bedford, Worster, Huntynghdon, Essex, and lords W. Howard, Mountacute, Hunsden, Burley, Grey, Chandos, Syr Harry Sydney, l. presydent of Wales, of whiche at this present dyvers be deade, but none othar yet chosen in theyr romes, and therefore theyr ensignes yet remayne. The buyldyngs of ye Canons housys heare also ar not to be omytted, which are so well cast and compacte together, that twelve howsys of so large romes and suche bewtie in so lytle space (as contayned w^tin a Cloyster of 107 paces in compasse) is no where, I judge, to be found, whiche Cannons besyde y^t every of them kepithe howse accordinge to ther abilite, to ye relyfe of the poore and honor of ye place, so they kepe theyr coursis in preachinge by them selves or othars eche Sunday in the yere, and twyse a week is ther read a lecture besyd. And thus moche for ye first ward whiche is thowght to have conteynyed all ye old Castell onely.

“The two highar wardes were buylded by E. 3. certaynly and upon ye occassyon (as is reportyd) of his victorie agaynst ye Frenche

kyunge John, and ye Kyunge of Scotts David, bothe of them prisonars at one tyme in ye old Castell of Windsor as is sayd, where beinge visited by ye Kyunge or rydyng thethar w^t hym or walkyng together in that ground where the two wardes be now as a parcell of his parke, the Strangars comendynge the situacion and judginge the Castell to have bettar sett in that place, then wher it was, as beinge an highar grownd and more open to se and be sene a farre of: the Kyunge approvyd theyr saynges, addynge pleasauntly, y^t it shuld so be, and that he would bryng his Castell thethar, That is to say, enlarge it so farre w^t two othar wardes, the charges whereof shuld be borne w^t theyr two raunsomes, as aftar it cam to passe, and so ye Kape in the second warde and two myghty towers w^t othar buyldings and walls wer namyd to be at ye expense (?) of ye Scottishe Kyunge (Winchestar towere excepte, whiche is in ye same Warde, beinge made dowbtles by ye byshoppe of Wynchestar as prelate of ye garter), whiche kepe beinge of 200 steppes in height and standynge upon a rownd hill forcyd by hand, is, notwithstandynge, so slope and easye to assend that a man may easely ryde up to the toppe thereof lyke seint Marks steple in Venyce, and ye compasse therof is 150 paces. And the higher warde was made of ye ffrenche kyngs raunsome, whiche warde indede, is that beawtie and majestie of ye whole Castell, as wherein all ye princes lodgings and othar officers w^t ye howses of offices are conteyned, beyng almoste fowre square, that is 146 paces in lengthe and 97 in bredth. In ye myddest whereof, lest so large a space shuld be w^tout his ornament, is a goodly grete Condwyte browght thethar by pypes undar the erthe above 4 myles, on the East and Sowthe parts whereof are ye noblemens lodgyngs and howsys of office, and on the west parte the tennys court and kepe aforesayd ovar lokynge all ye Castell as ye maystres and chefe force thereof; from whiche also when ye wethar is cleare may casely be descryved polles steple, on ye northe part are ye princes hawles, chambers, studies wardrobes and galories w^t hir stoves bathes and banquetynge houses, and namely that grete hawle where Seint Georges' ffeast is kepte, and celebrated, beyng in lengthe 78 paces and in bredthe 20. w^t hir prevate Chappell whiche lesse bewtye than fyne workemanshippe. Upon the northe syde and uttar parte of whiche lodgings also, betwene ye same and ye browe or fall of ye hill which is very stepe and pitche, is an excellent walke or baye, rennyng all a longe ye sayd buyldyngs and ye syd of ye castell borne uppe and susteyned w^t arches and botereres of stone and tymber rayled brest highe whiche is in lengthe 360 paces and in bredthe 7 of suche an excellent grace to ye beholdars and passers by lyenge open to the syght even a farre of; that ye statelynes, pleasure, beawtie and use therof semethe to contend one w^t another which of them shuld have

the superioritie. In a goodly bothom under the whiche walke liethe a parcell of ye parke playne and eqwall as is possible, and continually grene w^t certayn pondes therin where ye prince usethe to se owt of his wyndowes ye deare huntyd w^t howndes, and in ye end forcyd to take the foyle and said ponds, huntynge as it were at one tyme bothe on land and watar, and yet not stiryng out of his chambar. At ye end of this walke or baye is a bridge and dry dyche under the same, as parcell of the Castell dyche, wherby ye sayd parke is severyd from ye afore sayd walke and castell: whiche parke conteynethe all ye rest of ye hill that ye castell standithe upon more than halfe a myle in lengthe shorynge downe very slope on ye easte and sowthe partes, but steppe and abrupte on ye northe syd w^t certayn balks and downefalls, whereunto joynethe ye lawnde or cowrsynge place, rennyng all ye lengthe of ye parke, and all ye hill servynge as a continuall standynge to beholde and judge of ye cowrse w^t ease, whiche lawne or pleasunt bothome beinge a moste delicate grasse and fayre medowe lyenge alonge ye syd of ye hill (as man and wyfe togethar) of a merveyllous playne directe and eqwall levell, seemethe no lesse praysworthy in respecte of ye lowlynes, than the stately hill w^t his elevacion and hawtie risynge. The prospecte of this, Weste, East, Northe, and Sowthe, is synguler; but from ye Castell every way it is passynge. The name whereof (not w^t out cawse) is callyd Wyndsore; whethar it came as some affirme of ye fery over ye rivar there, ye passengers usynge (in callynge for the boate) to bydd them wynd to shoar (becawse ye boate, then as now, also went to a rope and a pole, thowghe not in the same place wher it is now, but where ye bridge is) or whithar it toke name of ye qualitie of ye place, whiche standynge hyghe and open to the wethar, is called Wyndesor because ye wynd is sore and ye ayre very subtile and percynge there, as ye Inhabitants fynd it, whiche etymologie devysynge w^t my selffe of ye nature of ye place it selffe, I added another also therto, *de situ loci*, at my fyrst comynge thethar of this effecte.

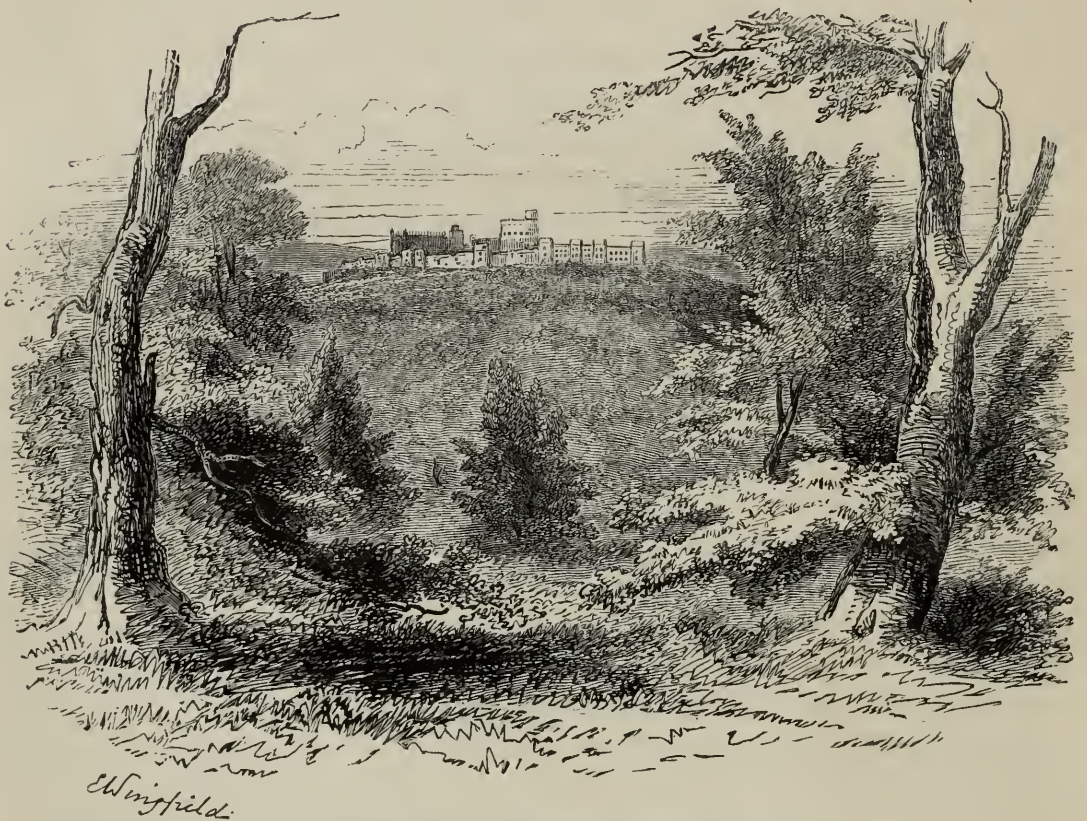
“The wynd is sore, in highe wyndsor, whereof it maye take name
And wynde, for wyndynge, may import assendynge to ye same
As eke the hawke is sayde to sore that lyethe on highe above
Of whiche etymologies, one the trewth I guesse dothe prove

The musyke there is useyd after ye order and maner of ye quenes chappell.”¹

This account of Windsor at the commencement of the seventeenth century will render more intelligible many of the local

¹ Harl. MS., No. 367, f. 13. The description evidently terminates abruptly, and was either never completed or the MS. is not a perfect copy.

references in the previous and subsequent 'Annals.' Independently, however, of its use to elucidate the local history, the account of the state and condition, at the period in question, of a place like Windsor, is not devoid of considerable interest.



The Castle from Queen Adelaide's Tree.

CHAPTER II.

WINDSOR IN THE REIGN OF JAMES THE FIRST.

CONSTABLES OF THE CASTLE.

- A.D. ——. CHARLES EARL OF NOTTINGHAM, K.G.
A.D. ——. GEORGE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.
-

DEANS OF WINDSOR.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| A.D. ——. GILES THOMPSON, D.D. | A.D. 1618. MARCUS ANTONIUS DE DOMINIS,
ARCHBISHOP OF SPALATO. |
| A.D. 1612. ANTHONY MAXEY, D.D. | A.D. 1622. HENRY BEAUMONT, D.D. |
-

HIGH STEWARDS OF THE BOROUGH.

- A.D. 1603. CHARLES EARL OF NOTTINGHAM, LORD HIGH ADMIRAL OF ENGLAND.
A.D. 1614. RICHARD LORD LOVELACE.
A.D. 1625. GEORGE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.
-

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

- A.D. 1603. SAMUEL BACKHOUSE, ESQ., AND THOMAS DURDENT, ESQ. (SUCCEEDED BY
SIR FRANCIS HOWARD, KT.)
A.D. 1613. SIR CHARLES HOWARD, KT., AND SAMUEL BACKHOUSE, ESQ.
A.D. 1619. SIR CHARLES HOWARD, KT., AND SIR ROBERT BENNET, KT.
A.D. 1622. EDWARD SAWYER, ESQ., AND THOMAS WOODWARD, ESQ. (SUCCEEDED BY
SIR WILLIAM HEWETT, KT.)
-

UNDER STEWARDS, OR RECORDERS.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A.D. 1603. THOMAS DURDENT, ESQ. | A.D. 1608. HUMPHREY NEWBERRY, ESQ. |
| A.D. 1613. THOMAS WOODWARD, ESQ. | |
-

PROVOSTS OF ETON.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| A.D. ——. SIR HENRY SAVILE, KT. | A.D. 1623. THOMAS MURRAY. |
| A.D. 1624. SIR HENRY WOTTON. | |
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The King's Visits to Windsor—The Installations and Feasts of the Garter—Installation of Prince Henry—The Plague at Windsor—Building of a Pest-house—Aldem's Charity—Grant of a Charter to the Town—Revenue of the Corporation

—Bye-laws—Fall of the Castle Wall—Members for Windsor—Fire in the Town—Royal Visits: Christian the Fourth of Denmark—Windsor Charities—Extracts from Corporation Accounts—Churchwardens' Accounts—Inventory of Church Goods—Purveyance—Marcus Ant. de Dominis, Dean of Windsor—The King's Pursuits and Tastes—Churchwardens' Accounts—Ben Jonson's 'Metamorphosed Gipsies' represented at Windsor—Evidences of the Growth of Puritanism—Sir Henry Savile: his Works of St. Chrysostom printed at Eton—The Spanish Ambassador at the Castle—St. George's Feast, 1623—Application to the King on behalf of the Vicar of Windsor: his Remonstrance with the Applicants—Reception of the French Ambassador—The King's last Visit to Windsor—The Duke of Buckingham appointed Constable of the Castle—Extracts from the Corporation Accounts—Works at Windsor—The Conduit Pipes—Draining of the Great Park—Bishop Goodman's Account of the Dean and Chapter in this reign.

THOMAS WILSON, writing from Greenwich, on the 22d of June, 1603, to Sir Thomas Parry, at Paris, on the state of England immediately after the accession of James the First, says—"Our virtuous Kinge makes our hopes to swell. His actions suitable to the tyme and his natural disposition. Sometymes he comes to Counsell, butt most tyme he spendes in Feelds and Parkes and Chases, chasinge away idlenes by violent exercise and early rysinge, wherein the sone seldome prevents him. The people according to the honest English nature approve all their Prince's actions and words, savinge that they desyre some more of that gracious affabilitie which ther good old Queen did afford them. He is att the present att Windsore havinge vewed all his howses, and att that he purposeth to entertayne his Quene and sone, who about fourteen dayes hence are ther expected."¹

This was probably the first visit of the king to Windsor, as he had only succeeded to the throne on the 24th of March previously. He seems to have arrived there about the 17th of June, to have gone to Whitehall on the following day, and returned again to Windsor, where he remained until the 25th of June.²

On that day the king set out from Windsor, and on the 27th arrived at Sir George Fermor's, at Easton Neston, near Towcester,

¹ MS. Cotton., Calig. E. X, fol. 359, orig.; Ellis' 'Letters,' 2d series, vol. iii, p. 201; Nichols' 'Progresses of James,' vol. i, p. 188.

² Sir Thomas Edmonds, in a letter to the Earl of Shrewsbury, from the court at Greenwich, dated June 15th, 1603, says—"The King resolveth to remove from hence on Mondaie next to Windsor." (Nichols' 'Progresses,' vol. i, p. 162.) "On the 18th of June, the King was again at Whitehall." (Ibid.)

where he met the queen (Anne of Denmark) on her way from the north, with Prince Henry, the king's eldest son, and returned with them to Windsor towards the end of the month.¹

The following account of the arrival of the court at Windsor is given by Sir Dudley Carleton, in a letter to Sir Thomas Parry, dated from Windsor, 3d of July :

“The King and Queen, and the Prince and Princess,² came to this place on Thursday last, and brought with them a mervilous great Court both of Lords and Ladies; besides a great number that were here settled to receave them. Here was some squaring at first between our English and Scottish Lords, for lodging, and such other petty quarrels; but all is past over in peace. The Lords of Southampton and Grey the first night the Queen came hither, renewed old quarrels, and fell flatly out in her presence. She was in discourse with the Lord Southampton, touching the Lord of Essex³ action, and wondered as she said, so many great men did so little for themselves; to which L^d Southampton answered that the Queen being made a party against them they were forced to yeald; but if that course had not been taken, there was none of theyr private ennemys, with whom only their quarrel was, that durst have opposed themselves. This being overheard by the Lord Grey,⁴ he would maintain the contrary party durst have done more than they, upon which he had the lie erebled at him. The Queen bad them remember where they were, and soon after sent them to their lodgings, to which they were committed, with guard upon them. They next day were brought and heard before the Council, and condemned to be sent back to the Tower. But soon after the King sent for them; and taking the quarrel upon him, and the wrong and disgrace done to her Majesty and not exchanged betwixt them, forgave it, to make them friends; which was accordingly effected, and they presently set at liberty.”⁵

¹ Nichols' 'Progresses,' vol. i, p. 162.

² Elizabeth, afterwards Queen of Bohemia.

³ “Robert Devereux, the unfortunate favorite of Queen Elizabeth, who in 1598 had been sent to subdue the Irish rebels.”

⁴ Lord Grey of Wilton.

⁵ See Nichols' 'Progresses of James,' vol. i, p. 197.

During the residence of the court at Windsor on this occasion, Prince Henry was installed as a Knight of the Garter. Owing to the rivalry between the knights, and the absurd importance attached to the ceremony of installation, the expenditure was so great that at length King James found it necessary to limit the number of attendants upon the knights.¹

¹ "King James," says Ashmole, "willing to check the growing inconveniences took occasion against the Installation of Francis Earl of Rutland, Sir George Villars Knight (after created Earl, then Marquis and lastly Duke of Buckingham) and of Viscount Lisle, an. 14 of his Reign, to forbid Livery Coats, for savinge charge, and avoiding emulation; and shortly after, in a chapter held at Whitehall, an. 16 Jac. R. with the consent of the Knights companions then assembled, put some restraint upon the number of attendants; and Decreed That every of the Knights companions should have 50 persons to attend him unto the annual solemnities of the Order, and no more." ('Order of the Garter,' p. 339.) Dr. Goodman, Bishop of Gloucester, says, however, that the number was limited in order that the Scotch knights might appear on an equality with their richer English companions: "For the impoverishing of England, truly I did once speak with King James about it when he was in bed, upon this occasion, that the rents of lands were fallen; and he was then somewhat angry. The truth is, he could not be charged with impoverishing the kingdom, but his time being a time of peace, we fell to luxury and riot; no kingdom in the world spent so much in building as we did in his time; the Scots being poor, yet they learned of the French to be wasteful and immoderate in their expense. It is true in the time of Queen Elizabeth, at the feast of St. George, when many of the lords were present, and every one had a multitude of servants, and all of them in their chains of gold; (and at that time of the year very often some ambassadors were wont to come to London, and the merchants to entertain those ambassadors which came to treat for trading; I do believe that at some times I have seen very near ten thousand chains of gold stirring;) but when the King came in, he was desirous to bestow the Order of the Garter upon Scotsmen. Whatsoever they might do in their own country I know not, but here they had not such numbers of tenants and attendants as might any way equal the number of the English; and lest this might be observed and so make them the less respected, it pleased the King that no knight should exceed the number of fifty servants. So then I confess in former times they did exceed in chains of gold; but for excess in apparel and expense besides, the number of lawsuits, and many other ways which might exhaust a kingdom, under his happy and peaceable government we did exceed. It is true that in Queen Elizabeth's time, when we had wars, the soldiers, who of all men are most wasteful, and thereby give an ill example to others, by the coming in of prizes made shift to pay scores; but in peaceable times, when we spend out of the main stock, no marvel if we be impoverished." ('Court of King James the First,' vol. i, p. 199.) An illustration of the rivalry exhibited on the installation of Lord Fenton and Lord Knollys, in 1615, will be found in a letter in Birch's MSS., No. 4173, cited in Nichols' 'Progresses of James the First,' vol. iii, p. 91. See also an account of the "glorious cavalcade" of Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, and Thomas Howard, Viscount Bindon, in 1606, in 'Stowe's Annals,' continued by Howes; see also Nichols' 'Progresses,' vol. iv, Appendix, p. 1070.

Howes, in his continuation of 'Stowe's Chronicle,' gives the following account of the installation of the prince :

"His Majestie having deferred the feast of St. George, until his being at some of his own houses, held the sayd feast at Windsor the second of July (1603) Where the young Prince (Henry) was enstalled Knight of the most noble order of the Garter : and after that being in his robes presented unto the Queenes Majestie, and whilst he was in the Chamber with her, I heard the Earles of Nottingham, and Northampton highly commend him for divers his quicke wittie answeres, Princely carriage, and reverend performing his obeysance at the altar, all which seemed very strange unto them, and the rest of the beholders, considering his tender age, being untill then altogether unacquainted with the matter and manner thereof.

"There were likewise with his Highnesse enstalled knights, and companions of the most noble order of the Garter, the Duke of Linneox, the Earle of Southampton, the Earle of Mar, the Earle of Pembroke : there were also elected the King of Denmarke, and the Duke of Wertenberg.

"The same time the great Ladies of England in honor of the Queene, and discharge of their duties came to the Court, to performe their homage unto her Highnesse, who with great reverence kneeling one by one, kissed her Majesties hand, being hard to discerne whether the mildnesse of the Sovereigne, or humility of the subject was greatest : the names of which Ladies, as I then knew and now remember, were the young Lady Marquesse of Winchester, the Countesse of Oxford, the olde Countesse of Darby, and her daughters, the Countesse of Shrewsbury, the Countesse of Pembroke, and her daughter, the Countesse of Sussex, the Countesse of Bedford, were attendant unto her Majestie, the Countesse of Hartford, the Countesse of Suffolke, the Countesse of Kildare, having then the chiefe charge of the Lady Elizabeth, the Lady Bartlet, the Lady Rich, the Lady Peter, the Lady Gilford, and the Lady Hatton wife to Master Attorney Generall : there were divers other right noble and honourable Ladies, whose names I knew not, being all of them most sumptuous in apparel, and exceeding rich and glorious in Jewels like the wearers."¹

¹ 'Stowe's Annals,' continued by Howes, p. 826, edit. 1631.

In consequence of the increase of the plague, Prince Henry was removed from Windsor to Oatlands, where, by appointment of the king, he took house by himself, and had such a number of attendants allotted him in every office as was suitable to his age.¹

Indications of the prevalence of the plague at Windsor at this period are to be met with in the parish registers. The ordinary number of burials at the commencement of the seventeenth century vary from three to five each month; but in July 1603 there are 10 entries; in August, 41 (generally two a day); in September, 27; in October, 32; in November, 23. In December the number was again reduced to five.

In 1604 a pest-house was built in Sheet Street, for persons infected with the plague. The site at least of the building was given by Thomas Aldem, an alderman of Windsor, who purchased it from Nathaniel Chambers, of Windsor, grocer. By the deed, which bore date the 23d of May in the second year of the king's reign, Chambers, in consideration of £8, conveyed to Aldem and his assigns, and to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of New Windsor and their successors, "all that close of pasture ground situate &c. within the parish of New Wyndesor aforesaid, abutting on a close of John Mattingles towards the north and the Kings Land called Puttocks Gate towards the south, upon the Kings highway towards the greate parke towards the East,² all which premises the said Thomas hath purchased of the said Nathaniel to the intent and purpose that in convenient time there shall be erected and builded thereupon one or more houses to be employed and used whensoever occasion shall be for the receipt of such inhabitants of the said Town and Borough as shall be hereafter visited with the Infection of the plague within the same, whereby and through God's blessing the said Town may be the better preserved from such infection; to have and to hold the said close &c. to the said Thomas Aldem and his assigns and to the said Mayor Bailiffs &c. to the use of the said Thomas during life, and after,

¹ Nichols' 'Progresses,' vol. i, p. 203, citing Bireh's 'Life of Prince Henry.'

² The description of the abuttals seems imperfect.

the remainder to the said Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses and their successors for ever.”¹

The sum of £14 8s. 4d. was expended in the erection of the pest-house, “besides £10 15s. 6d. given by divers persons.” A workhouse was built on the spot in 1733, with the condition that if the plague should at any time break out in the town the building should be used for its original destination.²

This was not the only provision for the aid of persons attacked. “There was collected within the Town for ye reliefe of infected people by way of taxation £25 : 11 : 1. Given by divers gentlemen and other neighbours £29 : 6 : 6 ; and paid them over and above these two somes £17 : 5 : 2.”

From Windsor the king and queen removed to Hampton Court,³ where several persons died of the plague.

It appears that the court was at Windsor during the Christmas of 1603-4, where “many plays and shews were bespoken to give entertainment” to the ambassadors.⁴

The proceedings in the late reign towards obtaining a new charter for the town were effectually followed up at the commencement of the present, and the king’s signature was at last obtained to the letters patent.

The charter bears date at “Harfeilde,” the 26th of August in the first year of this reign. It recites that the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough had enjoyed various liberties and franchises under the charters of Edward the First, Edward the Fourth, Henry the Sixth, Henry the Seventh, Henry the Eighth, and Edward the Sixth, and that there were sundry defects, doubts, and inconveniences in the aforesaid charters, on account whereof the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough had humbly besought

¹ Ash. MSS., No. 1126, f. 68 b. An old MS., cited by the Charity Commissioners, says—“Mr. Thomas Aldern, an alderman of this town, did, in his life-time purchase a little close, at the Town’s end for £8 which he gave to the Town to build a pesthouse upon, reserving 8s. a year for his life-time ; and the pesthouse now thereupon standeth.” (Thirty-second Report of the Charity Commissioners, p. 98.)

² MS. in the possession of the vicar’s churchwarden.

³ Nichols’ ‘Progresses.’

⁴ Ibid., vol. iv, p. 1059, citing letter of Mr. Dudley Carleton to Mr. John Chamberlain, dated Winchester, November 29th, 1603.

the king that he would constitute and create anew the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses into one body corporate and politic, with the explanation, amendment, and correction of the aforesaid defects, doubts, and inconveniences, and with the increase and addition of such other liberties and franchises as should to the king seem most expedient.

In pursuance thereof, and also at the humble petition and request of Charles Earl of Nottingham, High Admiral of England, the king by this charter constituted the borough of New Windsor to be and remain for ever a free borough of itself, and that the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses should thenceforth be a body corporate and politic by the name of the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the borough of New Windsor, in the county of Berks, having perpetual succession, and be capable in law to hold and purchase lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and to grant, demise, and dispose thereof; with power to sue and be sued in all courts by such name. The charter then gives them power to use a common seal; to appoint a council-house in the borough, and hold courts there of the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses and common council, and to make laws for the good rule and government of the borough. It directs that there shall be twenty-eight, or other number not exceeding thirty, of the better and more responsible inhabitants, who shall be called the Brethren of the Guildhall and constitute the common council of the borough; that thirteen of them shall be called Benchers of the Borough, and ten of the thirteen Aldermen or Chief Benchers, and one of the aldermen be elected mayor; and that there shall be two bailiffs, to be elected out of the brethren. The charter appoints Humphry Fawcett, the then mayor, William Passmore and Mathew Daie, the then bailiffs, to continue in office until the first Monday in the ensuing September; and appoints the said Humphry Fawcett, and Henry Harris, Thomas Aldem, Richard Maslayn, Richard Washington, Christopher Davies, Robert Calcott, Thomas Hayes, George Goade, and Silvester Sweetser, then being aldermen or chief benchers of the borough, John Steele, Thomas Turner, and Thomas Goade, then being benchers, and the said William Passmore and Mathew Daie, then being bailiffs, Arthur Hughes, William Church, Robert Lowe, James Wingefeilde,

John Stubbes, Nicholas Harris, William Stevenson, Richard Wympe, George Week, John Clarke, Reginald Clifton, Nathaniel Chambers, and Hercules Trewe, being then brethren of the borough, to be the first and present brethren of the guildhall of the borough, and to continue in their offices during their lives; the thirteen first named were also appointed benchers for life, and the ten first named were appointed aldermen or chief benchers for life. The charter then gives directions respecting the mode of election of the mayor, bailiffs, benchers, and aldermen; and power is given to the corporation to have a chief steward (the Earl of Nottingham to be the first and present chief steward for life) and an under steward and town clerk (Thomas Durdent, Esq., to be the first and present under steward and town clerk for life); the corporation to hold a court of record on every Monday, with cognizance of pleas, and appoint and admit attorneys in the same, not exceeding four; to have fines, &c., all waived goods, deodands, &c.; the mayor and one of the aldermen or under steward to be justices of the peace in the borough; with directions for the election of the one justice; power to have a prison or gaol in the borough; to have the exclusive return of all writs; the mayor to be clerk of the market; to hold a weekly market on Saturdays, and three fairs yearly; no foreigner to sell by retail in the borough. The charter grants and confirms all lawful and former liberties, franchises, &c. To hold of the king under and by virtue of the ancient and accustomed rent and farm of ten pounds. Power is given to purchase manors, messuages, lands, tenements, &c., not exceeding in the whole the value of £40 per annum. And further the king gave and granted to the corporation the manor of Windsor Underore, in the county of Berks, then or late in the tenure or occupation of the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses or their assigns, with the tithes, &c., with power to hold courts leet, &c., and all rights, customs, and privileges “as fully freely and wholly and in as ample manner and form as any abbot of the late Monastery of Redding in the aforesaid County of Berks or any other person or persons heretofore having possession or being seised of the aforesaid Manor” ever had held or enjoyed the same;¹ and further granted to them the said

¹ See *ante*, Vol. I, p. 111.

manor as fully, freely, and wholly, and in as ample manner and form, as it came or ought to have come to the king's hands or to the hands of his ancestors, Henry the Eighth and Edward the Sixth, or to the hands of Queen Mary or Queen Elizabeth, by reason or pretence of the dissolution or surrender of the monasteries or priories or otherwise, "which said Manor of Windsor Underore by these presents before granted amounts to the clear yearly rent or value of four pounds five shillings and three pence farthing per annum," reserving to the king all advowsons and church patronage. 'To hold the said manor to the mayor, bailiffs, burgesses, and their successors, in fee farm for ever; to be held of the king as of his manor of East Greenwich, in the county of Kent, by fealty only, in free and common socage, and not in capite nor by knight's service, and yielding to the king for the said manor £4 5s. 3¼*d.* yearly.¹ The king also granted these letters patent without fine or fee, great or small, to be therefore to him rendered, paid, or done, in the king's hanaper or elsewhere.²

With the exception of this exemption from fine or fee, the whole of the privileges and powers conferred by this charter are repeated in the subsequent and last charter of Charles the Second, which is in fact little more than a verbatim copy of the charter of James the First.

In the last year of Elizabeth's reign there is a sum of £8 charged in the corporation accounts as paid "towards a cup to be

¹ "Memorandum that the Fee farm Rent for the Mannour of Underower dew to the King's Ma^{tie} being foure pounds five shillings three pence farthing is alwaies paid unto his Ma^{ties} Recevor of his Rentes that belong unto his honour of Windsor and payable yearely at the Feast of St. Michaell I say the rent is iiiij.ℓ. v.s. iiij.d. f."

(Extracts from Day's Book, Ash. MSS., No. 1126, f. 27 *a.*) Ashmole also observes, in another part of the same MS. volume, that "from this tyme the King's Rent for Underoure was as to his honour of Wyndesor."

² The charter of James the First is indorsed thus: "Inrolled among the Records of the Sessions in Eyre of the Forest of the Lord the King of Windsor in the County of Berks holden at the Castle of Windsor in the said County of Berks on Tuesday the 25th day of September in the 14th year of the Reign of the Lord Charles the now king of England &c. before Henry Earl of Holland, warden and Chief Justice and Justice in Eyre of all the Forests Chaces Parks and Warrens of the Lord the King on this side Trent.

"KELINGE."

given to Mr. Attorney General ;”¹ and in the first year of this reign there is an entry of the sum of 13s. 4d., “Mr. Goade and Mr. Steeles (?) charges about delivering the cup.”

There is little doubt that this present to Sir Edward Coke was either for his services or to secure his good offices towards obtaining the charter.

The following items, also relating to the charter, are extracted by Ashmole from the corporation accounts of the first year of this reign :

“Paid Mr. Parker and Mr. Font passing our Books			
at the signet and privy seale	13	13	4
Mr. Steele’s expenses about the Townes business	9	14	0
To Mr. Locksmith for drawing the booke	13	0	0
For engrossing the Booke in parchment	4	0	0
Rewards and entertainments about renewing the			
Charter	12	6	0
To the lord Ross his Chaplyn for penning the			
Kings hand to the Charter 5 Aug. 1603 ²	2	6	0
for a Gelding for the lord Ross	3	10	0
Ingrossing the Charter, the great seale, the Inroll-			
ment and other fees and charges thereof	34	10	0
Sent to Mr. Goade to the Court at Basing	4	0	0
Other expenses and fees about the Charter this			
yeare and not conteyned in the before men-			
tioned particulars	22	12	0” ³

The revenue of the corporation consisted of rents (on leases for terms of years and from year to year, and quit-rents), fines on the renewal of leases,⁴ tolls, and fines.

The total amount received and expended by the corporation at this period has not been ascertained ; but before the civil war commenced, in the next reign, the sum yearly received by the chamberlain appears to have been between two and three hundred pounds.⁵

¹ The cup cost ten pounds, as appears by a note in Ashmole’s Extracts, Ash. MSS., No. 1126.

² It will be observed that this date does not correspond with the charter.

³ Ash. MSS., No. 1126.

⁴ *e.g.*, “An^o 2 Jac. John Haynes, his fine for the Mills 40 : 0 : 0

Rich: Terrie his fine for the water 10 : 0 : 0”

(Ash. MSS., No. 1126, citing “Lib. C” of the ‘Accounts of the Guild,’ &c.)

⁵ See *post*, Chapter IV.

For the year 1612, however, we have the following particulars of that portion of the revenue comprised under the term of "the Town Rents:"

"A Rentall of the Lands and possions of the Towne and Burrough of New Wyndesor made and renewed the 29: of Jan: a^o dm̃i 1611
Mr. Rich: Wynnye being then Maior. p ann

"John Parsons for old Hawes . . .	0	10	0
John Andrewes a plot by the hall . . .	0	0	1
John Andrewes for his house . . .	0	1	0
Mrs. Chest for placing stalls . . .	1	0	0
Daniel Bidle for pte of ye hall . . .	0	10	0
Rich: Wympe for his howse . . .	2	0	0
Mrs. Caros for ye house next ye Castle bridge . . .	2	0	0
Rob ^t Tinker for ye next house and shop . . .	2	0	0
for the next . . .	1	0	0
Silvester Switzer for the next . . .	0	18	0
James Winkfeld for 3: butchers shops . . .	3	7	6
Jo: Andrewes for a shop next his house . . .	1	0	0
Adrian Tovey for ye 2 other shops next ye same . . .	2	0	0
W ^m Reve for the new house next . . .	0	5	0
W ^m Church for his house . . .	2	0	0
Hen: Holchipp for a shop in ye m ^k et . . .	0	5	0
and a shop new builded . . .	0	1	8
Margaret Haynes for a Ten ^t in Und ^r ouer . . .	0	13	4
Rich: Terry for the fishing 18 foote above the bridge . . .	0	13	4
and 18 foote beneath the bridge . . .	0	13	4
Rich: Terry for the water and Eights . . .	4	0	0
Rich: Gwynne 3 rods in Frogmore felds . . .	0	2	0
Rich: Gwynne and Hen: Sadock for the Com ^o n in Gallowes lane . . .	0	6	8
Silvest ^r Switzer for Batchelors Acre . . .	0	3	4
Margaret Haynes a Ten ^t in Underouer . . .	0	13	4" ¹

¹ Ash. MSS., No. 1126. The amount of town-rents in previous years was as follows:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1558 . . .	26	11	8	1601 . . .	32	6	3
1591 . . .	27	4	11	1602 . . .	34	9	6
1593 . . .	27	19	7	1605 . . .	38	13	10
1597 . . .	26	19	7	1606 . . .	38	13	10
1598 . . .	28	19	7	1607 . . .	28	11	10
1599 . . .	30	12	11	1608 . . .	28	11	10
1600 . . .	30	9	7				

(Ash. MSS., No. 1126, "out of a Booke of the Accounts of the Guild, the Chamber-

A few years afterwards the corporation exercised one of their privileges by making the following bye-laws :

“ Orders and By Lawes concerning the feildes.

“ New Windsor } At an assembly in the Guildhall of the said Towne
in Com: Berks } on Munday the 2d day of January 8^o Jacobi 1610.
by the Major Aldermen Baylife Under Steward and other Burgesses
and Inhabitants of ye said Towne these by Lawes and Orders following touching the Common feilds, meadows, pastures and Lands within the said Parish and Burrowe are made enacted and published.

“ 1 Imprimis that every Landholder within the said Burrowe shall for ever hereafter yearly and every yeare make and repaire or cause to be made and repayred sufficiently his hedges and ditches and other fences in the Meadows and fields aforesaid so farre as his Land or Medow extendeth, so to be continued in good reparaçon untill the Corne and hay of the said Meddowes and fields bee all *Inned*, upon paine that every one making defaulte shall forfeite for every default 3s. 4d. the one halfe to the Baylefes of the said Burrowe for the time being to their owne use the other to the Major, Baylife and Burgesses of the said Towne to bee employed to the use and benefitt of the said Towne.

“ 2 Item, That every one having no house and land within the said Burrough that at any time hereafter shall put any of his Chattell to depasture within any of the said feilds meddowes pastures commons or Lanes shall forfeite for every such offence £0 2s. 0d. to be devided and employed as aforesaid and his Cattell to bee Impounded and not delivered without replevin until he hath paide the said forfeiture.

“ 3 Item That every man dwelling within the said Burrowe houlding Land within the said Meddowes and fields may keepe for every acre of Medow one Cow and no more, nor other their Beasts and for every 3 acres of Arrable one Cow and no more, nor other such Beasts upon paine of 1s. for the first offence, 1s. 4d. for the second offence

laynes &c. Lib. C.”) Ashmole observes, with reference to the year 1606 and previous years—“ But £10 of this are the poores lands.” The variation in the amount seems to be the result of various small nominal rents not being regularly paid. See lists or tables of these rents at various periods of this and the preceding reign extracted in Ashmole’s MSS., No. 1126, too long for insertion here. Surveys of the manor of Windsor Underoure, made in the sixth year of the reign of Edward the Sixth and in the second year of James the First, contain detailed statements of the lands and rents of that part of the property of the corporation. Copies of these surveys are contained in a MS. volume, formerly belonging to Mr. James Eglestone, and now in the possession of Mr. Blunt, of Windsor.

and 2s. 6*d.* for the third offence, to bee divided and imployed as aforesaid.

“4 Item. That no man shall putt his Cattell to depasture in any of the fields and Meadows aforesaid before the second day of August yearely being the morrowe after Lammas day, upon paine of £20 to be forfeited divided and imployed as aforesaid.

“5 Item that every person bearing Lott and Scott within the said Towne shall and may yearely during the breach time of the said Meadows and fields, keepe one Cowe or one Horse there of their owne, but no more, upon paine of 6*d.* for the first offence, and 12*d.* for the second as aforesaid.

“6 Item every Landholder may Tie and Fodder his horses upon his owne Land afore he hath. cutt his grasse in the said Meadows but if he damnifie any other man's corne or grasse thereby he shall forfeite for the first offence 6*d.* for the second 12*d.* and for the third 3s. 4*d.* as aforesaid divided.

“7 Item that no pson at any time hereafter shall putt any sheepe to depasture in Datchett Meade, before the feast of St. Michael The Archangell yearely, nor Shootes or Spittle hill aforesaid before the feast of All Saints yearly, nor shall suffer them to stay therein yearly after the feast.”¹

On the 4th of December, 1603, a portion of the outer castle wall adjoining the canons' houses fell down, and gave rise to some litigation between the crown and dean and chapter, which is fully noticed in another part of this work.²

In 1608 we find the sum of £263 13s. 4*d.* ordered to be paid to Sir John Trevor, knight, the surveyor and receiver of the honor and castle of Windsor, “for the reparations and new making of certain ruins of walls and decays in the buildings near St. George's Church.”³

On the 24th of February, 1604, Samuel Backhouse was elected “to the first place of a Burgess for the Town,” and John Durdent, Esq., under steward, was chosen “the second burgess,” for the parliament summoned for the 19th of March ensuing.⁴ On the

¹ Extracts from Matthew Day's Book, Ash. MSS., No. 1126, f. 142. (See *ante*, Vol. I, p. 592.)

² See *ante*, p. 13.

³ Pell Records. See Devon's ‘Issues of the Exchequer during the reign of James the First,’ p. 306.

⁴ Ash. MSS., No. 1126.

death of Mr. Durdent, he was succeeded by Sir Francis Howard, knight, one of the keepers of Windsor Forest, and having Bagshot and Sandhurst "Walkes" in his care.¹

James was at Windsor in the autumn of 1604, amusing himself with hunting, and while there "he was drawn by Mr. Peter Young to see Eaton Colledge, and after a bankquett there made him, he knighted Mr. Savile,"² the provost.

In the first week in October of this year, Charles, the infant son of James (afterwards Charles the First), then about three years old, was brought from Scotland, where he had remained until this period, to Windsor, where the king was.³

At some period of this year a serious fire appears to have occurred at Windsor, for in September 1604 the king gave the sum of £100 to the Mayor of Windsor, "to be by him distributed to such of the inhabitants of the said town as sustained loss and damage by the late fire which happened there, to be taken unto them as of his Majesty's free gift and reward, without imprest account or other charge to be set on them for the same."⁴

The deanery adjoining St. George's Chapel was burnt down about this period, but whether in the same fire as that alluded to does not appear; probably not, however, as its situation is far removed from any part of the town of Windsor.⁵

¹ See Norden's description of Windsor Forest, *ante*, p. 29.

² Letter from Sir Thomas Edmonds to Mr. Winwood, dated Hampton Court, Sept. 30th, printed in Winwood's 'Memorials,' vol. ii, p. 32, and also cited in Nichols' 'Progresses,' vol. i, p. 457. A proclamation is dated from Windsor Castle, Sept. 15th, 1604.

³ 'Stow's Annals,' continued by Howes, p. 823, edit. 1631.

⁴ See the Pell Records, Devon's 'Issues of the Exchequer during the reign of James the First,' p. 17.

⁵ The fact of the destruction of the deanery by fire is derived from the following letter from Dr. George Evans, Canon of Windsor, to Elias Ashmole (Ash. MSS., No. 1131, f. 223):

"Windsor, 27th March, 66.

"Sir

"I have sent you 3 papers one of w^{ch} I know will bee very acceptable to you. I desire you to dispatch ye bookes you had of mee before, as soon as you can, for I shall use y^m this Easter chapter. I thought to have discoursd wth you severall things relating to this Xch if your occasions had pmittid your Longer stay at Windsor, as, whether you will make any considerable mention of Wolverhampton in your history, for if you would, I could help furnish you wth some materialls; whether you mention ye act of pliam^{nt} in ye 27th of Eliz (not printed) for ye paveing of this town wth some reflections upon ye

In 1605 we find the king at Windsor between the 5th and 12th of July;¹ and again on Saturday, the 31st of August, “during pleasure,” on the king and queen’s return from their progress to Oxford.²

“At Windsor, in October of this year, the king knighted Sir Thomas Hoskins of Surrey, and Sir Peter Salstonstall of London; and in a few days, after visiting Hampton Court, went to Royston and returned the 31st.”³

On the king’s return to London, in December 1605, from Huntingdon, &c., he “divided his time between his several palaces at Hampton Court, Windsor, Greenwich, and Whitehall.”⁴

During the visit of Christian the Fourth, King of Denmark (the queen’s brother), to England, in 1606, he went with James to Windsor, “where he was entertayned by the king most Royally.

neglect; whether you consider yt wee have a faire every year on St. Edwards day. I suppose ever since ye foundacon of oʀr College or neer, St. Edward (you know) being one of oʀ patrons; whether you mention ye burning of oʀ Deanry some 60 year agoe or more, and ye tenants contributing to its repaire; severall other things I should have thought of but I hope you will bee here ere long, or I may possibly bee at London, in ye interim. I desire ye favour of your resolving mee these 2 queryes, 1st. where St. Rhadegund was born and buried and where any reputed reliques of her are or were kept and any thing of history concerning her, 2d is, whether ye Catalogue of ye k^{ts} of ye garter wch hangs up in oʀ Deanes dyning room bee faithfully and orderly collected out of ye 3 Registers or no; I doubt not but you have compar’d y^m. I desire as speedy an answer as you can conveniently to these 2 things; as also a sight of ye papers yt concern oʀ Coll. (taken out of St. Pauls) wⁿ you can spare y^m. I suppose I told you yt oʀ quire was roof’d ye last year of Hen. 7 for £400 (wee have ye instrument of contract wth ye London masons yet to shew) wch ye kts of ye Order were at ye charge of, and yt ye fresh water in pipes was 1st brought up to this Castle in Edw. ye 6th time and oʀ College p^d £300 toward ye charge I have neither time nor paper left to adde any thing but yt I am

“Y^r affectionate serv^t

“G. EVANS.

“These
To my Hon’ed friend Elias Ashmole
Esq at his chamber in
Threadneedle Street or
in ye temple
p^{esent}”

“Mr. Ball doth mee ye fav^r to convey this to you.”

¹ Nichols’ ‘Progresses.’

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

Here was presented unto him the Knights of Windsore; being all goodly Gentlemen, and such as had served Queene Elizabeth in her warres; and for service done, preferred in their latter years to this place of rest, and are called by name of King James' Knightes of Windsore. These goodly auncient Gentlemen being in their roabes of purple and scarlet, with the Garter and Saint George's Crosse upon them. Which goodly and charitable manner, when the King of Denmarke was possest withall, and the order of their first foundation and continuance, the King highly commended the founder, and in charitie wisht the successors to the worlde's end, might continue so honorable an action as that: whereof, by God's grace, there is no doubt; his Majestie from his first coming, having so graciously and most bountifully shewed his zeale to that honourable action by augmenting their portions which were possessed of those places.

"Long did they not make stay in Windsore, by reason that the time began to shorten for the King of Denmark's departure; wherefore after some time spent in hunting, they made their return to the Court at Greenwich, where her Majestie lay; and on Fryday the eighth of August there arrived," &c.¹

On Thursday, the 7th of August, the day before his departure from Windsor, the King of Denmark (having been elected in 1603, and installed by proxy on the 8th of September, 1605) was installed in person as a Knight of the Garter.²

On the 11th of September King James returned to Windsor, accompanied by the queen, "to end his summer hunting" there.³

During the following years and to the end of his reign we find the king frequently hunting at Windsor, and sometimes commencing "progresses" from thence westward. It is probable that, from the facilities which Windsor afforded him for his favorite amusement, he was there oftener and more constantly than can now be traced. It is only when the king's visit was marked by

¹ 'Englands farewell to Christian the Fourth, Famous king of Denmarke,' 1606, cited in Nichols' 'Progresses of James the First,' vol. ii, p. 81.

² Howes' continuation of 'Stowe's Annals,' edit. 1631. See a relation of the ceremonies, Ash. MSS., No. 1134, f. 45 *a*.

³ Lord Lisle to the Earl of Shrewsbury, Nichols' 'Progresses,' vol. ii, p. 96.

ceremonies of knighthood, installation, an audience, a festival of St. George, or an incidental mention in the letters of a court correspondent, that the precise period remains recorded.¹

In Ashmole's extracts from the account-books of the corporation the following entries occur :

“ An^o 4 Jac. paid Mr. Needham for land bought of him
for the use of the poore wth money rec^d of John
Gallice as of his father's guift . . . 30 0 0 ”

This entry relates to a bequest of £30 by Richard Gallis, who has been mentioned in the last reign,² “to purchase land to the value of 26*s.* 8*d.* a year for the discharge of so much money formerly given out of a tenement called the Chequer in Pescod Street, with which money, and £300 more, given and added thereunto by his son John Gallis, citizen and goldsmith of London, a certain close called Mundaye's Close, lying near the Mote Park Gate, was purchased of Thomas Needham, gentleman, which yieldeth £3 the year, viz. 40*s.* to the use of the poor, which is quarterly distributed

¹ “Sep. 8. 1607. The king having returned from his western progress to Windsor there knighted Sir Edward Tyrrell.” (Nichols' ‘Progresses.’) “On August 29. 1608. on his return from Northampton and other places, knighted Sir Edward Lenthall, and Sir Robt. and Sir Thos. Lee.” (Ibid., vol. ii, p. 237.) “July 22. 1609. The King went from Whitehall to Windsor, where he arrived at 9 o'clock at night. On the next day he knighted Sir John Heyward of Shropshire and Sir Henry Minne of Rutlandshire.” (Ibid.) In the afternoon he went with the queen and prince to Farnham, where the same night “the kings stable fell on fire by negligence of a candle set on a post, which fell into the litter.” Four horses, all the saddles, and the queen's coach harness were burned; “but,” says the Earl of Worcester, “God be thanked neither King, Queen, or Prince slept the worse, or even waked until the morning in due time.” (Letter from the Earl of Worcester to the Earl of Salisbury, July 24th, 1609, Lodge's ‘Illustrations of British History,’ vol. iii, p. 266.) On Whitsunday, the 12th of May, 1611, Bishop Andrews preached before the king at Windsor. (Nichols' ‘Progresses,’ vol. ii, p. 421.) “The Queen begins her progress tomorrow to Windsor, and so by Sir Robert Dormer's and Sir R^d Blount's to meet the king at Woodstock.” (Mr. Chamberlain to Sir Dudley Carleton, August 11th, 1612, *ibid.*, vol. ii, p. 460.) The queen was also at Windsor towards the end of April 1613, in her progress to Bath, on her return from whence, in June, “the king goes as far as Windsor to meet her.” (Nichols' ‘Progresses,’ vol. ii, p. 667.) The king was at Windsor in July that year, on his progress into Hampshire, and again in September. (Ibid., p. 675.) In July 1615 he was at Windsor, and went from thence into Hants and Wilts, returning at the end of August to Windsor, where he was on the 7th of September. (Ibid., vol. iii, pp. 95, 98, 99.)

² See *ante*, Vol. I, pp. 625 and 671.

among them, and 20s. residue reserved to the said John Gallis, during certain years, which is to come to the hands of Mr. William Reeve.”¹

Ashmole, referring to the time of the above purchase, says—
“With this land the revenue of the poore was now yearly £11 : 12 : 0, and the next yeare £12 : 2 : 0.”

Mr. Needham's father was himself a benefactor of the poor of Windsor, as appears from the following abstract of his will :

“The Copey of so much of the Will of Mr. Thomas Nedeham deceased, as concerneth a gift given by him to be wekely distributed to twelve pore psons of New Windsor.

“Thomas Nedeham of the Towne of New Windsor in the County of Berks gent: by his last will and Testament dated the first day of August in the yeare of our Lord God one thousand six hundred and three, did will and ordaine limet and devise to the Vicar and Church Wardens of the parish Church of New Windsor aforesaid from time to time being ; two Messuages or Tenements with the appurtenances (situate and lying and being in New Windsor aforesaid whereof one of them standeth neare the church yeard wherein Mathew Woodward, Sargant now dwellith, and the other is situate in Pescod street being one of the three tenem^{ts} there newlie built in which Thomas Hunt lately dwelt being the tenement next to Mr. Dayes house in ye upper end of the said streete called Pescod streete. To have and to hold the same two Messuages or Tenements with th'appurtenances unto the said Vicar and Church Wardens and to their Successors for ever from and after the decease of Katherine his wife. To this intent and purpose and upon trust and confidence that the said Vicare and Churchwardens and their Successors for the time being shall from thenceforth for ever wekely upon every Sabbothe day after morning prayer with the rents and revenues of the same two Messuages or Tenements with the appurtenances, give and distribute or cause to be given or distributed to twelve pore psons of New Windsor aforesaid for the time being, upon the grave wherein his Brother Richard Needeham lyeth

¹ 32d Report of the Charity Commissioners, p. 94, citing an old MS. in the possession of a member of the corporation, entituled “A memorial of the Charity of diverse good people, formerly extended to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of this town of New Windsor, in giving and devising lands, tenements, goods, sums of money, and other things, for the benefit and relief of the poor people of the same town, all which hath been and yet are bestowed and employed accordingly. Recorded for their commendation, and to excite others to their imitation.”

buried, That is to say to every of them an equall porcion according to the rente of the same two Messuages or Tenements will arise weekly unto. And that the Vicar, Major and Bayliffes of New Windsor aforesaid shall appoint such poore as bee not of the Almes houses, &c.

“Thomas Nedeams Widow Kathrin was buried the 3d of April 1606, and 12 poore persons had their first allowance in bread the 10 day of Aprill following: the rent of the two tenements is *iiij.li. x.s.* yearly, and the 12 poores allowance is now three halfe pence a peece in bred every Saboth &c.”¹

The house near the churchyard was rebuilt in 1828, and is at present the Ship Inn. A portion of the rents of the two houses forms part of a weekly distribution of forty-eight loaves. The surplus from this and other charities goes towards the liquidation of a debt incurred by building the Ship Inn.²

“A^c 5 Jac. Rec^d this yeare of Sr. Hen: Nevell and
Sr. Hen. Savyll Executors of Mr. John Chambers
late Chanon of Wyndesor in parte of £50 given
by him as a legacy for a Stock to set the poore
on worke 45 5 0”

“1613 Rec^d of the Ex^r of Ed: Vahan Esq. for the poore . 20 0 0”

The above entries will be explained by the following extract from an old document already cited:

“There was also given by Mr. John Chamber, canon of Windsor, the sum of £50, to be employed for setting the poor people in New Windsor to work; out of which is distributed to the poor 40s. a year, until some other order may be taken for setting them to work.”

“Also Edward Vaughan, Esq., by his will, gave £20 to the use of the poor of Windsor, which being added to £45 of Mr. Chamber’s Gift (for there was no more received of the said £50,) there was purchased therewith for the poor a piece of meadow land in Colnbrook, called Mead Haye, which yieldeth £3 the year, and is quarterly distributed among the poor.”³

¹ Extracts from Matthew Day’s Book, Ash. MSS., No. 1126, f. 35 *a*.

² 32d Report of the Charity Commissioners, p. 103.

³ Ancient MS., cited in the 32d Report of the Charity Commissioners, p. 93.

The full amount of the two sums received was not, however, laid out in the purchase, but only £50, which was apparently intended at the time as the investment of Mr. Chamber's bequest alone; for, from the following entry of Ashmole, it will be seen that the purchase of the land was made in 1612:

“Bought in 1612	Bought of Thos. Woodward land called Medhey neere Colebroke for the use of the poore 50 0 0”
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The rent is now applied to the support of the Sheet Street almshouses.¹

It may be mentioned that Mr. Chamber, besides being a canon of Windsor, was a Fellow of Eton College, and the author of a ‘Treatise against Judicial Astrologie.’² It is evident that he was a great friend of Sir Henry Savile, Provost of Eton, who was one of his executors.

To what charity the following entry refers, is uncertain. There is a Windsor charity called “Jenkinson’s,” founded in the reign of Elizabeth, but it is of land at Ruscombe, in Berkshire, the rent of which is carried to the account of the Sheet Street almshouses:³

“1612 and is given ym by Mr. Jenkynson.	The Rents to the poore out of Jenkinsons house and land in Preist streete y ^t he held of the deane and Chanons is the first rent y ^t I finde to be given w ^{ch} is acknowledged for in Dec: 1612 for poore and is p annum 3 2 8”
---	---	----------

The following items occur among the miscellaneous extracts by Ashmole from the corporation accounts of the period:

“Anno. 3 Jac. To Mr. Durdent for his fee of Steward (£4) and Towne Clearke (£1) Reparations upon the Bridge	£ . 5 0 0 . 4 13 11
---	---------------------------

¹ 32d Report of the Charity Commissioners, p. 93.

² See Dyce's ‘Skelton,’ vol. i, p. lxxx.

³ 32d Report of the Charity Commissioners, pp. 93, 94.

4 Jac.	Reparations upon the Bridge .	. 25	14	5
	Money paid for the Escape of a prisoner out of the Towne hall .	. 13	6	8
5 Jac.	To Mr. Washington Maior for his fee this year .	. 30	0	0
6 Jac.	Reparation of the Towne hall and Almes- houses .	. 6	0	11
	Reparations of the Bridge .	. 5	13	8
7 Jac.	Reparations of the Towne Hall, Bridge and Almeshouses .	. 12	12	0 ^{ob.}
	More Reparations about the bridge .	. 5	13	10
9 Jac.	Reparations upon the Townehall, Almes- houses and Bridge .	. 9	19	8
1612.	To the Churchwardens for altering ye Maiors seate in the Church, viz ^t 40s. in 1611 and 40s. in 1612 .	. 4	0	0 ¹
	Other Reparations about the bridge .	. 12	19	0
	Ayd money paid to the Lady Eliz: for this Burrough .	. 7	6	
	For a new Pillory .	. 1	0	0 ²
	For a long turkey worke cushion to lye before the Maior in ye Church .	. 1	0	0
1613.	For placing Maiors and Aldermens seates in the Castle church .	. 0	3	0
1614.	Paid for a composition made with the Lord Admirall for the arrearages of his fee as High Steward for many yeares past .	. 7	0	0
	Paid to him for a yeares fee due at Xmas 1613 .	. 1	6	8
	Making a pair of Stocks and other worke .	. 1	2	1
	For tymber for the Bridge .	. 17	11	0
	Paid to the Under Sheriff for the retorne of the Writts and Indentures for the 2 Burgesses sent to Parliament .	. 0	6	8
1616.	Paid for a Brazen Standard for the Towne Hall to try yards and ells by .	. 1	8	0

¹ The mayor's seat was in a gallery erected in 1575, as appears by the following extract from the corporation accounts (Ash. MSS., No. 1126): "A° 18 Eliz. For building the Gallery for the Maior and the Company at the Church £10 : 1 : 6."

² A new cage had been built in 1577: "A° 20 Eliz. Building a new cage £6 : 16 : 8." (Extracts from the corporation accounts, Ash. MSS., No. 1126.)

For 6 Iron stamps and seales for Bushells and peck and pewter pott and leaden weights				0	12	0
1617.	Reparations about the bridge .			27	3	0
	For a dozen of Leather bucketts			3	0	0"

From 1616 a new source for tracing the movements of the court, and observing proceedings of greater local interest, is opened to the historian of Windsor, in the churchwardens' accounts for the parish, the earliest of which now existing are for the above-mentioned year.¹

The following entry occurs among the disbursements for that year :

"To ringers at the kings coming, Jul. 4, and going Jul. 9 . 14*d*."

During this visit, namely, on the 7th of July, Francis Earl of Rutland, George Villiers, master of the horse, and Robert Sydney, Viscount Lisle, were installed as Knights of the Garter.²

The king was at Windsor again in September 1616, after a progress to Newark, Nottingham, and Woodstock;³ and in September the following year, for three nights, on his return from the north, and afterwards, towards the end of the month, with the prince, "to the hunting of the wild boar."⁴

¹ The churchwardens' accounts from 1616 to 1725 are preserved in an oblong folio volume, deposited in the chest of the vestry-room of the parish church. The following entry is inserted at the foot of the first page: "This Book being all in tatters was collated and bound in 1786. Samuel Parker, Francis Brutt, Charles Jarman, Churchwardens." To the last-named individual the parish is probably indebted for the preservation of many of its records. By Mr. Jarman's neat hand he may be traced as the transcriber or elucidator of various documents in the possession of the parish authorities, of the corporation, and of private individuals. From 1725 to 1756, and from 1798 to the present time, the accounts are in the possession of the vicar's churchwarden; and from 1757 to 1798, in the chest in the vestry-room with the earlier accounts.

² Nichols' 'Progresses,' vol. iii, p. 177.

³ Ibid., p. 189.

⁴ Ibid., pp. 436, 437. In July 1618 he was hunting at Windsor (ibid., p. 486, citing Camden's 'Annals'), and also in September, on his return from the west. (Ibid., p. 492.) There are entries in the churchwardens' accounts of two payments this year, "to the Ringers at the King's coming" and "at the kings last coming," but neither the day nor month is given. In the same month of the following year the king was at Windsor. (Ibid., pp. 555, 565.)

It seems that the king's visit in September 1616 occasioned a dispute between the corporation and the officers of the court, as the following extract from Day's Book testifies :

"The Clarke of the Markett of the Kinges houshold opposed by the Maior (for sitting within the Corporacon) to keepe his Court, although the King lay then in the Castle of Windsor.

"Memorandum that the 5th of September 1616 one Mr. More who was then deputie for the Clarke of the Markett for the kinge, came to Windsor for to have kept a Clarke of the Markett's Court for the kings household and was then opposed by Mr. Humphrey Tawsett being then Major and the day following the said Mr. Major was sent for by the officers of the Greene cloth, he being accompanied with some of the Aldermen shewed there the Charter, and the officers of the Greene Cloth were satisfyed with it." ¹

Appended to the churchwardens' accounts for the year 1616 there is an inventory of church goods delivered to the churchwardens for the following year. This inventory, containing several items of interest, is given here in detail :²

" An inventorie of such Church goods as are delivered
unto ye Churchwardens for the year following,
that is unto William Church, Daniel Macham
and Henry Gaddocke

[It. an organ given by the Right Reverend Father in God Godfrey Bishop of Gloucester ³	Inpr. the com~union table cloth of velvet with a silke fringe lyned with blew linen It. a diaper cloth and a napkin for the com~union table
---	--

¹ Ash. MSS., No. 1126, extracts from Matthew Day's Book.

² Inventories of the goods, plate, jewels, vestments, bells, and other ornaments belonging to the churches, chapels, brotherhoods, and guilds in the realm were returned into the exchequer of the Augmentation Office, pursuant to commissions issued in the reign of Edward the Sixth. (See 7th Report of the Deputy-Keeper of Public Records, ii, § 70, and Appendix, ii, No. 10, and 9th Report, ii, § 28, and Appendix, ii, No. 3.) Probably in consequence of these commissions, an inventory was occasionally made in subsequent reigns, although no longer returned into the Augmentation Office.

³ The marginal insertions were evidently made in subsequent years, 1630 to 1637. In the churchwardens' accounts for 1638 there is a payment of three shillings "for writing the Indentures and Inventories of the Church Goods." As to the organ mentioned here, see *post*, Chapter III.

	one	It. <i>Two</i> ¹ other clothes for the table
Comunion cupp		<i>It. a communion cup with a cover of Sylver.</i>
[wi]th the cover		It. a flagon pott to set the wine in on the table
[w]eyeth . 9 . ounces		weighing 7. pound et di.
. 3 . quarters bate		It. a bible ² and one comunion booke
pennie weight		It. Erasmus Paraphrase with a wooden deske w ^{ch}
Another Comunion		it lyeth on. ³
cupp which Widow		It. a bason to gather offerings in.
Apper gave A ^o . 1630		It. a surplisse [two surplisses]
without a cover		It. a comunion table with a frame
weyeth ounces and a		
quarter bate a		
pennie weight.		
Another Flagon pott	2	It. a church boxe of iron with a keye and another
given by Mr.		little wodden boxe bound with iron
Humphr. Newberrie		It. a wainscott chest, with 4 locks and 4 keyes
A ^o . 1630.		It. <i>an old Register book and a new Register booke of</i>
		<i>parchment, covered with wood</i>
	crimson sattin	It. a pulpitt cloth of <i>blew silke</i> , and a cushion of the
		same for the pulpitt, with a cover of * * * (?)
		formed in the bodie of the church
		It. a locke for the north church doore, and 2 keyes
		one with the Vicar, and the other with the
		Sexton
		It. a locke and a key for the old vestrie doore
The doore is sold		<i>It. a locke and a key to the church gate</i>
		It. a mattocke, a shovell and a spade
	i	It. 2 ladders
The 3 desks and		It. 2 <i>old matts and 2 * * * (?)</i>
two * * * * (?) to be		It. a beere to carry the dead.
used at the		It. 2 tressels to sett coffins on
Communion		It. <i>an old booke of accounts and the new one and</i>
		<i>one (?) book of accompt</i>

¹ The words and lines in italics have been in the original scratched through with a pen, apparently at the time the marginal writing and interlineations were introduced, to make the inventory accord with subsequent alterations in or additions to the church goods. No other inventory besides the one given in the text is to be found in the parish registers and documents of Windsor.

² The old bible of this period has disappeared. The following entry is in the churchwardens' accounts for 1634: "Received of Thomas White Apothecary for the ould church bible £1 02s. 0d." The price paid, relieves the parties from the suspicion of having sold and purchased the book as waste paper.

³ In the churchwardens' accounts for 1652-3 there is the following entry:

"Paid for fasteninge the paraphrase of Erasmus to the deske . 0 . viij.d."

***** (?) in the
Church containing
lights given
[by Ralph Darnell
in anno 1637.

It. an houre glasse.

It. The two Leases of Mr. Needham his Land ¹

It. a copie of an agreement made by certaine Justices
for the payment of 19s. 4d. by John Phipps to
the Church and poore²

Chalice of silver
weighinge eighteen
and a halfe
given by John
Nortop (?) Esq. and
Elizab. his wyfe
anno 1637.

It. a table and frame in the vestrie

It. a new communion booke

It. *The Diall makers bond.* It. *Lowrey his bond*; and

It. Rob^t Nicholas Dale his Indenture. Flood his
Indenture

a new bason given to the church by Mr. Hector
1623.

Eight new deale formes made A^o 1623

One black
Cloth given by
anno
1635 ffor the benefit
the poore

² ⁴
Three dozen and five leather bucketts

Two locks on the west doore and 2 keys; one with
the Vicar and the other with the Sexton.

It is ordered and agreed by the Right Worshipfull
Mr. Maior and by us whose names are under-
written that whosoever shall be willing and
thought fit by the Churchwardens for the time
being to sitt in the little new gallerie, shall pay
xij.d. every yeare and that onely tenne men be
appointed to sitt there.

one book of

1635³

one greene
cloth
fringe given

Also it is agreed that every man w^{ch} shall be thought
fitt by the churchwardens for the tyme being to
sit in the greater new gallerie shall pay 8d. every

¹ Land devised in 1603 by Mr. Needham. (See *ante*, p. 65.)

² John Phipps was the occupier of houses and lands charged by the will of Henry Franklyn, in 1575, with the payment of certain sums to the poor of New Windsor, Old Windsor, and Clewer. The "certaine Justices" were commissioners under a commission of Charitable Uses of the seventh of James the First, whereby Phipps and his heirs, occupiers of the premises, were charged with the payment of 30s. yearly, in satisfaction of Franklyn's bequest, of which 19s. 4d. was appropriated to New Windsor. (See the 32d Report of the Charity Commissioners, p. 95.)

³ The following entry is appended to the churchwardens' accounts for 1635: "Memorandum that the first day of November 1635 Mr. Francis Bevin then one of the Churchwardens did at his owne cost and charges give unto the church one Black Cloth to bee used at Burialls and to be lent by the Churchwardens to the poorer sort of the py^h for nothing and to others of the py^h for twelve pence a tyme, and to strangers for two shillings a tyme, and the money thereof arising to bee given to the poore of the said py^h at the discretion of the Churchwardens yearly for the tyme being.

"Memorandum also that Mr. William Stevenson did the same yeare give unto the Church one Book called Juells Appologie of the defence of the Church of England."

1636

yeare, and at their coming in shall pay for a key to the doore, and that onelie 30 men be appointed to sit there.

Syllvester Sweetcher
Maior
Mathew Day

John Marten, Vicar

William Church
Dan^l Macham
Henry Gadock

} Churchwardens

Francis Jones

H. Browne''

The books mentioned in this inventory, the 'Paraphrase of Erasmus' and Jewell's 'Apology for the Defence of the Church of England,' have disappeared. The former work formed a portion of the church's goods at that period in many places.

The hour-glass also was in general use. It was placed on the pulpit or within sight of the preacher, who thus "timed" his extempore preaching.¹

On the occasion of royal progresses from Windsor, the county of Berks and other shires were forced to provide carts for transporting the king's goods. The number, which was the same for removal or progresses from all the royal residences, was reduced in the reign of King James the First (circa A.D. 1604) from 600 to 220. Of these Berks was obliged to furnish 50, Bucks 50, Oxford 37, Middlesex 33, Surrey 24, Herts 20, and Hants 6.²

This duty, it is scarcely necessary to observe, was, by reason of the royal prerogative, called "purveyance," which for many centuries was justly considered as one of the most odious burdens thrown on the people.

Certain lands in Winkfield "were rated by the acre (A.D. 1617) for the carriages of the Kings Majestys most honorable household

¹ See 'Journal of the British Archæological Association,' vol. iii; and the earliest reference to the pulpit hour-glass, in 'Notes and Queries,' vol. xi, p. 18.

² See Nichols' 'Progresses of James the First,' Preface, citing introduction to Manning and Brag's 'History of Surrey.' See letter from the Earl of Nottingham, exempting the bailiwick of Surrey from the service except on occasion of removes from Windsor and other residences within the bailiwick. (Nichols' 'Progresses,' see *supra*.)

and carriages to his Majesty's Honour and Castle of Windsor Parks and Lodges by the Owners and Farmers of these Lands." ¹

The causes of this rating are thus stated :

"1. The first was to provide sufficient teams for his Majesty's service in removes.

"2. Whereas in many places good Teams have been kept, there are none, whereby the burden lay very heavy upon poor men, that kept weak teams.

"3. At the coupling together the Horses of divers men, an unequal Team was made; many times six Horses of so [as] many men; much discord and contention; very long before they set forth; many words against the Constable concerning Indifferency, and so in fine the service delayed." ²

During the first parliament of James the First, Bacon, on presenting a petition to the king, delivered his famous speech against purveyors (the officers who employed the horses and carriages, and purchased provisions and other necessities for the royal establishment), which forms a sort of compendium of the heavy charges made against them. Several negotiations took place in this reign for the purchase of the prerogative of purveyance, but nothing was done. Under the Commonwealth it fell into disuse, but was not formally abolished until after the Restoration. By the statute 12 Charles II, c. 24, this branch of the prerogative was surrendered by the king, who received in lieu of it a certain amount payable on exciseable liquors. Nevertheless, several temporary statutes were passed after that period, and as late as the reign of William the

¹ MS. volume, cited in Waterson's MS. Collections, &c., respecting Winkfield, vol. ii, p. 439.

² Ibid., p. 446. Mr. Waterson, in his MS. Collections, written about 1751, from whence the above is extracted, remarks "that this way of removing the Kings Household has been long laid aside, and I have seen the copy of an exemption from this kind of service and other Duties (the original there said to be in Sir Edmond Sawyers custody) in behalf of Battles &c. Baileywicks, upon consideration of the loss damage and trouble they suffer by the Deer. This, if I remember right, was under K. C. 1. but being only during pleasure, I thought it not worth a place in these collections, since the same service, (for anything that appears to the contrary) may again be required." (Ibid., p. 448.)

Third, for the partial revival of purveyance on the occasion of royal progresses.¹

Although it is beyond the scope of this work to give an account of the deans of Windsor, and other dignitaries, one appointment to the deanery in this reign was of so remarkable a character as to justify a passing notice. In 1618 Marcus Antonius de Dominis, Archbishop of Spalato, who had renounced the Roman Catholic faith, was made Dean of Windsor. He held it for four years, when he renounced the reformed doctrines and returned to the Church of Rome. He was imprisoned by the Inquisition for his former heresy, and died in 1625, at the age of sixty-four, of grief and hard treatment.² While at Windsor it appears he quarrelled with the canons.³

The habits of James when at Windsor may be gathered from the following account of Sir John Finett, who, after describing the audience of the Count de Tilliers, the French ambassador, on the 15th of September, 1619, says—"The day of the French Ambassador's audience at Windsor came thither one of the young Dukes of Holstein, cozen-germaine to the deceased Queen Anne, who sending for me to his lodging, desired my assistance for his private access to the King, he having been here at another time before with his Majesty, and that he might have the honour to hunt with him the next morning without further noise or trouble of ceremony. For this I repaired to the Lord Chamberlain, and, craving his advice and directions, had for answer that, in regard the Duke came privately and desired but a private accesse, he

¹ 'Penny Cyclopædia,' art. "Purveyance." See also, for further information on this subject, Bray's account of the office of purveyor, 'Archæologia,' vol. viii, p. 329, and Phillips' 'Treatise on Purveyance.'

² See Granger, vol. i, p. 359. "Monday the 16. of December, 1616. Mar: Anthonius de Dominis, Archbishop of Spalato in the Territory of Venice, was very honourably entertained and received at Lambeth by the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, with whom he remained, and writ a briefe declaration of his reasons for leaving that Prelacy, and forsaking his native Countrey, whiche booke was presently published in eight languages, and dispersed through Europe: And in Sommer following, hee printed in London the first foure of his ten books intituled Of the common weale of the Church ['De Republica Ecclesiastica']: Hee was afterwards made Deane of Windsor, and Master of the Savoy." (Stow's 'Annals,' p. 1026, edit. 1631.)

³ See Dr. Goodman's 'Court of James the First,' vol. i, p. 341.

wished me to address myself to one of the Gentlemen of the Bedd-chamber, and particularly to the Marquesse of Buckingham, that the King might be acquainted with his desires. So speaking that night late, both with his Lordship and his Majesty, I had for answer, that the next morning at seven of the clock his Majesty would be glad of his sight and of his company in hunting. At the hour assigned, he, and I with him, entering the King's withdrawing-room while his Majesty was booting himselfe, he there received his wellcome; and waiting on his Majesty to his coach, he was admitted to sit by him. After taking horse with his Majesty in the Parke, he rode, and I with him, the death of a leash of bucks, returning after in coach with his Majestie to Windsore. He went the next day to London."¹

In the churchwardens' accounts for 1620 are the following entries of payments :

"To the Ringers at the Kings coming in May . . . 1s."

The king celebrated his birthday, the 19th of June, at Windsor, and soon after went to Wanstead.²

"To Ringers at the Kings coming in Julie . . . 1s."

"To Ringers at the Kings coming Sept. 6 . . . 1s."

It was not alone on occasion of the king's visits to Windsor that the inhabitants testified their loyalty by the ringing of the church bells. The anniversaries of the king's accession (24th of March), and of the discovery of the Gunpowder plot (5th of November) and of the Gowry conspiracy (5th of August), both events of this reign, were marked in the same way, and the former has been commemorated from that time to the present almost without interruption; the Gowry conspiracy, of a less startling character, was not kept in remembrance by the aid of the bells beyond the king's reign. The last entry in the churchwardens' accounts of a payment expressly stated to be for the 5th of August is in

¹ 'Finetti Philoxenis,' pp. 59—61, cited in Nichols' 'Progresses of James the First,' vol. iii, p. 567.

² Nichols' 'Progresses,' vol. iv, p. 610.

1623. On this anniversary in 1622 Bishop Andrews preached before the king, at Windsor, a sermon appropriate to the day, from 1 Sam., xxiv, 5—8.¹

The king was at Windsor in July 1621;² and in September (the exact day does not appear) of that year Ben Jonson's masque of the 'Metamorphosed Gipsies,' which had been twice presented before the king (viz., at Burleigh on the Hill, August 3d, and at Belvoir, August 5th), was represented before him at Windsor.³

For the performance at Windsor several alterations and additions were made in the text, to introduce local allusions and names. "Prue o' the Park," "Frances o' the Castle," "Long Meg of Eton," and "Christian o' Dorney" were probably well-known characters of the day, of whom all trace has now disappeared.

The lords of the privy council, having come to meet the king, were present, and the fortunes of those noblemen were introduced instead of the female characters which the poet had written for the family connections of the Duke of Buckingham.

Whether the inhabitants of Windsor were opposed to the performance of the masque does not appear, but a verse of a song introduced into the play would favour such a notion :

Patrico. Why, this is a sport,
 See it north, see it south,
 For the taste of the Court,—
Jackman. For the Courts own mouth.
 Come Windsor the town
 With the Mayor and oppose,
 We'll put them all down,—
Patrico. Do-do-down, like my hose," &c.

Some of the entries in the churchwardens' accounts about this period are symptomatic of the puritanical feeling which was gaining

¹ See Nichols' 'Progresses,' vol. iv, p. 775. A particular form of service was provided for the anniversary of the Gowry conspiracy, as well as that of the Gunpowder plot.

² Nichols' 'Progresses of James the First,' vol. iv, p. 668.

³ See a reprint in Nichols' 'Progresses of James the First,' vol. iv, pp. 673 and 677; see also pp. 677—680, note 1, as to the alteration of the text at Windsor.

ground among the people of England in this reign, and which made masques and plays abhorred in their eyes.

Among the receipts by the churchwardens of Windsor for 1617 is this :

“Item received more to the use of the poore for
drunkenness and absence from the church . 0 11s. 6d.”

1618 :

“It. of Edward Browne for drunkennes . . . 5s.
It. of Christop. Coleston and Rob^t Barlo for absence from
church 2s.
It. of Drew of Dotchett for drunkennes . . . 5s.
It. of John Crockford, John Kene and Gabriel Meritt for
absence from church 3s.
It. of Strangers for drunkennes 5s.”

1620 :

“Item rec^d for the poore of an Uxbridge man by Mr. Maior
for drunkennes 5s.
Item of Nich. Whyte for abuse in his house in service
tyme 1s.
Item of Sam. Goodridge for abuse in his house . . . 1s.”

1624 :

“Uxor Caudie for swearing 1s.
Widow Thirkittle for swearing 2s.”

1625 :

“Vidua Bebe for tipling in service tyme 1s.
Clifton's wife for absence from church 1s.”

Among the “payments” for 1625 are the following items :

“For warning us to present Recusants Jan. 3 . . . 4d.”
“for the charges of two going to Reading . . . 7s.”
“for delivering our bill of Recusants 4d.”
“for 2 books of the fast 2s.”

The endeavour to suppress the vices of drunkenness and swearing was laudable, but the imposition of fines for absence from church savours of the spirit of the age. The responsibility for this

measure must not, however, be thrown on the authorities of Windsor. The whole of these fines were collected in pursuance of acts of parliament. The fine of 1*s.* for non-attendance at church was imposed by the statute 1 Eliz., c. 2, s. 14; the fine of 5*s.* for drunkenness was first introduced by the 4 Jac. I, c. 5, and made perpetual by the 21 Jac. I, c. 7; and the fine of 1*s.* for swearing had just been imposed by the 21 Jac. I, c. 20.

These and other fines will be found to have been enforced in the succeeding reign.¹

Sir Henry Savile, provost of Eton (having been knighted by James the First in 1604), dying on the 29th of February, 1622, was succeeded by Thomas Murray, who died on the 9th of April, 1623.

Sir Henry Wotton was elected provost on the 24th of July, 1624, having Francis Bacon as an unsuccessful competitor.²

The printing of the works of St. Chrysostom by Sir Henry Savile, at Eton, during his provostship, calls for some account in a work professing to notice the most important events connected with that college.

Previously to the period of Sir Henry Savile's appointment to the provostship of Eton College, neither of our universities had much contributed to the diffusion of literature. The printing presses employed at Oxford and Cambridge had indeed produced very few books of any description. Immediately, therefore, on taking up his residence in the college at Eton, Sir Henry conceived the project of his celebrated edition of the works of Chrysostom. By this he hoped to add new lustre to his college, which, from the first foundation, and in the time of Elizabeth more particularly, had been famous for learned men. He consequently established his printing press, and prepared strenuously for his great and important work. When it is considered that he was already far advanced in years, it must appear a bold and arduous undertaking, and almost beyond the powers of an individual.

It must not be forgotten that hitherto the valuable writings of

¹ See *post*, Chapter III.

² Nichols' 'Progresses of James the First,' vol. ii, p. 470; and see Harwood's 'Alumni Etonenses.'

this eminent Father of the church had never been collected. They had only appeared in detached and separate publications, and of these some were corrupt and others imperfect.

As vacancies took place in the society of the college, the care of Sir Henry Savile was exerted to fill them with the most distinguished scholars in the kingdom. Among those whom he either found at Eton, or whom his patronage and influence established at the college, were his brother, Thomas Savile, Thomas Allen, Henry Bust, John Hales, Richard Montague, and Jonas Montague.

The expense of the edition amounted to what was at that period considered as a most enormous sum, namely, eight thousand pounds. Of this the whole was supplied by Savile.

A fraud was practised towards him, in consequence of which this great undertaking was unsuccessful, and the future operations of his press considerably checked. Some of the persons or artificers employed transmitted the sheets of Chrysostom, as they were severally worked off, to Fronto Ducaeus, who at the very same time was employed at Paris on an edition of this Father's works.¹

By whose immediate agency this act of perfidy was perpetrated has never been ascertained. Sir Henry was probably betrayed by one or more of the inferior workmen. It is by no means likely that Norton, the printer, had any concern in it. He was a man of excellent character, at the head of his profession, in the exercise of which he accumulated a large fortune.

Since the publication of this edition very little has been done to Chrysostom.

As so very large a sum had been expended in the completion of this great national work, the price put upon it on its first appearance was necessarily high. We are informed, in a letter written by Archbishop (at that time Mr.) Usher, that it sold for nine pounds, "too great for him to deal withal."

It appears beyond a doubt, from a passage in one of the epistles of Isaac Casaubon, that the types used in this work were cast abroad.²

¹ *Vide* Fuller's 'Worthies of England,' art. "Yorkshire."

² Beloe's 'Anecdotes of Literature,' vol. v, pp. 104—111; where see an account of the persons connected with Sir Henry Savile in this work.

On the failure of the Eton Press, they were purchased by the University of Oxford. They were borrowed by Buch for his Testament; and it does not appear they were ever returned.

There is a tradition at Eton that the printing press of Sir Henry Savile was set up in the row of houses on the west side of the stable yard of the college, now known by the name of Weston's Yard. The houses have the appearance of being built about that period; and when the form of them is considered, and more particularly the disposition of the windows, the above tradition may seem to rest on a good foundation.¹

On Sir Henry Savile's monument, in the chapel of Merton College, Oxford, there is a painting of Eton College, which no doubt gives an accurate representation of the buildings at this period.

In July and August 1622, James was at Windsor.²

Mr. Chamberlain, writing to Sir Dudley Carleton, on the 10th of August, says—"The Spanish ambassador was feasted at Windsor on the fifth of August,³ where there passed only three healths, to the king of Spain, the Infanta at Brussels, and the Infanta Maria, which the Prince pledged with much ceremony. He and the Marquess of Buckingham went every evening into the Thames near to Eton, where the best swimming is, but so attended with choice company and a boat or two, that there could be no danger. The new Lord Provost⁴ feasted the Lord of Buckingham with his Lady and all that company on Sunday night. The king went from Windsor on Wednesday to some other parks and places thereabout, and comes this day to Farnham, where he continues six nights."⁵

The part of the river Thames where the prince (afterwards Charles the First) and the Duke of Buckingham are stated to have

¹ Beloe's 'Anecdotes of Literature,' vol. v, p. 110.

² Nichols' 'Progresses,' vol. iv, pp. 771-2.

³ The anniversary of the Gowry conspiracy. (See *ante*, p. 76.)

⁴ Thomas Murray, Prince Charles's tutor and secretary. He succeeded Sir Henry Savile.

⁵ Birch's MSS., No. 4174, Brit. Mus., cited in Nichols' 'Progresses of James the First,' vol. iv, p. 775. The king was at Windsor again in August and September. Archbishop Laud was with him there on the 28th of August. (Nichols' 'Progresses,' vol. iv, p. 777.)

bathed must be the same or nearly the same spot to which His Royal Highness Prince Albert has occasionally resorted for the same purpose, namely, above the weir, and on the north-west side of Romney Island, on which a bathing house has been erected for the accommodation of the Eton masters.

The king kept St. George's Feast, in May 1623,¹ at Windsor, "where there was no great shew, nor the Knights and Procession went not out their ordinary circuit, by reason the King was fain to be carried in a chair, not for any grief or infirmity more than the weakness of his legs ;² for otherwise they say he looks as well and as fresh he did many a day. Secretary Calvert was very gay and gallant there, all in white, cap-a-pie, even to his white hat and white feather."³

The king also kept St. George's day in the following year (1624) at Windsor, the Duke of Lennox being installed as a Knight of the Garter on that occasion.⁴

The return of Prince Charles, in 1623, from his singular and romantic expedition, with the Marquis of Buckingham, to Madrid, was commemorated in Windsor by the ringing of the bells.⁵

In a transaction which occurred at this period we have an illustration of that want of "gracious affabilitye" in the king, alluded to in the letter of Thomas Wilson, at the commencement of this reign. We give the narrative in the words of Matthew Day, who was present at the scene :

"Memorandum that the last of Aprill 1624 Kinge James our

¹ James was also at Windsor this year in April and September. (See Nichols' 'Progresses,' vol. iv, pp. 844, 906.)

² Ashmole speaks of it as an attack of the gout. ('Order of the Garter,' p. 564.) One mode adopted by the king for obtaining relief for this weakness marks the coarseness and credulity of the time. Mr. Chamberlain, writing to Sir Dudley Carleton, in 1619, observes of the king that "his legs and feet are come pretty well to him, having found out a very good expedient of ease, to bathe them in every buck's and stag's belly in the place where he kills them; which is counted an excellent remedy to strengthen and restore the sinews. *Al resto*, he has fallen to his old diet, and will not be persuaded to forbear fruit nor sweet wines." (Birch's MSS., No. 4174, Brit. Mus., cited in Nichols' 'Progresses of James the First,' vol. iii, p. 554.)

³ Mr. Chamberlain to Sir Dudley Carleton, 3d of May, 1623. (Ibid., vol. iv, p. 852.)

⁴ Mr. Chamberlain to Sir Dudley Carleton. (Ibid., p. 972.)

⁵ "To Ringers March 24, Aug. 5, and at the Princes returne in bread and beere 3s." (Churchwardens' accounts, 1623.)

most Soveraigne King being hunting in Mote parke, Mr. John Wickes being Major, went to the aforesaid Mote parke accompaned with Mr. John Marten then viker of New Windsor, James Hudson Esq., Hercules Trew Alderman and then Justice of Peace, Mathew Day, Alderman, Francis Jones Alderman, and Tho. Havirgill Alderman. And ther the aforesaid Major presented unto the King's Majestie, a petition in the behalfe of the aforesaid vicer, aleging therein that wheras it was a small Viceridge and assessed in his Majesties bookes almost to the valew that might bee made therof, so that of it selfe it was not a competent menes of livelyhood for the vicar that should Injoy it, being of great charge having above 100 Communicants within his charge, That the Kings Majestie would be pleased to anex unto the aforesaid vicerige a Canons place in his free Chapell of Windesor, to begine and take place after such reversion or reversions as are or hath been already grawnted by his Majestie.

“At which time of presenting the before named petition in the behalfe of the vicer of our Towne, the Kings Majestie toke occasion to speke unto Mr. Major upon some Complaintes that had bin made unto him by some of his keepers concerning the Poore of our Towne fetching wood in the Parkes and forests.

“The words that the king spake unto Mr. Maiore were as followith :

“‘Am I any ill naighbor unto you? Doe I doe you any hurte? Doth my coming be any hinderance unto you? Whey then doe you vex me by permitting and suffering your poore to cutt downe and carey away my woodes out of my Parkes and grounds and to sell the same.’

“Commanding the aforesaid Mr. Maior to punish the offenders by whipping of them, and also to inflict the like punishment upon those that bought such woodes of such as fetch it owt of the parkes or forest.”¹

Although unsuccessful in their suit on this occasion, the inhabitants ten years afterwards obtained from James's more gracious

¹ Extracts from Matthew Day's Book, Ash. MSS., No. 1126, f. 86 b. The reader can scarcely fail of being reminded by this story of the admirable delineation of James's character by Sir Walter Scott in the 'Fortunes of Nigel.'

son and successor an addition to the living, by the annexation of a fellowship of Eton College.¹

The king removed to Windsor from Oatlands on the 3d of July, 1624; and on the following day (Sunday) he gave audience to the Marquis d'Effiat, the newly arrived ambassador extraordinary from France, who, "after he had been domestiquely entertained at dinner by the Marquess Hamilton, then Lord Steward of the King's Household, having been brought from London to Court by the Lord of Kensington, with the company in the same coach of the master of the Ceremonies and two or three other Gentlemen; he was at the Great-chamber-doore received by the Lord Chamberlaine, and in the Presence or Privy-chamber, both being come there, had his Audience with much grace and countenances of familiarity from his Majestie. The Prince at his entrance stood by as a beholder, and after salutations given and returned, the King inviting the Ambassador to cover, he excused it as long as the Prince should stand as in his Father's presence uncovered, till at last for these respects his Highnesse retiring he put on, presented his letters, and after a good time of entertainment in several discourses he retyred to his lodging in the Dean's house till Wednesday following, and then returned to London. This house, though within the Castle, could not be properly said to be of the King's, because the Dean's, though some French for their glory would have it otherwise held." ²

The king removed from Windsor again in a few days; but while there he knighted Sir Robert Crayford and Sir Ralph Dove.³

James the First was at Windsor for the last time (as far as his movements can be traced) in September 1624. About the 1st of that month he wrote from Oaking to the Duke of Buckingham, saying—"Having chainged my purpose in resolving to staye heere till Mondaye, so earnist I ame to kill more of Zouche's greate staigues, I summone thee to come heere to-morrowe, and lette

¹ See *post*.

² 'Finetti Philoxenis,' p. 140, cited in Nichols' 'Progresses,' vol. iv, p. 981.

³ Nichols' 'Progresses,' vol. iv, pp. 981-2. The royal presence at Windsor is seldom mentioned without an accompanying statement of this honour being conferred on one or more persons.

Kate and Sue¹ goe to Windsore and meete me on Mondaye after noone at Harrison's Heath hearde [herd] with thaire bowis," &c.² The king, it appears, kept his appointment, and was at Windsor on the 4th of September.³ By the 9th he had returned to Whitehall, and does not appear to have revisited Windsor between this period and his death, on the 27th of March, 1625, at Theobalds.

On the 1st of January, 1624-5, George Duke of Buckingham, constable of the castle and keeper of the forest, was appointed high steward of the borough.⁴

Among the corporation accounts for 1625 there is an entry of the payment of 3*s.* 4*d.* "for limning, gilding and writing the patent which was made the Dukes grace of Buckingham for the office of high-Steward of Wyndsor."⁵

About the same time, "Humfrey Newbury, Esq., succeeded Thomas Woodward, Esq., in the Stewardship of Windsor."⁶

¹ The Duchess of Buckingham and the Countess of Denbigh, who appear to have often accompanied the king on horseback when hunting (see Birch's MS., cited in Nichols' 'Progresses of James the First,' vol. iii, p. 980), as did the queen during her life.

² Harl. MSS., No. 6987, cited in Nichols' 'Progresses of James the First,' vol. iv, p. 1004, and Dr. Goodman's 'Court of James the First,' vol. ii, p. 382.

³ Nichols' 'Progresses.'

⁴ "To all people to whome these presents shall come, Francis Jones, gent Maior of the Burrough of New Wyndesor and ye Bayliffs and Burgesses of the same send greeting. Know yee yt the said Maior Bailiffs and Burgesses do humbly entreate by these pesents the most illustrious and right ho^{ble} Geo: Duke of Buckingham Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter Lord high Admiral of England Lord Warden of ye Cinque Ports Constable and keep of the Kings honor Castle and forest of Wyndesore &c. of his gracious dispossi^{on} to accept and take upon him the office of high stewardship of the s^d Burrough. And in an humble confidence and hope that his grace wilbe pleased to vouchsafe them the said favour; They the said Maior Bayliffs and Burgesses wth a geⁿall and free consent, Have given and granted and by these pesents do give and grant to the said George Duke of Buckingham the office of high Steward and Steward^p of the said Burrough To have and to hold the said office wth all fees priviledges and peheminences w^{soev}r thereunto belonging in as ample man^rer and forme as the right ho^{ble} Charles Earle of Nottingham and Robert Earle of Leicester deceased or either of y^m late held and enioyed the same. In witness whereof the s^d Maior Bayliffs and Burgesses have to this present Charter set their Com^{on} seale, dated the first day of Jan: in the 22th yeare of the Raigne of o^r Sov^{aine} Lord James by the grace of God King of England ffrance and Ireland defender of the faith &c. and of Scotland the 58 Annoye dmⁱ 1624." (Ash. MSS., No. 1126.)

⁵ Ash. MS., No. 1126.

⁶ Ibid.

Among Ashmole's notes and extracts from the corporation records, the following entries, not already inserted, occur, connected with the latter years of this reign :

“1620. Rec ^d of Jo. Davy Shomaker for his fyne for			
wronging the maior [Will Fisher] and			
for expenses he put the Towne to in sute			
of Law			
	24	6	6
P ^d the churchwardens for halfe the charges of			
mak ^g the cupbords in the chancell by			
Mr. Martyns intreaty			
	0	6	0
Paid to Jasp. Scoles for his lease of the Towne			
hall			
	31	6	8
P ^d for a q ^{rt} pott and a pint pott and for sealing			
them at London with the standard			
	0	4	4”
“1621. Paid for a subsidie for the Towne hall			
	0	16	0
P ^d for the 2d subsidie for the Towne hall of new			
Wyndesor			
	0	10	8
To Mr. Sawyer for recording the (?) of			
the Mannor of Underouer in his booke			
	1	6	8
for a New Bushell for the market place			
	0	2	6
for Iron Worke for it			
	0	12	0
for charges of a suite with Mr. Whistler about			
the Townes Common in Underouer			
	8	1	7”
“1622. Paid Mr. Geo: Starkey for a suite in the Castle			
Cort for the Maior Bailives and Bur-			
gesses ag st Rich: Barron for 6 Co ^{rt} dayes,			
for entreng the liberty of the Towne			
	0	13	6”
“1623. Rec ^d of S ^r Charles Howard K ^t for his fyne of			
admittance into the Brotherhood			
	0	6	8
Mr. Jenis (?) gave a Cup to the Towne			
Given by the Maior Bailives and Burgesses to			
Mr. Woodward their Steward, when he			
was Reader at Lincolnes Inn			
	5	0	0
Paid to Clarenceux upon his visitacon for ye			
Corporacon and recording their armes			
and badges with the seale ¹			
	2	7	8”

¹ “A Noate of what was Paid unto the Heralds upon their visitacon for recording of the Towne Armes.

“Received of the Towne of Windsor, the sume of forty shillings for the fees of

“1624. A new market Bell made this yeare.”

“1625. for new mending gilding and painting the vaine
of the Cross 0 10 2
for making 4 new seates in the parish church for
the wives of the Maior and his Brethren . 6 13 1”

The principal royal works at Windsor in this reign appear to have been the repair of the pipes supplying the castle with water, the chapel, and the Poor Knights' lodgings; and the drainage of the Great Park.

In 1610 the sum of £656 10s. was directed to be paid to Sir John Trevor, knight, surveyor of the works at the castle, Sir John Norris, knight, comptroller of the same, and to Abraham Grene, the king's serjeant-plumber, or their assigns, for new lead, brass, solder, workmanship, and repairing of the conduit pipes and heads in the Forest of Windsor, and the fountain in the Castle of Windsor, for the better passage of the water to the castle;¹ and in 1617 the sum of £700 was ordered to be paid to Sir John Trevor for the repair of the castle, the chapel, “the lodgings where the knights of Windsor do inhabit, and the leads,” which are described as “in great decay.”²

The works in the Great Park were commenced late in the reign, as appears by the following order, issued in 1623:

“Sir Robert Pye, Whereas, by his Majesty's special commandment divers poor men are set on work for draining and conveying the water which now overspreadeth divers parts of the great park of Windsor, and thereby making it unfruitful, for defraying of the charge of which work a special Privy Seal is to be obtained from his Majesty, the same being estimated to come to £300, now for that the labourers

Clarenceux upon his visitac̃on for their corporac̃on, and recording their

Armes and Badges with the seale I say rece^d ye 9 Sept. 1623 . . . 40s.

More paid for the Clarkes

p me Jo: Philpott

fees . vj. viij.℥.

Rouge dragon Deput:

for wine and Sugar . xij.℥.

W: Camden Clarenceux

die Jovis 11 Dec: 1623. allowed this Bill

John Wickes Major.”

(Extract from Matthew Day's Book, Ash. MSS., No. 1126, f. 64 b.)

¹ Pell Records, Devon's 'Issues of the Exchequer,' temp. James I, p. 106.

² Ibid., p. 206.

must presently be paid for the work already done, or else will give it over, I pray you take order that the sum of £100 be delivered to the bearer, Master William Taylor, paymaster of the works belonging to the honour and castle of Windsor, by way of imprest, in part of the money, to be issued for the works aforesaid, for the present payment of the said workmen for the work already done; and let these letters of mine be the teller's discharge for issuing the money upon this instant necessity, till the privy seal shall pass for the same. So I commend me heartily unto you, and remain your very loving friend

“ MIDDLESEX.

“ Chelsea 19th of January, 1623.

“ To My very loving Friend, Sir Robert Pye, Knight.”

By the writ of privy seal issued in pursuance of the above letter it appears that one Cornelius Vermuyden was appointed to direct the workmen and labourers engaged in this work.¹

On the 11th of February, 1624, the further sum of £300 was paid “ for satisfying the surplusage of the monies due for trenching and draining his Majesty's great park at Windsor, the making of bridges, cleansing the river, and other necessary businesses about the said park, and for paying the workmen for grubbing and digging up the paddock, or piece of ground, within the little park of Windsor, and for further works there to be done.”²

We are presented with a description of the happy condition of the dean and chapter of Windsor, and of their equitable conduct towards their tenants, during this reign, from the pen of Dr. Godfrey Goodman, who was made a canon of St. George's in 1617, and afterwards Bishop of Gloucester.³ Although, from a predilection in favour of his “ order,” the picture may be somewhat overdrawn by the bishop, it is worthy of insertion. “ Most of our church tenants,” he says, “ did live more happily upon their leases than others did upon their own inheritance: they could not alien their leases without our consent, and we would never consent unless it were to the great advantage of the tenant; we did preserve the lease for the benefit of orphans, or if it were to be divided among daughters, we did see an equal distribution.

¹ Pell Records, Devon's ‘ Issues of the Exchequer,’ temp. James I, pp. 277-8.

² Ibid., pp. 294-5.

³ See *post*, sub anno 1633.

“We have sat in court leets and court barons where the homage have gone to see the very place where the difference was, and there they have determined it and ended it without the payment of one fee, without either writ or process ; and, God knows, I would never desire a fairer trial for my life and all that I have. When we came to visit our tenants, we never asked the value, but the renewing of their leases : we took all at their own relation. Yet we knew they did undervalue things, but we did desire to use them as Church tenants.

“There was not a lord in England who had his estate better ordered and managed than the Church of Windsor ; there were not better stewards or accomptants among lawyers or merchants than we had in that church. The poor were continually relieved, workmen employed ; the very title which we had of *Opera Artificium*, did usually amount in our yearly accompts to five hundred pounds or thereabouts. God was there daily and continually served like a God, with the greatest magnificence ; we had there all the means of devotion, as music and outward ceremonies. There the great order of the Garter was founded, whereof so many emperors, kings, and princes have been companions, and whereby the meanest knight, suppose Sir Henry Leigh, hath been a peer and companion of emperors, which is the highest honour which could be imparted and given them ; where they made solemn vows for the protection of Church and religion, for the defence and relief of orphans and widows ; where the grounds of all courage and fortitude were laid ; where, together with their offerings of silver and gold, they did offer up their heart and all their endeavours to God ; where there was such a mutual love to each other, and such a due reverence to the sovereign ; where all the heralds and officers of honour were attending, and this concluded with a most bountiful entertainment ; where the plenty of the whole country and God’s greatest blessing did appear : where the lord’s servants in their blue coats and chains of gold, being very usually of the best sort of the gentlemen, did attend their lordships, that strangers and foreign ambassadors being admitted spectators, they did but wonder to see the state and magnificence of England, and that men were not afraid to show their wealth and their treasures in their

jewels and chains of gold as being secured, that they should not be made a booty and prey, but that every man should safely and quietly enjoy his own, which made very much for the honour and justice of this island, and that strangers might be thereby encouraged to transport their wealth hither, so to make this island the magazine of their treasures, and thus were we the glory of the whole world.”¹

¹ Dr. Goodman's 'Court of King James the First,' vol. i, p. 341. According to the same authority there was a little drawback to this picture, owing to the way in which offices were sought for and the king's patronage anticipated. "Our Church of Windsor had nine reversions, and so many were to be placed in before the king could place one canon; and so it was generally for all the offices in the kingdom." (Ibid., p. 197.)



The Deanery.

CHAPTER III.

WINDSOR IN THE REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST.

CONSTABLE OF THE CASTLE AND HIGH STEWARD OF THE BOROUGH.

A.D. ——. GEORGE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

A.D. 1637. HENRY EARL OF HOLLAND.

DEANS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

A.D. ——. HENRY BEAUMONT, D.D.

A.D. 1628. MATTHEW WREN, D.D.

A.D. 1635. CHRISTOPHER WREN, D.D.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

A.D. 1625. SIR WILLIAM HEWETT, KT., AND SIR ROBERT BENNET, KT.

SIR WILLIAM RUSSELL, KT., AND HUMPHREY NEWBERRY, ESQ.

A.D. 1627. SIR WILLIAM BEECHER, KT., AND THOMAS HEWETT, ESQ.

A.D. 1639. SIR ARTHUR INGRAM, KT., AND SIR RICHARD HARRISON, KT.

A.D. 1640. CORNELIUS HOLLAND, ESQ., AND RICHARD WINWOOD, ESQ.

UNDER STEWARD.

A.D. 1638. JOHN HEREY, ESQ.

PROVOSTS OF ETON.

A.D. ——. SIR HENRY WOTTON.

A.D. 1639. RICHARD STEUART, LL.D.

A.D. 1643. FRANCIS ROUSE.

Visit of the King to Windsor—The Plague—Members for Windsor—Treaty of Peace between England and France—Extracts from Accounts of the Corporation—Execution of a Child for Arson—Licence to John Day, one of the Poor Knights, to make a voyage to Guiana—Birth of Prince Charles and the Princess Mary—Dr. Goodman's (the Bishop of Gloucester) Gifts to Windsor—The Church Organ—Restoration of the Cross—The Bishop's Correspondence with the Mayor of Windsor—Churchwardens' Accounts—Church Restorations—Repair of St. Paul's Cathedral—Petition respecting the Living of Windsor—Letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Provost and Fellows of Eton College—The Vicar of Windsor's Address to the King—Improvements in the Town—Orders of the Court Leet of the Manor of New Windsor—Notice by the Mayor respecting the

Paving of the Town—Extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts—Fines for Non-attendance at Church—Gifts to Poor Persons—Extracts from the Chamberlain's Accounts—Churchwardens' Accounts—Alterations in the Castle—State of St. George's Chapel—Sir Francis Crane's Buildings—Lodgings for the Knights of the Garter—Ship-Money—Chamberlain's Accounts—Churchwardens' Accounts—Disputed Return of Members to Parliament: Proceedings and Decision of the House of Commons thereon.

CHARLES THE FIRST visited Windsor soon after his accession. In the churchwardens' accounts for 1625-6 there is an entry of the payment of 5*s.* "to Ringers for the kings coming, and coronation¹ and two other days."²

Symptoms of the plague occurring at Windsor in the course of the summer, appear, however, to have deterred the king from going there again for some time. Mr. Joseph Mead, in a letter to Sir Martin Stuteville, dated from Christ College, July 30th, 1625, says—"One of the King's Guard died of the Plague at Windsor

¹ The coronation took place on the 2d of February, 1625-6, nearly a year after the accession.

² It was probably on occasion of this visit that the following "Fees due to his Majesties Servants from Shreves of Counties and Corporations" were demanded:

	"To the Gent: Ushers dayly wayters . . .	v.li.
A ^o 2 Car. i this	To the Gen ^l Ushers of the privy chamber . . .	v.li.
note was d ^d	To the Serjaunts at Armes . . .	iiij.li. vj.s. viij.d.
to Mr. George	To the Knight Harbinger . . .	iiij.li. vj.s. viij.d.
Starkey Maior	To the Knight Marshall . . .	xx.s.
of Winds ^r and	To the Gentlemen Ushers Quarter wayters . . .	xx.s.
demandes as	To the Sewers of the Chamber . . .	xx.s.
Fees due from	To the Yeomen Ushers . . .	xx.s.
this Corporacon.	To the Groomes and Pages . . .	xx.s.
	To the Footemen . . .	xl.s.
	To the Yeomen of the Mouth . . .	xl.s.
	To the Porters of the Gate . . .	xx.s.
	To the Serjant Trumpeters . . .	xx.s.
	To the Trumpeters . . .	xl.s.
	To the Survayor of the Wayes . . .	xx.s.
	To the Coach man . . .	x.s.
	To the Yeomen Harbengers . . .	xx.s.
	To the King's Jester . . .	x.s.
	To the Yeoman of the fields . . .	x.s.

Some is xxxiiij.li. iiij.s. iiij.d.

WILLIAM GLOVER."

(Ash. MSS., No. 1126, f. 64 *a.*)

about last Saturday, whereupon the King, being not far thence, returned no more thither as he was purposed.”¹

The churchwardens' books furnish evidence of the prevalence of the plague at Windsor at this period. In 1620, burial fees were received for 15 persons, in 1621 for 38, in 1622 for 39, in 1623 for 33, in 1624 for 80, in 1625 for 82; in 1626 the number was reduced to 29. The plague was very fatal in London in 1625; so much so that the sittings of the courts of law for Michaelmas Term were adjourned from Westminster to Reading.

In the first year of this reign (1625) Sir Robert Bennet, Kt., was returned as a member for Windsor, with Sir William Hewett, one of the former representatives; and in a second parliament holden the same year, Sir William Russell, Kt., and Humphrey Newberry, Esq., were elected. In 1627 Sir William Beecher, Kt., and Thomas Hewett, Esq., were returned.

In 1626, among the churchwardens' payments is one of 2*s.* 6*d.* “given to the Ringers at the King's coming and for Nov: 5, and other tymes;” and in 1628, “to Ringers at the King's coming twice 3*s.* 3*d.*”²

On “Sunday the sixth of September 1629, the king at Windsor tooke his oath for confirmation of the new made French league, and feasted the French Ambassador very Royally.”³

This ratification of the peace between Charles and Louis the Thirteenth took place in St. George's Chapel, on which occasion Ashmole remarks that Dr. Matthew Wren, the dean, and not the Archbishop of Canterbury, although present, administered the oath to the Marquis of Chasteneauf, the ambassador from France—

¹ Harl. MS., No. 389; Ellis's 'Letters,' 1st series, vol. iii, p. 208. Joseph Mead or Mede, the writer of this letter, was at a later day known to the world as an eminent divine. He was a fellow of Christ College, Cambridge. Sir Martin Stuteville, Kt., to whom the letter is addressed, was his relation, and lived at Dalham, in Suffolk. (*Vide* Ellis's 'Letters,' 1st series, vol. iii, p. 116.)

² There is a story connected with the murder of the Duke of Buckingham, by Felton, in this year (1628), the scene of which is laid at Windsor. The detailed narration of it by the grave but superstitious historian, the Earl of Clarendon, marks the credulity of the period.

³ 'Stowe's Annals,' continued by Howes, p. 1045, edit. 1631. The following entry occurs in the churchwardens' accounts for this year: “To Ringers when the king was in Towne 1*s.*”

a proof of the privilege and exemption of the college from ordinary spiritual jurisdiction. The archbishop, if present in the chapel, sits below the dean, nor can he consecrate there without the permission of the latter.¹

The following extracts were made by Ashmole from the account-books of the chamberlain of Windsor :

“1626 For wainscot and lathes in the Church Gallery			
and	where the Maior and Aldermen sit	. 3 10 0	
1627.	More for other things about the said seates	. 0 17 8	
	for painting the Guildhall	. 2 12 6	
	for 4 Iron Seales to Seale Measures	. 0 5 0	
Mr. Mathias Jones having formerly given a silver			
and guilt Bowle to the Maior &c. of			
Windsor weigh ^g 16 oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ it being			
old, was changed for one weigh ^g 18 oz:			
at 5 <i>s.</i> and 8 <i>d.</i> p ounce, w ^{ch} came to 16 <i>s.</i>			
more than the old one, and the givers			
name engraven in the foote, and now			
delivered to ye Maior			
		. 0 16 0”	
“1628. for the discharge of a seizure of the Mannor of			
	Underore	. 0 19 4	
for a brasen Tipp for a staff given by Mr. Martyn			
Vicar and is to be used by the Cryer of			
the Towne in his office			
		. 0 0 6	
p ^d for writing the patent w ^{ch} the Towne sent to			
the Lord Lovelace concerning his high			
Stewardship			
		. 0 5 0	
for new building and repairing the Towne Mills . 86 0 0” ²			

The “town mills” were situate where the water-engine now stands, at the edge of the Home Park and nearly opposite Eton College. Previous to 1613 it appears the mills had been leased to Dr. Gyles, a famous musician of that day, who was organist at Windsor and master of the choir.³ In a borough rental of that date there is a blank left for the insertion of a sum for “buying in

Ashmole’s ‘Order of the Garter,’ p. 175.

² Ash. MSS., No. 1126.

³ See “A Proclamation to authorise Thomas Gyles to take up such apte sweete children as are most fitte to be instructed and framed in the arte and science of musicke and singinge.” (Nichols’ ‘Progresses of Queen Elizabeth,’ vol. ii, p. 432.) See also “A

of two Leases of 'Towne Milles which ould Doctor Gyles then organist in the Castle had obtayned.'" ¹

After their repair it appears that the mills were let at £40 a year; and in 1630 a lease of them was granted to Luke Chennell.

In 1629 an incident occurred connected with Windsor of a painful character.

At Abingdon assizes, on the 23d of February in that year, before Mr. Justice Whitelock, one John Dean, an infant, between eight and nine years, was indicted, arraigned, and found guilty of burning two houses in the town of Windsor; and it appearing upon examination that he had malice, revenge, craft, and cunning, he had judgment to be hanged, and was hanged accordingly. ²

The following entry occurs in the chamberlain's accounts for 1630: "Paid to Francis Hill, Silvester Switzer and William Church for their paines to Abbingdon concerning the boy that fired twice some howses in Wyndsor, which boy was hanged for the same." ³

This is supposed to be the youngest person ever executed in England. ⁴

The law relative to the responsibility of children for criminal offences is the same now as it was when this occurred. No infant under seven years of age is so responsible; above fourteen all are so; and between seven and fourteen their responsibility depends upon the circumstances attending each particular case, as showing whether the child had a competent knowledge that he was acting wrong. Thus in this case it appeared that the child had, in the language of the reporter, "malice, revenge, craft and cunning."

Lesson of Descant of thirtie eighte Proportions of sundrie Kindes, made by Master Giles, Master of the children at Windsor," in Sir John Hawkins' 'History of Music,' vol. iii, p. 462.

¹ Ash. MSS., No. 1126.

² Emlyn's edition of Hale's 'Pleas of the Crown,' p. 27, note (*u*).

³ Extracts from the chamberlain's accounts, Ash. MSS., No. 1126. Ashmole says—"I find before in the accompts of 1626 and 1627, that a fyre hapened at the Garter, but ye yeare is not there certainly exprest, the accounts of both yeares being joyned together." In the edition of Hale's 'Pleas of the Crown' already cited, the premises are described as "two barns;" but the contemporaneous entry in the chamberlain's accounts must be the more accurate version.

⁴ See Carrington and Payne's 'Nisi Prius Reports,' vol. iv, p. 237, note (*b*).

But although the law as to the amenability of infants to punishment remains the same, it would be difficult to get a jury at the present day to convict a child so young as eight or nine of so serious a crime as arson.

The following curious document of this period, entitled "A Copey of the King's Patent for Licensing of John Day for to make a Viage into Guiana, and for his absens from his Poore Knights Place 4 yeares," is taken from Ashmole's MSS. :

"Charles by the Grace of God King of greate Brittan Fraunce and Ireland Defender of the faith &c. and Sovereigne of the most Noble Order of the Garter &c. To all to whome these presents shall come greeting whereas John Day gent. one of our Poore Kn^{ts} of our Collegiate Chapell of St. George within our Castle of Windsor hath humbly moved us by Petic^{on}, for our gracious leave and favour to make an adventure into Guiana, for the setling of a Plantac^{on}, Now Know yee that wee of our especiall grace have given and granted unto the said John Day, free leave and license to passe with his wyfe and family to Guiana aforesaid, and to bee absent from his said pleace of Poore Knight for the space of fowre yeares next insewing the date herof Wherefore wee will and require you the Deane and Canons of our said Chappell of St. George for the time being to alow and pay to the said John Day or to his Attorney without lett or molestation, all such wages, fees, Liveryes and profittes whatsoever appertaining unto the said John Day, by vertue of his Poore Kn^{ts} pleace, at such usuall times as other our Poore Kn^{ts} have or ought to have; and wee doe further by these presents give and grant to the said John Day free liberty either by himselfe or his atturney to substitute a deputy in his absence to waite in his place of Poor Kn^t at any feast of St. George or Instawlm^{nt} houlden at Windsor. And also our Will and Pleasure is that the said John Day or his Attorney shall receive out of o^r Exchequer (as other our Poore Knightes) his yearely penc^{on} due unto him (by vertue of his said pleace) without any lett or Interrupc^{on} whatsoever.

"Given at o^r Court at Whitehall under ye seale of our said Order the Tenth day of March A^{no} Dni 1630 and in ye sixt yeare of our Reigne of Greate Brittan Fraunce and Ireland &c.

"ARUNDELL AND SURREY; PEMBROKE AND MONGOMERY
SALISBURY; BARKSHIRE. THO. SUFFOLKE.
CARLILE." ¹

¹ Ash. MSS., No. 1126, f. 116 b, transcribed from Day's Book.

John Day was a brother of Matthew Day, whose valuable collection of documents relating to Windsor has been before alluded to. The above licence was renewed in 1634 for the further period of four years.¹

The birth of a prince (afterwards Charles the Second), on the 29th of May, 1630, at St. James's Palace, was duly celebrated in

¹ Ash. MSS., No. 1126. Matthew Day describes this patent as having "the kings hand writ on the topp of it, and the Garter Seale annexed unto it;" and adds that it "was registered with the Dean and Canons the 16th day of March 1634 by Mr. Gregory Baker being then Register."

The following "Copey of a Pattent graunted by the Major, Bayliffes and Burgesses of the Burrough of New Windesor unto George Balie gent one of the eight Clarkes in the office of the Pipe in his Maties Courte of Exchequer," may be added here as a document of this period :

"To all Xtian People to whome this writing shall come, the Major Bayliffes and Burgesses of New Windsor in the County of Berks sendeth greeting in our Lord God everlasting Know ye that wee the said Major Bayliffes and Burgesses of our free assente, consente and agreement for divers good causes and considerations us thereunto especially moving have assigned constituted and appointed our well beloved George Balie gent: one of the eight Clarkes in the office of the Pipe in his Maties Court of Excheq^r our good lawful and sufficient attorney for us and in our name to bring in our proffers before the Lord Treasurer of England the Chancellor and Barons of the Exchequer wheresoever it be within the realme of England at all times and from time to time when and as often as neede shall require. And shall also doe exercise and execute for us and in our name all and every thing and things which any way appertaine to us to doe And for us to bee done in as full large and ample manner as doth appertaine to us in the said Courte as wee the aforesaid Major Bayliffes and Burgesses were then and there present in Courte or otherwise. And know ye also that wee the aforesaid Major Bayliffes and Burgesses for and in considerac^on of the travayle and paines which the said George Balie shall sustaine in and aboute the executing of the said premises have given and granted and by these presents doe give and grant to the said George Balie one annuity or yearly Rent of Twenty shillings of good and lawfull monie of England to be issuing out of our Lands, Tenements and hereditaments in new Windsor aforesaid for and during the naturall life of the said George Ballie yf he shall so long remaine and bee one of the said eight Clarkes, and doe from time to time aquite discharge and save us harmless in the said Office of the Exchequer in manner and forme aforesaid, as other our attorneys there for the like fee before this tyme have done. To have and to holde perceive and enjoy the said annuity or yearly Rent of Twenty shillings by the yeare to the said George Balie yearly at the Feast of St. Michael the Archangell for and during the naturall life of the said George Balie yf he shall so long remaine and be one of the said eight Clerkes and doe from tyme to tyme acquitt and discharge us in the said office of the Exchequer in manner and forme as is above declared In wisse whereof wee the said Major Bayliffes and Burgesses to this present deede have sett to our Com^on Seale the one and twentieth day of July in the fourth yeare of the raigne of our Sovereigne Lord Charles by the grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King defender of the faith &c." (Ash. MSS., No. 1126, f. 18 a.)

Windsor by the ringing of bells. The following entries of payments occur in the churchwardens' accounts of that year :

"To Ringers for the princes birth	.	.	1s. 6d."
"To Ringers at the King's coming	.	.	8d."
"To Ringers at the King's coming	.	.	8d."

In like manner was noted the birth of the Princess Mary, on the 4th of November, 1631, also at the Palace of St. James :

"To the Ringers at the King's cominge	.	.	1s."
"To the Ringers that day the young princes was borne Nov. 5 ¹	.	.	1s. 4d."

And again, in 1633, there is a payment of 1s. 3d. to the ringers on the 15th of October. This was doubtless for the celebration of the birth of Prince James (afterwards James the Second) on the previous day.

In 1633, Dr. Godfrey Goodman, Bishop of Gloucester, and Canon of St. George's, Windsor, presented an organ to the church of Windsor.²

¹ The princess was born on the 4th of November, the news reaching Windsor on the following day.

² See inventory of church goods, *ante*, p. 70. Dr. Godfrey Goodman was the son of Godfrey Goodman, Esq., and was born at Ruthvyn in Denbighshire in 1583. He was educated at Westminster under Camden the historian. In 1600 he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, and six years after obtained the living of Stapleford-Abbots in Essex. In 1616 he published a work called 'The Fall of Man, or the Corruption of Nature proved by Natural Reason.' Obtaining celebrity as a preacher, and supported by the influence of Bishop Andrews, Bishop Vaughan, and Bishop Williams, he was appointed in 1617 to a canonry of Windsor, in 1620 to the deanery of Rochester, and in 1625 he was made Bishop of Gloucester, with leave to hold his canonry of Windsor and the rectory of West Ildesley in Berkshire, in *commendam*. In 1626 he was reprimanded for maintaining unsound opinions in his sermons at court, and general suspicion was then entertained of his embracing the tenets of the Church of Rome; and in 1640 he was committed to prison by the king's command for refusing to subscribe the canons framed in the celebrated convocation of 1640. This caused a breach between him and Archbishop Laud, by whom he was taxed with Popery. In 1640 Bishop Goodman was plundered by the rebels, and the chief part of his books and papers dispersed. During the civil war he lived in obscurity in the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and employed his time in frequenting the Cottonian Library. At this period he composed the 'Memoirs of the Court of King James,' recently published, and a history of the Church of England, unpublished. In 1650 he printed an account of his sufferings, and in 1653 a theological

Dr. Goodman's interest in and regard for Windsor appears to have arisen solely from his office as a canon of St. George's Chapel.

The following entries of payments by the churchwardens, in their accounts for 1633, appear to be connected with the preparation of the church for the reception of this munificent gift.

Dr. Tooker (?), whose name occurs in these payments, resided at Maidenhead, and appears to have been the rural dean, whom it was necessary to consult on the occasion.¹

"P ^d for wyne and beere w th doctor Tooker at the garter ² twyce	5s."
"for 2 Irons to hold up Mrs. Sands her monument	8d."
"for wrighting the certificate to the Bishop of Gloucester	1s. 6d."
"p ^d Tho Carter for mending something spoyled in Mr. Eyres his seat in setting up the organ lofte	1s. 6d."
"p ^d for our breakfast for beer for o'selves and wyne to make Dr. Tooker drinck	3s. 6d."
"p ^d Dr. Tookers man for writing the order for removing the fonte and other things in the Church	3s. 4d."

An entry in the chamberlain's accounts, from 1635 to 1637,³ of £2 10s. given to "Mr. Bull the Bishopp of Glosters man for his paines in setting upp of the organ in the parish church," and returned by order of the bishop, shows how scrupulous Dr. Goodman was that the parish should not be put to any expense, however trifling, on account of his present.⁴

work, which he dedicated to Oliver Cromwell, entitled 'The Two Mysteries of the Christian Religion, the ineffable Trinity a wonderful Incarnation explicated.' He died in 1655, and was buried in St. Margaret's, Westminster. (See Brewer's Introduction to Goodman's 'Court of King James the First.') That which entitles him to the favorable recollection of posterity was his general charity, and the fact that he was a great encourager of Sir H. Middleton's design for the supply of water to London by the New River—a project which, although it ruined Sir H. Middleton, has subsequently led to the fortunes of many and the comfort of millions.

¹ This inference is drawn from other entries in the churchwardens' accounts. (See *post.*)

² The Garter Inn, in Windsor.

³ See *post.*

⁴ In 1789 an organ was given by George the Third for the parish church. The present organ was erected by subscription.

In 1635¹ Dr. Goodman proceeded to show his favour towards the town of Windsor in a more exceptionable manner than by the presentation of an organ for the church. He, “at his proper cost,” ordered the cross in the middle of the town, which had been first erected in the reign of Richard the Second,² to be repaired, “and on one side thereof caused a statue, or picture, about an ell long of Christ hanging upon the cross, to be erected in colours, with this inscription over it in golden letters — ‘*Jesus Nazarenius Rex Judæorum* ;’ and on the other side thereof the picture of Christ rising out of his sepulchre.”

At a period when every act which savoured of the doctrines and worship of the Church of Rome was looked upon by the people with the greatest suspicion, it could not be expected but that this proceeding on the part of the Bishop of Gloucester, who had long been regarded (and certainly not without reason) as leaning towards that faith, would excite notice and opposition.

The following letter, dated the 4th of August, 1635, was addressed to the bishop by Mr. Francis Jones, the mayor of Windsor :

“ My Good Lord,

“ Our Towne of Windsor will ever acknowledge your beneficence and goodness unto us and now especially for Repayring of oure owld Crosse wth new ornaments, onely one thing there is that diverse good people have importuned me to moove your Lordshipp in, That is, they doubt that the erecting of a new Crucifix where never was any before in the heart of our publike market place, may breede some dislike to us from his Ma^{tie} or from some of his noble and worthy governo^{rs} in ye Church and Commonwealth, the same being done without his Ma^{ties} knowledge and licence, for no man by Law can erect or paint a Crucifix or a Crosse in a publicke place without his Ma^{ties} lycence as I am informed ; wherefore seing it may prove dayngerous and penall unto me and the Towne, I in the name of the hole Towne doe humbly intreate you either to procure a licence from his Ma^{tie} or to cause the paynter to forbear the paynting of this new crucifix ; all which I nevertheles humbly submitt to your Lordshipp’s Iudgement, and doe rest at your Lordships service.

“ FRAN: JONES.”

¹ Pote’s ‘History of Windsor,’ p. 10.

² See *ante*, Vol. I, p. 234.

To this letter the bishop returned the following answer :

“ Good Mr. Major,

“ That I may give you full satisfacc^on to yo^r Letter I will acquaint you with all things from ye beginning.

“ Many cities doe this yeare either build or repayre and beutifie their Crosses ; Bristow hath erected one, litle inferior to the Crosse in Cheapside, Gloucester by my perswasion hath done the like, and though I suffer them to beautifie some pictures, yet the Crosse itselfe is wholly at my charge ; this gave me occasion to thinke of an ould Crosse in Windsor ready to fall : I sent unto Mr. Baker that hee should propose it to you, that with the leave and consent of the Townsmen, it might be repayred at my charge. Mr. Baker returnes me this awnswer that you weare content, and that the worke was in doing ; which in truth I was verie sorrie to here ; for I did intend to lay out five times as much as now the charge will bee, And I would have made it a very stately Crosse, soe that for the contriving I have wholly left it to Mr. Baker to take the advice both of you and of S^r Robert Bennet and of the best in the Towne, and I doe verily beleive that hee doth nothing rashly : and for my selfe though I am wholly ignorant of things yet I must and will justifie his doing : If any thing be thought to be done against Law, wee are ready to answere it, and doe hope to justifie it by law ; for his Ma^{ties} Displeasure it cannot either fall upon your selfe, or the Towne, seing you doe disclaime it, and if it should be disliked by his Ma^{tie} it may in an instant be blotted out and defaced, and I would be content to loose the whole charge. Soe though I am ignorant and wholly unacquainted with the paynters worke, yet I doe repose that trust in S^r Robert Bennett and Mr. Baker, that I am content to take the whole blame upon my selfe should I not Iustifie them who would ever take paines for me ; but I should be held a mutable changeable man upon whome no man could relie neither is it impossible but Mr. Baker may doe things happily with the approb^{ac}oⁿ of superiours &c.

“ But now Mr. Maior, they who have intreated you to wright unto mee against a new Crucifix, doe you thinke that in their hearts and inward thoughtes they doe approve of any Crucifix at all : and hath not the Towne of Windsor sometymes receaved a checke for Puritanisme, in truth I had thought and hoped that all such fancies and humous had bin buried with Mr. Martin, for sure I am your now Minester brocheth no such docterin ; God willing I doe intend some good to your Towne : And I have taken order wth Mr. Baker to sett many Poore people on worke ; for your Letter I am resolved to conceale it, and I doe desire that it may never bee knowne that such a

mo^con was made unto me. The Crosse is ye Signe and badge of Christianity, and implies in effect the whole Mistery of our redemption, every Knight of the Order setts up a Crosse in our Chappell, and therefore the multiplying of Crosses should not be offensive to that Towne, whose honour and Livelyhood doth herein wholly consist that it is the Seate where the greate Order is founded. Good Mr. Major pardon me for this hasty scribblinge which is written with a Little passion. So beseching God to blesse your whole Towne, I rest

“Yo^r Loving freind to bee comanded

“GODFRY GLOUCESTER.

“Hlesly 5 Aug:
1635.”

This letter did not serve to satisfy the town, and a formal petition was presented to the king, complaining of this and other acts of the bishop. What was the effect of this petition we are nowhere informed. Probably it neither caused any great alteration in the king's favour towards him nor produced any modification in the bishop's proceedings.¹ The cross, however, was demolished in 1641.²

In the churchwardens' accounts for the year 1633 there is the following entry :

“Collected of the new ratement made for the building
of the new vestreye, the wentscot in the same,
the rayling in the communion table, the went-
scot att the east end thereof new paiving the
chancell and other beautifying of the church . £61 11s. 3d.”

And again, in 1634 :

“Received of the Ratement dated the 9th of March
1634 for beautifying and adorning the church
as by the rate booke appears . . . £16 15s.”

Devoid of material interest as the receipt of these sums for the purposes specified may at first appear, there can be no doubt of their intimate connection with one of those steps which fed the

¹ Brewer's Introduction to Dr. Goodman's 'Court of King James the First.'

² Pote's 'History of Windsor,' p. 10.

growing discontent and hostile feeling exhibited at this period towards the king and his ministers, and ultimately led to their overthrow.

By the negligence of Abbot, the late Archbishop of Canterbury, and of other bishops by his example, "the people," says Lord Clarendon, "took so little care of the churches, and the parsons so little of the chancels, that instead of beautifying or adorning them in any degree, they rarely provided against the falling of many of their churches, and suffered them at least to be kept so indecently and slovenly, that they would not have endured it in the ordinary offices of their own house; the rain and the wind to infest them, and the sacraments themselves to be administered where the people had most mind to receive them." Laud, who succeeded Abbot as primate in 1633, set about the reformation of the churches, "requiring," continues Clarendon, "the other bishops to concur with him in so pious a work; and the work sure was very grateful to all men of devotion: yet, I know not how, the prosecution of it with too much affectation of expense, or it may be, with too much passion between the ministers and the parishioners, raised an evil spirit towards the church, which the enemies of it took much advantage of, as soon as they had the opportunity to make the worst use of it.

"The removing the communion table out of the body of the church, where it had used to stand, and to be applied to all uses, and fixing it to one place in the upper end of the chancel, which frequently made the buying a new table to be necessary; the enclosing it with a rail of joiner's work, and thereby fencing it from the approach of dogs, and all servile uses; the obliging all persons to come up to those rails to receive the sacrament, how acceptable soever to grave and intelligent persons, who loved order and decency, (for acceptable it was to such,) yet introduced first murmurings amongst the people, upon the very charge and expense of it; and if the minister were not a man of discretion and reputation to compose and reconcile those indispositions, (as too frequently he was not, and rather inflamed and increased the distemper,) it begot suits and appeals at law. The opinion that there was no necessity of doing anything, and the complaint that there was too much

done, brought the power and jurisdiction, that imposed the doing of it, to be called in question, contradicted and opposed. Then the manner, and gesture, and posture, in the celebration of it, brought in new disputes, and administered new subjects of offence, according to the custom of the place, and humour of the people; and those disputes brought in new words and terms (altar, adoration, and genuflexion, and other expressions) for the more perspicuous carrying on those disputations. New books were written for and against this new practice, with the same earnestness and contention for victory, as if the life of Christianity had been at stake. Besides, there was not an equal concurrence, in the prosecution of this matter, amongst the bishops themselves; some of them proceeding more remissly in it, and some not only neglecting to direct anything to be done towards it, but restraining those who had a mind to it, from meddling in it. And this again produced as inconvenient disputes, when the subordinate clergy would take upon them, not only without the direction of, but expressly against the diocesan's injunctions, to make those alterations and reformation themselves, and by their own authority.

“The archbishop, guided purely by his zeal and reverence for the place of God's service, and by the canons and injunctions of the church, with the custom observed in the King's chapel, and in the most cathedral churches, without considering the long intermission and discontinuance in many other places, prosecuted this affair more passionately than was fit for the season; and had prejudice against those, who, out of fear or foresight, or not understanding the thing, had not the same warmth to promote it. The bishops who had been preferred by his favour, or hoped to be so, were at least as solicitous to bring it to pass in their several dioceses; and some of them with more passion and less circumspection, than they had his example for, or than he approved; prosecuting those who opposed them very fiercely, and sometimes unwarrantably, which was kept in remembrance. Whilst other bishops, not so many in number, or so valuable in weight, who had not been beholding to him, nor had hope of being so, were enough contented to give perfunctory orders for the doing it, and to see the execution of those orders not minded; and not the less pleased to find, that the pre-

judice of that whole transaction reflected solely upon the archbishop.”¹

Among the payments by the churchwardens in 1633 and 1634 are the following, having relation to the “beautifyinge and adorning” of the church :

“ P ^d at Doctor Tookers meeting when he came to see the Church in Aprill last	00 04 00 ”
“ P ^d for ale at a meeting in the vestry	00 00 04 ”
“ P ^d to Tho. Carter for his work and stuffe for making the rayles about the comm̄on table and for wentscott for the east end thereof and for other work in the vestrye ²	£10 5s.”
“ P ^d to Edward Newman for setting up the sentences and paynting the Church	06 07 00 ”

In 1636 there is this item :

“ Paid for a breakfast for Doctor Tucker (?) at the Garter, Mr. Maior and others of the Company beinge there about busines concerninge the Church	0 10 0 ”
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On the 17th of September, 1633, it is recorded that “the ancient font which was of Stone standing and ajoyning unto the first pillar of the parish church in New Windsor, standing one the right hand as wee enter into the said church at the west dore thereof; was removed unto a pillar next unto the aforesaid pillar in

¹ Clarendon’s ‘History of the Rebellion,’ vol. i, pp. 167—170, edit. 1826.

² In 1641 the Long Parliament resolved that the standing of the communion table in all churches should be altered, and the rails pulled down; that the chancels should be levelled and made even with all other parts of the church, and that no one should bow at the name of Jesus. The Lords refused to concur in this resolution; but on the contrary caused an order, made by them some time previously, to be printed, directing divine service to be performed as appointed by the acts of parliament of the realm, upon pain of severe punishment. The House of Commons, on being acquainted with this by the Lords, confirmed their former order, commanding the people to submit to their direction, and declared that the order of the Lords was made by the consent but of eleven lords, and that nine other lords dissented from it, and therefore was not entitled to be obeyed.

What effect these contradictory orders had on the authorities at Windsor, and whether the alterations made in 1634 were interfered with, does not appear. There were no churchwardens’ accounts kept, or at least preserved, for the year 1641-2.

the same Rainge. Mr. Martine being then Vicore there, Frawncis Hill, George Yownge and — Nash were then Churchwardens, and was sum part of it, namely the lower parte therof set ther, and the upper parte wrought abowte with wenscott and bedded within.”¹

The following entry, in 1635, is also connected with the restoration of the church :

“P^d W^m Webb for hangein the Saints Bell and the
wheele and fastning other bells . . . 0 4 0”

In 1637 are the following payments :

“p^d for ij long mats for the seate where the God-
fathers kneele 00 01 06”

“p^d for ix^l of candles bur̃t at morning prayer . . . 00 03 04”

A similar entry to the last occurs in the accounts for 1639, and again in 1652-3. From its forming a part of the expenditure of the churchwardens for the last year, the inference may be drawn that the candles were used to light the church at an early service in the winter months, and not for the altar or other ceremonial purpose savouring of the Church of Rome.

However effectual the internal decoration and reformation of the church may have been at this period, the exterior does not appear to have met with due attention, for in the accounts for 1640 there is a payment of fourpence “for a burden of Bushes to Laye in the gutter at the church dore.”

The churchwardens were, it appears, required, not only to set the church in order, but to look after the glebe land of the vicarage.

In the “payments” of the churchwardens for 1634 is this item :

“P^d for one horse to ride to Maydenhead to Doctor
Tooker to speake with him about our present-
ments and Terrier 00 01 06”

In the following year (1635) were the following payments :

“P^d for the ffees of Court, the apparaters fees, the
proctors, and our owne charges for horse meate

¹ Day's Book, Ash. MSS., No. 1126, f. 112 a.

and diet for 4 dayes goinge to Salisbury about the Terrier of the glebe land . . .	2	1	8	”
“for two horse hires for these 4 dayes . . .	0	12	0	
for sendinge the terrier of the Glebe Land to Salis- bury and putting in the same into Court . . .	0	3	8	”

The measures adopted for the restoration of the church appear to have incited several private donations.

In the receipts for 1634 there is the sum of 10*s.* from “Mr. Starkey for the gifte of one Mr. Browne towards the beautifying of the church;” and, in addition to the cups, flagons, and other pieces of plate given about this period, mentioned in the margin of the inventory of church goods,¹ Mrs. Joan Sonibanke, widow of Dr. Charles Sonibanke, one of the canons of St. George’s Chapel, gave, in 1640, two silver flagons for the communion table.²

Again, upon the 23d of November, 1638, the sum of “ffive shillings and eightpence” was collected in the parish church, by the churchwardens, for the same purpose.

The reparation and adornment of their own parish church was not the only one towards which the inhabitants of Windsor were called upon to contribute. Assistance was expected from them towards the repair of St. Paul’s Cathedral.

¹ See *ante*, p. 71.

² In the churchwardens’ accounts there is the following entry :

“Vicesimo septimo die Martii Anno Regni Regis Caroli Anglie &c. decimo sexto annoque dm̃i 1640. A free guifte of Mrs. Joane Sonibanke Widow late wyef of Charles Sonibanke, Doctor of Divinity and one of the Canons of his Majesties free chappell of St. George of New Windsor in the County of Berks, vizt. Two silver flaggons weighing together in all fife score and two ounces of silver, given to the parish church of New Windsor in the sayd cownty of Berks for the onely use of the Lords table in the sayd parish church with this inscription written upon them vizt. ‘Given by Mrs. Joane Sonibanke to the parish church of Newe Windsor for the onely use of the Lords Table 1640’ w^{ch} said two flagons were received the day and yeare above saide in the presence of us whose names are underwritten, viz. Richard Nash, Maior; Ro. Benett; J. Lerry I (?) understeward; Jo. Cleaver, Vic.; Matthew Day, George Starkey, Aldermen; Thomas Chirfield, William Poole, Thomas Campion, Churchwardens.”

Among the payments for 1639-40 there are the following entries :

“Given to Mrs. Sonibanks man for his paynes to bring the two silver flagons which his M ^{rs} gave to the Church	0	5	0	”
“Pd the Gouldsmith for engraveinge the words newe in Mrs. Sonybanks guifte	0	0	6	”

Among the payments in the churchwardens' accounts for 1632 is the sum of one shilling "for carrying the money to Okingham that was collected for Paules church." In 1634 there is the following entry :

"Upon Sonday the fifth day of October anno d̄ni 1634 collected by the Churchwardens in the parish of New Windsor according to a commission unto them directed, of the poorer sorte of people there, towards the reparaçõs of the Cathedral Church of St. Pauls within the Cittye of London, the some of Twentie one shillings and one ffarthinge, Jõhes Cleaver Vicarius, w^{ch} money was sent to Mayden-head¹ according to the direction in the warrant. Nicholas Nash, Edward Morley, Churchwardens."

The subject of the increase of the living was again renewed, and with more success than attended the effort in the preceding reign.²

The following petition was presented to the king :

"The humble Petition of your Majesties Servants and subjects, the Major, Gentlemen, Aldermen and whole Inhabitants of New Windsor.

"Most humbly shewing that whereas yo^r Majesties Towne of New Windsor since your Majesties reigne and that of your Majesties most gracious Father King James of ever blessed memory hath beene well neere the one halfe enlarged, whereby wee being become a greate congregaçõn are most humble suitors to your Majestie for as much as the Vicaridge is in your Majesties gift, and the meanes thereof beene exceeding small that your Majestie would be pleased to eternize your blessed memory for ever amongst us by annexing some such further meanes to the said Vicarige as may declare your Majesties piety and goodness to us, and no whit impaire your Majesties revenues at all.

"The Considerance whereof wee humbly desire your Majestie to referr unto my Lord Archbishop's grace of Canterbury and the Right Hon^{ble} Thomas Lord Coventry your Majesties Lord Keeper who lately in your Majesties right and behoofe hath placed one amongst us of such remarkeable worth that every man thinkes himselfe happie by injoying him. And your peticoners as by duty and many your gra-

¹ Probably to Dr. Tooker, the rural dean. The sum of 3*d.* is charged by the churchwardens for sending the money.

² See *ante*, p. 83.

cious favours already are, so by this especiall act of goodness shall be yet further bound faithfully to pray for your Majestie."

The following names were attached to the petition :

" John Wickes Major		S ^r Rob ^t Bennit Knt.
Humfery Newbery Steward		Matthew Lister
Matthew Day	} Aldermen	James Hudson
Frauncis Jones		Hen: May
George Starkey		John Dent
Thomas Haverhill		John Spenser
		Giles Poulton
		John Webb."

The petition was referred by the king to Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Lord Keeper Coventry, as appears by the following " Letter sent unto the Provost and Fellowes of Eaton Colledge from William Lord Archbisshop of Canterbury, and Thomas Coventry then Lord Keeper, declaring the King's Majesty's plessure, for annexing of a fellowshipp of Eaton Colledge to the Vicaridge of Windsor for ever:"¹

"After our hearty commendations &c. Thes are to lett you understand that the Major with diverse Gentlemen and others Inhabitants of the Towne of New Windsor (many of them being his Majesties servants) have lately petitioned the King for some addition to bee made to the Poore Vicaridge there, being in his Majesties owne guift, as you may see by the Inclosed, his Majestie was graciously pleased to referre this humble suite of his servants to our consideration, and commanded us to take very speciall care thereof that somewhat might be for ever annexed: while wee sate about this busines there were diverse things proposed unto us which when wee had taken into consideration, wee did as the reference requires us lay every particular before his Majestie to the end hee might make his owne choice: The king after all circumstances considered, resolved upon a fellowshipp of Eaton as lying neere the place, and being very convenient, and commanded us to signify that his royall pleasure to you; These are therefore in his Majesties name and by his expresse command to will and require you the now Provost and Fellowes of this Colledge of Eaton as also your successors that shall bee their, who have the right of giving those Fellowshippes, that you freely give and bestowe the next

¹ Day's Book, Ash. MSS., No. 1126, f. 113 b.

Fellowshippe of Eaton aforesaid that shall any way be void, upon John Cleaver Master of Arts the now vicar of New Windsor of whose worth and sufficiency his Majestie hath received very ample testimony, and that whensoever the said vicar of Windsor shall dy or otherwise leave and make void that vicaridge then his Majesties pleasure is that you keepe the said Fellowship void till there shall bee another vicar of New Windsor aforesaid instituted and inducted, and that then presently upon his induction, you or your successors faile not to chuse and admitt him into the said Fellowship; and so every vicar successively for ever. And his Majestie in his princely wisdome hath commanded us to let you know, that there shall bee greate care taken from tyme to tyme, that a very able and fitt man and one worthy of that fellowship shall bee nominated to that vicarage, so that you shall have no just cause to excerpte on that behalfe; And if your Local statuts seeme to bynd you any other way in your elections or from these, you are to know that his Majestie will give you a dispensation under his signett whensoever you shall desire it) to enable you to doe that which is required, himselfe in his royall progenitors having layed and settled the foundation of that Colledge, And last of all his Majestie commands that you presently register these Letters that your Successors as well as yourselves may know and obey his princely pleasure herein and that so soone as you have registered these Letters you deliver either the originall or a true copie thereof to the Major and Burgesses of New Windsor to bee safely kept by them as a Testimony of his Majesties piety and bounty towards them. Thus not doubting of your readines to obey his Majesties pleasure on this behalfe wee leave you to the Grace of God and rest

“Yo^r Loving friends

“W. CANT.

“From Whitehall
Novemb^r 3. 1634.”

“THO: COVENTRYE.

The provost and fellows of Eton appear to have acted on this letter with great promptitude, for on the 27th of November the following speech “was uttered to his sacred Majestie in the Lobby neere his Majesties Chamber by Mr. Cleaver then vicar of New Windsor in the presence of the righte ho^{ble} the Duke of Lenox the Lord Marquis Hambleton, the Earl of Holland Lord Constable of the Castle of Windsor and divers other of his Majesties Bedchamber men and other his Majesties Servants, at the time when Mr. Major and other Aldermen and some of the Towne of the said Borrough

of New Windsor gave thanks unto his Majestie for his Royall bounty bestowed upon them :”

“Most gracious Sovereigne wee your humble servants and subjects Inhabitants of your Towne of New Windsor doe here present our humble duty and thankfullnes to your Majestie as for many other favours soe especially for your greate piety and goodness to us in improving the meanes of our Poore Vicaridge for ye better encouraging of an able and sufficient Minister to live amongst us, whereby as you have for ever eternized your blessed memory amongst us, so we shall both by our faithfull praiers to God for you, and by all other expressions of dutifull and obedient subjects, endeavour to make ourselves worthy of your gracious favours.”¹

The election of Mr. Cleaver, who had succeeded Mr. John Martin as vicar in 1633, was also celebrated by the ringing of bells.²

The state of the town also received attention about this period, and various steps were taken for its improvement. In 1629 the High Street was paved “from the north end of the Corne Market house, and from the upper end of Pescod Street unto the upper part of a Tenement of the Maior Balives and Burgesses adjoyning unto the wall of the Castle Bridge.”³

In 1635-6 dunghills were ordered to be removed from the streets and lanes, as well as all other obstructions to the thoroughfares, such as carts, timber, blocks, heaps of stones, “or other offensive lumber.” Swine were not permitted to wander loose in the market-place; washing was prohibited in the streets; and penalties were imposed for the infringement of these various regulations. The town was at this time partially paved, and every shopkeeper was compelled to maintain in repair the part adjacent to his dwelling, and scavengers appointed to remove dirt and rubbish.

These regulations are so curious as to be worth inserting at length :

¹ Day's Book, Ash. MSS., No. 1126.

² See extracts from the churchwardens' accounts, *post*.

³ Extracts from the chamberlain's accounts, Ash. MSS., No. 1126.

“ Orders made at a Courte lete held for ye Manno^r of New Windsor, the second day of January 1635 : In the eleventh yeere of King Charles, (Mr. Starkey Maior Mr. Newbery under Steward)

George Young	Edward Holt	} Jurors.
Wm. Paine	John Hatch	
Frauncis Larkin	Rich: Jacob	
Tho: Shernild	Tho: Marlow	
Wm. Gowldhawke	John Robinson	
Christopher Brittan	Nicholas Penington	
Nathan: Stratten	Tho: Porter	
Richard Egellston	Nathaniell Livard.	
John Smith		

“ At this Court by ye consent of George Starkey gent. Maior of the Burrow of New Windsor, It is ordered by the Steward and Jurors and the whole Courte that theis Orders following shall be made.

“ Inprimis it is ordered that if any person or persons whatsoever doe at any time or times cart or lay any dung, or any other noysome thing or things or make any dunghill in any the Streetes or lanes within the said Burrowe, that every such person shall forfeit to the Maior Bayliffes and Burgesses for every time xij.*d.* And for every Load v.*s.* and every person that hath now laide any dung, or made any such dunghill shall remove the same out of the said Streetes and Lanes before Candlemas day next upon the like paine to bee forfeited as aforesaid.

“ Item. It is ordered that if any person or persons shall permitt or willingly suffer any forreiner beinge conceived to bee poore and like to bring any publique charge upon the said Burrow or the Inhabitants thereof to dwell or inhabite in any of his or their Messuages Cottages, or other howses, or in any parte thereof not first putting in pledges or giving sufficient security by Bond for the discharge of the said Burrowe, to the said Major Bayliffes and Burgesses, Then the said person and persons for every Moneth so offending shall forfeit as aforesaid five pounds to use of the Poore.

“ Item. It is ordered that if any person or persons Inhabiting within the said Burrow doe permitt or suffer his hogges or pigges, or hog or pigge to goe abroade loose in the market place or any the Streetes or Lanes of the said Burrow or to goe unringed in any the Commons, wastes, or Common feilds of the said Burrow, then every such person for every such offence shall forfeit as aforesaid for every hogg or pigg xij.*d.*

“ Item that every person now keeping or hereafter receving into his house or Tenement or any part thereof, an Inmate or Inmates, or

any woman with child, or any other infamous man or woman, not having dwelt within the said Burrow full three yeares before, shall for every weeke so keeping or receiving the persons aforesaid or any of them forfeit as aforesaid five shillings.

“Item. If any Inhabitant within this Burrow doe at any time or times hereafter sett or wittingly or willingly suffer to bee sett any Cart or Cartes, or shall lay or putt any Tymber or Blocks, heapes of stones or other offensive Lumber in any the Streetes or Lanes of the said Burrow shall forfeit as aforesaid for every day or night so offending ij.s.

“Item. It is ordered that every householder of the said Burrow, which shall wash or cause or suffer to be washed, any Buck or other Cloathes in ye Common Streetes, shall forfeit for every such offence xij.d.

“Item. Whereas some parte of the Streetes of the sayd Burrow are alredy paved with stones, and more is intended hereafter to bee paved It is now ordered that every householder and shopkeeper within the said Burrow shall from time to time and for ever hereafter well and sufficiently uphold and maintaine the said paving lying or being next to his dwelling house and shopp by a reasonable and competent proportion and distance from the said house and shopp, the said proportion and distance if doubt thereof shall arise to bee made and determined by the Surveyors for the high waies of the said Burrowe for the time being and their successors. And if any such house keeper or shopkeeper doe not sufficiently repaire uphold and maintaine the said pavement as aforesaid by the space of eight dayes after warning thereof given to him or her, by the sub-bayliffe of the said Towne, the partie so offending to forfeite and lose as aforesaid x.s. to bee imployed for and towards the said paving.

“Item, for the better clensing and keeping holosome and Clene the Streetes of the said Burrow which are already paved It is ordered by the Courte aforesaid That every Major of the said Burrow for the time being shall or may nominate and appointe a sufficient Scavenger for carryinge away of such dust or other Rubbish as shall weekly bee made and cast uppon the said pavement And shall agree with such Skavenger for his wages that hee shall have for his paines, And that to the quarterly payment of the said wages every person and persons which have any howses or shoppes adjoyning upon the said pavid places shall contribute and pay such a portionable and rateable share as by the said Major for the time being shall be reasonable assessed and imposed and every one refusing to pay or not paying such his rateable share upon reasonable demand thereof by the sub-bayliffe of the said Burrow, shall forfeit as aforesaid five shillings to the use of keeping the said streetes cleane and holosome.

“Item. It is ordered that for the better recovering of the said forfeitures it shall be lawfull to the sub-bayliffe of the said Burrow, and his successors for the tyme being to levy the same by distresse and sale of the goodes of the offender delivering to him the overplus, and if such distresse be anie way hindered or impeached by the said offender then and alsoe at the first if it pleaseth him the said sub-bayliffe, shall or may sue for the same by acc^{on} upon the case in any Courte of Record whatsoever.”¹

Notwithstanding these provisions, it was found necessary a few years afterwards to issue the following notice with reference to the pavement of the town :

“ To all Xtian people to whome these presents shall come : Anthony Watts gentleman Maior of the Kings Majesties Towne and Burrough of New Wyndesor in the County of Berks sendeth greeting in our lord God everlasting Know ye that I the said Anthony Watts Maior of the said Towne and Burrough of New Wyndesor aforesaid By the advice and consent of the right honorable Henry Earle of Holland Baron of Kensington Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter Constable of the honor and Castle of Windesor aforesaid and Warden of the whole Forrest there and high Steward of the said Burrough doe by vertue of a certaine act of Parliament made in the 37th yeare of Q. Elizabeth of famous memory Intituled an Act for the paving of the Towne of new Wyndesor in the County of Berks Limitt declare establish and appoint that all and every person and persons Bodies politique and corporate their heires and successors which now be or which within the tyme hereafter limitted shal be imediate or terretents of any houses lands or Tenements in any wise adjoyning to any of the Streets within the said Burrough be it on the one side or on the other of any Estate or Estates of fee simple fee taile or tearme of lyfe or yeares shal by and on this sid the first day of Sept next ensuing the date of these presents well and sufficiently pave or cause to be paved with good paving stones every person alonge from and against his or their houses Lands or Tenements adjoyning to any of the Streets there, soe much of the said Streets in length as his or their said houses lands or Tenements so adjoyning extendeth unto in breadth during all the said length four yards of full measure and shall from and after the said first day of September well and sufficiently from tyme to tyme kepe and maintaine the same as often as it shalbe needefull in such manner as in and by the said act is declared upon paine of forfeiture

¹ Ash. MSS., No. 1126, f. 123 a.

of such penalties sommes of money fines and mulcts as in the said act of parliament is declared and expressed. In wittnesse whereof as well the said right honorable Henry Earle of Holland as I the said Anthony Watts have hereunto set our hands and seals Dated the 19th day of November in the 17th yeare of the raigne of our Sovereigne Lord King Charles.

(Signed) "ANTHONY WATTS Maior."¹

(Countersigned by the Earl of Holland.)

The fines imposed in the reign of James the First for non-attendance at church, &c.,² were continued to be enforced, apparently with greater stringency, in this reign. The following particulars of some of these payments are extracted from the churchwardens' accounts :

1626 :

- "Rec^d of John Thorningley for having psons tipling in his house in service tyme 2s."
- "Rec. of H. Asson³ and of Alexander Trite (?) for playing at nyne pinns in the Mill Com^{on} in service tyme 2s."
- "Rec. Octob. 16. of a stranger by the comandement of Mr. Maior for being drunke 4s."
- "Rec. Dec. 5. of Norton Greene by the comaunde of Mr. Maior for being drunke 5s."
- "Rec. of Gilbert Strowd for swearing 1s.
 Rec. of Wrights servant for swearing 1s.
 Rec. of Saunders by the comaunde of Mr. Maior for drunkennes 5s.
 Rec. of a Stranger a kinsman to the goodwife Jackson Feb. 26 for drunkennes 2s."
- "Rec. of Robert Sea, Rich. Nethercliff H. Asson Isaac Walkers, brother Corinsh his sonne, and Rob^t Maunde for playing at Catt in the Parke medow in service tyme 5s. 6d.
 Rec. of Will^m Foster for absence and for loytering in the pke in service tyme 1s."

¹ Ash. MSS., No. 1126, f. 82 b.

² See *ante*, p. 78.

³ In 1693 a "Henry Ason" was the mayor of Windsor, probably the son of the individual mulcted on this occasion.

1627 :

“ Rec. of John Thorningley and his wife for their absence				
from church	.	.	.	2s.
of Uxor Whyte for the like absence	.	.	.	1s.
of Mr. Switcher and Ambrose Hanes for absence	.	.	.	2s.
of Arthur Deane and Andrew Bartlett for absence	.	.	.	2s.
of Rob ^t England, Rich. Littleboy, Tho. Slade, and Will ^m				
Grove for absence from church	.	.	.	4s.”

In 1629 there are fines received from fourteen persons for this offence of being absent from church, and several in subsequent years. In 1632 “Robert Boniface” is fined 1s. for this offence—a man so poor that in the following year he is found as a recipient of Franklin’s charity of 5s. to the two poorest couple married in the year.¹

In 1635, among fines for drunkenness, absence from church, and swearing, is the following item :

“ Received of Innkeepers and Alehouse keepers beinge				
fyned at the quarter Sessions for sellenge by				
unlawfull measures	.	.	.	2 12 2”

The exactions for non-attendance at church were the result of the feelings and prejudices in the people and the parliament, which caused at this period enactments for the rigid observance of Sunday, called by the Puritans the *Sabbath*. If, however, a censure be cast upon the authorities of Windsor, in common with the country at large, for the narrow and mistaken views which these fines betoken, the other side of the churchwardens’ account must be looked at, and, among the disbursements, items will be found which, although of small amount, are creditable to the churchwardens and the inhabitants who allowed the sums in the accounts. In 1629, among the payments “to the use of the poor,” are the following :

“ Given to two poore men of Devonshyre w ^h had great losse				
by fyre	.	.	.	1s. 6d.
Given to two blind Irishmen	.	.	.	2d.
To a distressed scholler	.	.	.	6d.
For a shroud for a poore man that dyed at Frogmore barne	.	.	.	2d.”

¹ See an account of this benefaction in the 32d Report of the Charity Commissioners. See also *ante*, Vol. I, p. 663, note 1.

In 1631 :

“ Given to 3 poor ministers 3s. 6d.”

In 1632 :

“ Given to 2 ministers in distress 1s.
 given to an Irish gent. in distress 6d.
 given to an Irish gentlewoman 2s.”

In 1634, besides seven entries of payments to poor ministers and their wives, are—

“ To a poor soldier 1s.
 To a gentleman 1s.
 To a poor schoolmaster 6d.”

In 1635 :

“ to a poore minister	0	0	4d.
given to a poore minister	0	0	6
given to a poore gent	0	0	6
given to a poore blinde minister	0	1	0
given to a poore lame minister	0	1	0
given to a poore gentlewoman	0	1	0
given to a poore captayne	0	1	0
given to two merchants wives whose husbands were taken slaves in Turkie	0	2	0
given to a poore stroller	0	1	0
given to a gentlewoman that came out of Ireland	0	0	4
given to a poore minister	0	1	0
given to a lame souldier	0	0	6
given to a merchants wife	0	1	0
given to a stranger with two sick children	0	1	0”

In 1636, among numerous items of payments to poor ministers:

“ given to two little wenches w^{ch} were strangers . . . 0 1 6d.”

Again, in 1638, also accompanied by payments to poor ministers :

“ To a poor marchants wife (?) in distresse who was
 undone by the Turks 0 1 6d.
 To a poor curate at Mr. Clevars¹ wysh (?) 0 1 6”

¹ Mr. Cleaver, the vicar of Windsor.

The following extracts and notes from the chamberlain's accounts occur among Ashmole's manuscripts :

1632 :

“Spent by Mr. Maior and the Company at a dinner
in Christmas holidayes wth a doe and a halfe
given by Mr. Maxwell 4 19 0
Charges of eating the Buck which Mr. Maxwell sent
to the Maior and Company 4 2 5”

James Maxwell, Esq., held the office of Usher of the Black Rod, pertaining to the Order of the Garter ; and by the original constitution of his office he had a house provided for him, situate on the south side of the castle in the middle ward, together with the keeping of the castle and the two parks adjacent. The latter office appears, however, to have been separated from the Black Rod ; but on the resignation of Sir William Hewyd, who was keeper of the Little Park by grant under the Great Seal, Charles the First bestowed it on Mr. Maxwell, who had been previously appointed Usher of the Black Rod, and by a chapter of the Garter held in 1629 the custody of the Little Park was declared to be for ever annexed to that office.¹

It was of course as keeper of the Little Park that Mr. Maxwell presented the corporation with venison.

1634 :

“Rec^d of Mr. George Starkey for one yeares Rent for
the Toll of the Market ending at Michaelmas
1634 15 0 0
paid for the new mace 25 7 0
Delivered to Mr. Bull with the consent of the Com-
pany for his paines about the Organs w^{ch} the
Bp. of Gloucester gave to the Towne² 2 10 0
Expences when they went to deliver the E. of Holland
his Patent 1 1 6”

1635 :

“Rec^d of the Lady Lovelace towards building of a
brick wall by the Ditchside over against the
George Inn 10 0 0

¹ Ashmole's 'Order of the Garter,' pp. 257, 258.

² See *ante*, p. 99.

M ^d that there was spent about a Brick wall the last			
yeare begun in Underouer	16	19	4
Rec ^d for halfe a yeares Rent of the Butchers stalls .	15	0	0
P ^d the Clearke of the Market this yeare and bringing			
up a standard measure	0	11	0
P ^d for a copy of the Estreates and for the Maior and			
Chamberlaines expences about the Bushell when			
they went to the Excheq ^r	0	15	6
for a new deske and other worke about the Maiors			
seate in the Church	2	0	0
Expences for materialls this yeare for the brick wall			
next Underour	35	17	1
for cutting the Lord lovelace his name in the Wall			
he being a donor of £10 towards the same .	0	2	0
Other expences for the workmanship of the said wall			
ys yeare	10	7	2'' ¹

Charles was at Windsor in October, and again in November, 1634. The following entries occur in the churchwardens' accounts for this and the following years.

1634 :

" Given to the ringers when the king came to Town			
the 8th of October	00	03	00
Given the Ringers the 5th of November	00	02	00
Given the Ringers in November when the king came			
again	00	03	00
Given the Ringers at the last installation	00	05	00''

1635 :

" P ^d the Ringers at the kings comeinge the 23d of July .	0	3	6
given the ringers at the Kyngs rydinge through the			
towne the 24 of August	0	1	0
P ^d the Ringers at the kings comeinge	0	3	4
Given the ringers when Mr. Cleaver was made fellow			
of Eaton College ²	0	1	4
P ^d the Ringers at Kings comeinge to towne w th the			
Palfyrane the 14 of December	0	5	0''

¹ Ash. MSS., No. 1126. From this period the original accounts of the corporation are in existence. (See *post*, p. 128.)

² See *ante*, p. 109.

1636 :

“given the Ringers the 16th of July at the Kings cominge to Towne	0	2	6
given the Ringers at the Queenes goeing through the Towne the 1 of September	0	3	0
given the Ringers at the Kings cominge to Towne the 24th of September	0	3	0
paid to Ringers and for beere for them the 5 of November the Kinge being then in Towne	0	2	6
given the Ringers at the Kings comeinge the 26th of November	0	4	0”

Judging from these entries, the visits of Charles and his queen, Henrietta Maria, to Windsor were becoming more frequent; and what few alterations connected with the castle, made in his reign, were done about this period.

In 1635 several alterations were contemplated in the castle. They consisted chiefly in rebuilding the banqueting house erected by Queen Elizabeth at the east end of the north terrace, and building a new wall and gateway leading into the Little Park; removing the costly fountain erected by Queen Mary in the middle of the upper ward, and placing a new structure in its stead; and making a way for the king from the castle to the cloisters.

The following estimates were framed for that purpose :

“ Estimate for the making of a new Wall and a gate in ye midle thereof, at the South Est end of the Terras walke at Windsor Castle, accord^s to a designe by his Ma^{tie} appointm^t (wth the old materialls now there in the place to be allowed towards the charge in p^{te}) wth the increase of allowance for stone workemanship tymber dores leade Iron Bolts Locks and Keyes will all amount to the some of £200.

“ The howses of Dr. Horne and Dr. Sheafe, the walls being sunke crackt and Decayed, are in danger of falling, and no safe way to secure them but to under propp and shore the howses, and to take the wall downe, being the Castle wall, and bring it up new from the foundacon and to make a convenient way for his Ma^{tie} to pass thorow into the Cloysters, w^{ch} wth the increase of new materialls of stone lyme and sand Timber lead and workemanship will amount for both howses to the sume of £350.

“ An estimate of the charge for the new build^s of the wall and a Gate therein and a banketting house at the Est end of the Terras

walke, of his Ma^{ts} Castle at Windsor, it being to be built p^{te} wth Ragg and p^{te} wth Oxfordshire Stone, in forme according to a designe drawne by Nich: Stone his Ma^{ts} Master Mason, finding all materialls and workemanship wth the allowance of the old materialls in, for the sume of £250.

“Also the Charge of the Repaire and new setting of the Sesterne in the Fountaine Co^{rt} wth an addiccon[^] of new stepps and a pedestall in the midle of the Sesterne of portland stone 3 foote square and another on the top of yt in 8 cants (?) 2 foote $\frac{1}{2}$ diamet[^] to be in height to topp of the second pedestall from the botome of the Sesterne 7: foote whereon shal be placed the Statues of Hercules worrying of Antæus as if by squeezing of him, ye water comes out of his mouth, the Statues to be made of Portland stone of 8: foote in hight, accord^s to a designe made and Drawne by Nich: Stone his Ma^{ts} Master Mason, to be pformed for the sume of £50.

“This 16 of July 1635.”¹

These changes were carried out, so far as regards the destruction of the old buildings, by virtue of the following warrant:

“Whereas his Ma^{tie} was pleased at his last being at Windesor to give direccon[^] for the taking downe of the banquet^s howse at the end of the long Tarras there, and for enclosing y^t end of the said Terrace wth a handsome wall and gate into the pke And also that the stone worke of the fountaine in the greate Co^{rt} of the said Castle should be likewise taken downe and ye fountaine covered. These are to will and require you to pursue the said direccons accordingly, and to p^eserve the materialls of the s^d house and fountaine to his Ma^{te} use to be employed hereafter as occasion shall serve about the said Castle, for w^{ch} this shalbe yo^r warrant Dated at the Cort at Whitehall the 9th day of Dec. anno Dmⁱ 1635.

“HOLLANDE.

“To my very loving friend
S^r Robert Bennet Knight
Surveyor of his Ma^{tes} honor
and Castle of Windsor.”²

The only part of the contemplated changes which there is evidence of having been fully carried out was the gateway into the Little Park. The new entrance, consisting of a rusticated gateway with three pediments, may be seen, as Mr. Poynter observes, in

¹ Ash. MSS., No. 1125, f. 71 b, 72.

² Ibid., f. 71 b.

Hollar's view of the castle from the east.¹ Whether the design of the banqueting house was actually executed is doubtful, and it seems certain that the device for the new fountain was never executed, as nothing of the sort appears in Hollar's view. Mr. Poynter, while regretting the demolition of the magnificent fountain erected by Queen Mary, remarks that, judging by the existing works of Master Stone (the king's master mason, well known by his monumental sculpture and his connexion with Inigo Jones), the arts have suffered no loss by the absence of his more *classical* work of art.²

About the same time the following estimate was formed for making a *pergula*, or balcony, in the room in which Henry the Sixth was born :

"An estimate of the charge of the pergula to be made out of ye chāmb (in the Castle of Windsor) w^{ch} usually is named where K^s Hen: 6. was borne; w^{ch} wilbe in length from out to out 13: foote or nere there about; and to come forth of the wall 3: foote all the way, to be borne upon 3 Cartuses of Portland Stone to piecture out of the wall 2 foote $\frac{1}{2}$ wth each of them being beautifully wrought and well and workmanlike fastned in ye wall wilbe worth a peece £7.

"Two faire Stones to cover this length of 13 foote (to avoyde the charge of Leade and Iron) the stones to be fairely wrought on all sides and to come 3: foote from the wall. £20.

"The Iron rayle and leaning 3: foote high, wth wreathed pillars and square Barrs answerable to the designe, will cost £24.

"The continuing downe of the window wth new stone, cutting out of the old wall will cost £5.

"The Balcony dores to be firmly made of well seasoned wainscot wth casem^{ts} and shutters for the defence of the weather will cost £12.

"The Iron worke for Hinges, bolts lock wth 2 gilt keyes Laches and Keeches, rivitts sadle Barrs and other Iron worke will cost £5.

87 0 0

"But in place of the Iron pergula, if it be done wth Portland Stone, the rayle and ballisters, wilbe £5 cheap." ³

¹ As evidence of the attention paid to the precincts of the castle about this period, it may be mentioned that we find the sum of £5 1s. paid to the housekeeper by Sir Robert Bennett, by warrant from the Earl of Holland, as "the charge of weed^s pruninge and sweeping the Terras walke for one yeare end^s at Mich: 1640." (Ash. MSS., No. 1125, f. 73.)

² 'Essay on Windsor Castle.'

³ Ash. MSS., No. 1125, f. 72.

A new clock-bell and dial, made by David Ramsay, the king's clockmaker, was set up on "the fore part of the castle," and the following warrant for its erection was issued to Sir Robert Bennett :

"After my very hearty Comendacōns Whereas by his Ma^{ts} Comandm^t David Ramsey Esq his Ma^{ts} Clockmaker hath pvided a Clock Bell and Dyall to be set up on the fore front of the Castle of Wyndesor in a Pyramid or Lanthorne to be p^eyd^d for that purpose. These are to require and authorize you to cause the s^d pyramid or lanthorne to be forthwth made and p^eped accord^g to such a moddell thereof, as you shall receive from the s^d David Ramsey, and the said Clock Bell and Dyall to be set up therein, he deliv^{ing} to you, such monyes for the doeing thereof, as shalbe requisite to defray the charges of the said worke. And this shalbe yo^r warrant on that behalfe, Given under my hand and seale the 26th of March 1637.

" HOLLANDE.

"To my very loving friend S^r Robert
Benet K^t Surveyor of his Ma^{ts}
Castle and honor of Wyndesor."

The following charge was made on this occasion :

"7 Apr. 1638. The dayes wages and Empe^cōns of leade
Tymber Iron &c. for making the frame and
sett^g up the Clock on the greate Gate in the
midle warde according to the appointm^t aboves^d
amounted to £43 7 6"¹

"The name of David Ramsay, who is designated 'esquire' in this document, has been (observes Mr. Poynter) rendered familiar to us by Sir Walter Scott, in the 'Fortunes of Nigel.' The clock in question must be that removed from the old tower in the late improvements, the bell of which bore the date of 1636, with the inscription—'God save our King Charles—God save my Lord the King,' and the royal arms decorated with a rose and several thistles. The lantern, as we have seen, existed previously, and the

¹ Ash. MSS., No. 1125, f. 73.

cost bestowed upon the work at this time, £43 7s. 6d., indicates it to have been a repair or alteration.”¹

From a memorial written by the dean, Dr. Wren, and an order made thereupon by the king, it appears that St. George's Chapel was at this time in a very disorderly state. The royal closet was made a common passage to the leads between the chapel and the tomb-house, in consequence of which the painted glass at the east end suffered continual dilapidation, and whole panes were picked out. The dean's memorial is accompanied by a sketch for what he calls a “prophylactic wall” between the chapel and the tomb-house for the preservation of the windows. The king's order provides a door to the leads with a lock and key, and doors with locks to the stalls in the chapel, in order to prevent the intrusion of improper persons, which forms one of the main grounds of the dean's complaint.²

Ashmole says that Charles intended to enlarge the “Tomb-house,” and make it “fit and capable not only for the interment of his own royal body; but also for the bodies of his successors, Kings of England, had not bad times drawn on.”³

¹ Poynter's ‘Essay on Windsor Castle.’

² Poynter, citing Ash. MSS., No. 1132. The following warrant was also issued, enabling Dr. Wren to improve his own dwelling:

“After my very hearty Comendacons. Whereas Christopher Wren Dr of divinity and Deane of Windsore hath desired leave for the better accomodacōm of his dwelling house, belonging to the s^d Deanery, to open a window through the wall of the Castle of Windsore, adioyning to the s^d house, and neere unto Winchester Tower, and likewise to reedifie the chimney there, was lately taken downe through the decay of it, he offering thereupon to make up at his owne Cost certaine emptinesses in the said wall, w^{ch} are likely otherwise to weaken and decay the same. These are to will and require you to pmit the s^d Deane and his workemen to make the said wyndow in such manner as you shall iudge to be convenient, and wth least damage to the s^d Castle wall, and also to build the Chimney by him desired as aforesaid, if upon view of the place you shall finde it fitt to be done. And this shalbe his and yo^r sufficient warr^t on yt behalfe. Given under my hand and seale the 6th day of October: 1637.

“HOLLANDE.

“To my very loving friends the
Survaior and Contrroller of his Ma^{ties}
honor and Castle of Wyndesor, and to the
rest of the officers there, whome it may concerne.” (Ash. MSS., No. 1125, f. 72 b.)

³ Ashmole's ‘Order of the Garter,’ p. 136, “ex relatione Dan. Stokes, nuper unius Canon. Coll. de Windesor;” and see Ash. MSS., No. 1115, cited by Mr. Poynter.

It was about this period that the erection of the houses within the walls of the castle known as "Sir Francis Crane's Buildings," and which have been only recently removed, was begun. They occupied the west end of the lower ward of the castle, between the Garter Tower and the Chancellor's Tower.¹ Of their origin Ashmole gives the following account :

"Sir Peter la Maire, by his last Will and Testament, bearing date the 8th day of January anno 1631, bequeathed the sum of £1500 to be bestowed and settled to and for such charitable and pious uses, and in such manner and form as Sir Francis Crane (who had married his sister) should think fit and appoint, within four years after his death.

"Afterwards Sir Francis determining (very greatly to his own fame and the honor of the Order) to erect certain Houses in Windsor Castle, for the dwelling of five Alms-Knights, did thereupon design the said £1500 towards that use, and added also money of his own to make up the rest ; charging his Executor (Sir Richard Crane his brother, afterwards created Baronet) by his Will, dated the 27. of August, anno 1635. to see the buildings, which himself had begun, finished. He also bequeathed for ever two hundred pounds per annum to be settled in Lands by his Executor, according to the advice and direction of Thomas then Earl of Arundel and Surry, and Henry Lord Matrevers his eldest son, to serve for the perpetual maintenance of five Alms-Knights, after the rate of forty pounds per annum to every one of them.

"But his executor growing slack in the performance of this, the work being rather exposed to ruin than any way forwarded by him, by whom the same was only expected to be finished ; and complaints thereof several times made to the Sovereign and Knights Companions in Chapter, orders were issued thereupon to quicken him, and a peremptory Letter sent him, dated the 7. of March 1639, to go on with the work forthwith ; which commands he evading, and bad times growing on, the building was wholly neglected.

"Sir Richard Crane afterwards dying, by his will dated the 20 of Sept. 1645, appointed that his manor of Carbrooke in Nor-

¹ Poynter.

folk, should for ever stand bound for the payment of the said £200 per annum, whereupon by an Inquisition taken at Windsor, 4. Mar. 1652. by virtue of a Commission upon the statute, anno 43 Eliz. for charitable uses, the manors of Woodrising and Wesfield, with other lands in the County of Norfolk were found liable to satisfy for building and finishing the said five houses, and payment of the £200 yearly; and further, that the arrears thereof from Sir Francis Crane's death, came at that time to £3200.

“Some contest then ensued in the Court of Chancery, between Ralph Mabb, with other prosecutors on the Alms-Knights behalf, and William Crane Esquire (to whom the estate of Sir Richard Crane fell) nevertheless the £200 per annum was (19 July 1655) decreed to be paid out of all the Lands which were Sir Richard Crane's, and the building of the houses out of his personal estate. And upon this (about two years after) that fair pile of building, erected between the Chancellor's and Garter's Towers, against the west wall in the lower ward of the Castle, was taken again in hand, and finished in the following year; the charge whereof amounted to £1700.

“But for a final end of the suit it was decreed, the 27 of January 1659, that the before mentioned manor of Carbrook should for ever stand charged with £200 per annum, to be paid half yearly at Michaelmas and our Lady day, or within thirty days after, for the perpetual maintenance of five Alms-Knights, together with £30 yearly for repairs, payable at the foresaid times, and an assurance thereof to be made accordingly: towards the recovery and settling of which, the care and assistance of Sir Bulstrode Whiteloke (then constable of the Castle of Windsor) was not wanting.”¹

The number of Alms-Knights being, by the donation of Sir Francis Crane, increased to eighteen, Charles the First, “taking notice thereof,” says Ashmole, “(though they were not yet settled) intended to make them up six and twenty, as they were at the Institution of the order; to which end, in a chapter held at Whitehall the 18. of April, 1637, it was ordered,² That the Knights

¹ ‘Order of the Garter,’ pp. 164, 165.

² Lib. Rot., p. 121.

companions (Commissioners for other affairs of the Order) should consider of the best way how the same might be effected and report their opinions to the then Sovereign: But nothing being done thereupon this affair yet waits a more propitious season for the completing thereof.”¹

The Knights of the Garter about this time took steps to obtain lodgings in the castle.

By the statutes of institution permission was given them to make their abode at Windsor, “nevertheless to maintain themselves out of their own estates, not at the College charge.”²

The statutes of King Henry the Eighth add that the sovereign should assign them convenient habitations within the castle.³ “The like favor upon like occasion, was afforded to other devout Knights, though not of the Order; but the Lodgings to be such as the Sovereign and Knights-Companions should decree.”⁴

“We nowhere find,” says Ashmole, “that any of the Knights-Companions made use of the benefit of this Article hitherto; but in another nature and for their better accommodation at the grand Feast of the Order, and other Solemnities held at Windsor, they moved the Sovereign in Chapter there (22. of May anno 14 Car. 1.) That they might have rooms for Lodgings assigned them, in the great (or upper) Court, (which they offered to repair at their own charge) since all the officers of the Order had Lodgings in the Castle, but the Knights-Companions none. This motion was not disliked by the Sovereign, so it might be without exclusion of the Great Officers of State, concerning whom He declared, That he

¹ Ashmole’s ‘Order of the Garter,’ p. 165. Charles the Second, in a chapter of the Garter held at Whitehall, on the 14th of January, 1661, decreed that the chancellor of the Order for the time being should receive the above sum of £230 yearly, and dispose thereof thus: £200 among the five recently instituted Alms-Knights, by quarterly payments, and the residue of £30 upon the repair and maintenance of the new buildings. It was also decreed at the same chapter that the five additional knights should be subject to the same rules and government as were provided by Queen Elizabeth for the thirteen knights, and have the same privileges and wear the same dresses as those knights. (Ibid.)

² Edw. III Stat., art. 31. (Ashmole, p. 151.)

³ Art. 32; Hen. VIII Stat., art. 35.

⁴ Hen. V Stat., art. 33; Hen. VIII Stat., art. 36; Ashmole, p. 151.

would not have them removed from him at any time; and there-upon it was left to further consideration.”¹

In 1636 Charles the First sent his writs for Ship Money into the inland counties. The sum set on Windsor, as one of the corporate towns of Berkshire, was £100.²

The writ was directed to the sheriff of every county of England, to provide a ship of war for the king's service, and to send it, amply provided and fitted, by such a day to such a place; and with that writ instructions were sent to each sheriff that, instead of a ship, he should levy upon his county such a sum of money, and return the same to the treasurer of the navy for his Majesty's use, with directions in what manner he should proceed against such as refused: and from hence, says Lord Clarendon, “that tax had the denomination of ship-money; a word of a lasting sound in the memory of this kingdom.”³

In addition to the local information afforded by the church-wardens' accounts, we are from the year 1636 furnished with the receipts and disbursements of the corporation, after a lapse of seventy-six years, the previous existing accounts terminating with the second year of Queen Elizabeth's reign,⁴ and the interval is only supplied by the extracts made by Ashmole previous to the loss of the originals.

The chamberlain's accounts begin with the year 1636, and, as the entries throw considerable light on the state of the town at the periods to which they refer, several items will be given from the accounts of the earlier years.⁵

¹ Ashmole, p. 151.

² Rushworth, vol. ii, p. 335, 2d edit. Berkshire had to supply one ship of 400 tons, 160 men, at a charge of £4000. The sums set on the corporate towns of the county were—Windsor, £100; Wokingham, £50; Newbury, £120; Reading, £260; Abingdon, £100; Wallingford, £20. The whole sum levied on Berkshire at this time and in the following years appears to have been duly paid, as it is not in the list of counties to the sheriffs of which application was made, in May 1640, for payment of arrears. (*Vide* Rushworth, vol. iii, p. 1183, 2d edit.)

³ Clarendon's 'History of the Rebellion,' vol. i, p. 120, edit. 1826.

⁴ See *ante*, Vol. I, pp. 615, 616.

⁵ The accounts from 1636 to 1725 are contained in a thick folio paper volume, bound in parchment. The first page or folio is thus headed: “The account of Matthew Day chamberlain for two years beginning from the feast of Saint Michael in anno 1635; and

The first entry is—

“Imp̃mis the s^d accountant chargith him selfe with the receipt of one obligation of £60 wherin Thomas Sowthen of the p̃resh of Burnham in the Countie of Buck gent; and John fforde of Upton in the afs^d Countie yeoman; stand bounde to the Maior Bailefes & Burgeses of New Windsor, for the paiment of xxxj.*li.* iiij.*s.* on the xxix day of September 1635; which bond beareth deate the xxvij of June 1635.”

“It. of Richard Deale for two yeares rent of a littell house lately built, aioynenge to the wall ledinge to ye Castell bridge at ij.*s.* Rent p^r annum . 0 4 0”

“It. of Mr. Robert Low and Mr. W^m Smith for two yeares rent of a shopp with a littell p^t of a chamber over it near the north end of the cornemarket-howse at vj viij.*d.* p annum . . . 0 13 4”

“It. of Mis^r Cottam for two yeares rent of a littell plott aioynenge to the northe end of the Towne hall at 1*d.* p. ann. . . . 0 0 2”

“It. of Silvester Swetser for two yeares rent of bachelors aker at iij.*s.* iiij.*d.* p ann. . . . 0 6 8”

“It. of Thomas Chapman Inhowlder for two yeares rent of the upper romes in the market howse at iij.*li.* p ann. . . . 6 0 0”

“It. of Mr. Woorsopp for two yeeres rent of the armorey chamber at xxx.*s.* rent p ann. . . . 3 0 0”

The armoury chamber was “part of the 'Townhall,” as appears from subsequent entries.

“It. of Mr. Starkey for two yeares rent of the towll of corne and grane at xv.*li.* p ann. . . . 30 0 0”

“It. of Mr. Charles Burges and Richard Dealle for two yeares rent of the Towle of the bridge and of the howse next aioyneng and of the wharfe and wharfehowse at 5.*li.* p ann. . . . 10 0 0”

ended at the aforesaid Feast in anno 1637, meade before Mr. Charles Burges then Maior the xvij day of Decemb^r 1637 and by him alowed in the p̃sens of Mr. Frauncis Jones; Mr. George Starkey; Mr. Hereules Trew; Mr. Thomas Havergill; Mr. Richard Noke; and Mr. Richard Nash; Aldermen; and Mr. Henry Hall bencher.”

DISBURSEMENTS.

“ Inprimis p ^d into the receipt for the Castell of Windsor the rent for the mannor of Underower dew for two yeares namely at Michallmas in anno 1636 and at Michallmas in anno 1637 at <i>iiij.li. iiij.s. iiij.d.</i> p annum				8	8	8 ¹ / ₂ ”
“ It. for two acquittances for the said rentes				0	0	8”
“ It. p ^d to John Levor of owld Windsor w ^{ch} hee laid owt for the Towne aboute p [~] curing the prevelegis of divors pashes within the fforest of Windsor				1	2	0”
“ It. p ^d to Mr. ffrawncis Jones which hee laid owt about some alteracion which was done in the allteringe the Towne Armes in the encen ¹				0	16	0”
“ It. p ^d to Mr. Starkey w ^{ch} he laid owt for proclamations and other disburstments in his office of Mairolltie as apereth by his bill				1	13	0”
“ It. p ^d more to him for los in imployenge of the poore in worke as by his bill				18	17	0”
“ It. given to Mr. Burton by Mr. Maior’s apointment for his redinge morning praiors in ye pash church				1	2	0”
“ It. given to the Kinges players				0	10	0”
“ It. given in rewards and intertainements as by the pticulers thereof apeereth				6	2	7”
“ It. p ^d for the eating of venson given by ye Lord of Holland and by Mr. Maxfeild and for severall diners for Mr. Maior and the Company as by the billes of the pticulers thereof apeereth				23	10	10”
“ It. p ^d goodwyfe Payne for a Barell of alle sent my Lord of hollan against Christmas 1636				1	3	0”
“ It. p ^d to bailefe Milles for a hogsheed of alle sent my Lord of hollan against Christmas in anno 1637				1	10	0
It. p ^d more for the caske and carege				0	9	6
It. p ^d to Robert Rockley for mending the brasen standard and for new scales				0	5	6”
“ It. p ^d to Roberd Rockley and to his widdow for pap [~] Inke and candels for two years				0	6	8”

¹ Ensign, or flag (?). [J. E. D.]

“ It. for inlarging of the gallery in the paresh church ;
 and for stufe, bordes and nailes imployed therin
 and in making seates for the younger companey ;
 and in painteng of so much of the said gallery as
 was inlarged ; and for mattes for the same : and
 for mattes for Mr. Maiors and the companies
 seates in the Castell church ; and for two settell
 formes new meade for the aldermens wyves to
 sitt one in the Castell church ; as by the bill of
 p̃ticulers thereof appeereth 7 1 5 ”

The corporation and townspeople, down to the year 1783, attended, on alternate Sundays, after the prayers in the parish church, to hear the sermon in the nave of St. George's Chapel ; for previously to that year the Sunday sermon at the parish church was alternately in the morning and afternoon. To do away with the interruption occasioned by this addition to and shifting of the congregation at St. George's, the king was induced to grant £50 a year to the vicar of New Windsor, from the privy purse, to ensure a second sermon on Sundays in the parochial church.¹

The pulpit in the nave may be seen represented in Hollar's plates in Ashmole's 'Order of the Garter.'

“ It. for severall workes done in the Towne hall as namely
 making owt a great squear window and paintinge
 of the said hall. And in settinge upp of the
 Kinges armes in the said hall, behind Mr. Maiors
 seate ; and in new flowering of a rome aioynenge
 to the entery entering in to the said hall ; and in
 bording of the said rome rond about and in
 doinge other severall workes abowt the said hall ;
 as by severall billes thereof apeereth² 35 14 8 ”

“ It. for severall works done in this acownt at the pest-
 howse ; as namely in buildinge at the est end
 therof, a new frame for a howse of corection ;
 and in making of it stronge and sufficient for the
 use it is inteded for ; and for materialls both
 for use, and punishment, fittinge the said howse ;
 and for a new howse of office built in the yeard of

¹ From the information of Mr. Secker.

² In the margin opposite this entry is written —“ the great window in the towne hall.”

the s^d howse ; and for the new repaireng, amending and coapinge of all the Brickwall yt compasseth the said howse and yeards and for the stufe and workmanshipe of it and of all other the worke done in it ; and in filling in a greate depe hole in one of the yeards belonging to the said pesthowse as by the bills of pticulars thereof apeereth¹ 38 18 6 "

" It. p^d to Robert Gill for a new whipping post w^{ch} was sett at the bridge ffoote v.s. vj.*d.* and for a plank and spikes used at the bridge iij.*s.* viij.*d.* and for a lege for the bridge xvij.*d.* and for mending the chaine at the upper end of pescod street vj.*d.* for a haspe a lock and to keyes of the Towne mace xx.*d.* p^d Christofer Trodd for 2 lockes for ye loking downe the Lege at the barge peare xx.*d.* all which commeth to 0 14 6 "

" It. p^d to John Write a smith for Ironwork and brads meade by him for the use of a new cocking stoole 0 10 8 "

" It. p^d for the Ioning and handleng of ye bushell for to measure saie coales 0 3 0 "

" It. p^d for mending of ye rose yt hangeth over the greate tabell in the towne hall ; and for sawing of a great stone whereon the greate postes of ye new window in ye townhall are sett 0 1 4 "

" It. p^d to Thomas Sherwell for the postes and railles w^{ch} are sett abowt the well in Moore street alias Pownd street 1 7 0 "

Pound Street was subsequently changed to "Park Street." Moore Street was probably so called from its leading to Frog Moor, in the same way that its subsequent name of Pound Street was derived from the pound which stood at Frogmore, near the site of the old "Hope" Inn.

" It. for stones bought at London ; and for stones and for flint stones bowght and for caregis & gravell, and workmanshipp ; in pavinge, as namely pavings of the most part of the street cawled Bishops

¹ In the margin—"the making of a howse of correction."

street¹ and in repaireng of the pavements of a good parte of the highe street ; and in pavinge a good peart of the gutter, in pescod street, and for other worke then done, as by a bill of the p̃ticulers thereof apereth 33 17 8 "

" It. for driveng a pile in the river of Thames cawled the Abbotes pile ; seperatinge the mill rivor from the Rivor of Thames, and for drivinge three other piles alonge by it, and for a cawnt pec of timber that is fastend one the heads of the aforesaid piles for the better strengthening of them and for the shoves for the said piles, and for the charge of driving of them as by a bill of the pticulars thereof apeereth² 6 0 8 "

" It. for a sute of saccloth for Barton 0 11 6 "

" It. p^d to W^m harwodd w^{ch} was owing to him for the clenseing of the streetes 1 10 0

It. to him for the carege of Rubesh to fill upp a hole by the new wall by the Castle Ditch 0 6 0 "

" It. p^d to Edward Dilworth for shoveling upp of soyle in the highe street from the market howse to the whight house 0 2 8 "

" It. p^d to John harwood for gravell laid uppon wood bridge 0 2 6 "

Among the sums "owing to the maior bailiffs and burgesses more than was accounted for" occur—

" It. of Luke Chinall Miller for the Towne Milles in p^t of his rent dew at Michalmas in anno 1637 . 17 0 0 "

" It. John Whistler gent for a lece of a psell of wast ground w^{ch} is lieing before a howse Mr. Baker dwelleth and before a howse Miss Oxenbridge now dwelleth beinge in Moore street ; beinge let by here to him from Michallmas 1628 for 99 yeares at iiij.s. rent p ann. unpayd for yeares

" It. p^d to Mr. Havergill by Darcy Flewellen w^{ch} he gave towards the building of the brick wall under the castle hill 1 0 0 "

¹ Supposed to be what is now called St. Albans Street, and at one time called Priest Street. [J. E. D.]

² See, as to the "Abbot's Pile," *ante*, Vol. I, p. 112.

“ It. given as a gratuetie from Mr. Maior and the companie unto Mr. Bull the Bishopp of Glosters man for his paines in setting upp of the orgens in the paresh church fifty shillings w^{ch} money the aforesaid Bisshop cawsed to Bee redelivered but in whose hands it is I know not . . . 2 10 0 ”

This entry occurs in a subsequent account. It is connected with the gift of an organ to the parish church by Bishop Goodman, already noticed.¹

“ It. owinge by John Newton a keeper in the littell parke w^{ch} Mr. havigill paid him for six lodes of flintes w^{ch} hee hath not yett had w^{ch} money was paid him in anno 1635 . . . 0 15 0 ”

This item is repeated in the accounts for several succeeding years, but was never received.

“ It. owinge by Mr. Beven and Mr. Chapman Inhowlders for ther compositions for not kepinge ther Law days and Court days diners in the yeare of the execucion of ther bailefes offices . . . 20 0 0 ”

“ It. more owinge by them for the yeere of ther office w^{ch} they weare to paye towards the repairenge of Woodbridge and the pound . . . 0 6 0 ”

Woodbridge was a little bridge over a ditch between Windsor and Frogmore, near Sir George Couper's residence. The pound was close to it.

“ Severall Quit rentes belonging to the Manor of Underowre unpaide at this acownte.

“ Inp̄mis for iij akers of land belongenge to ffrogmore ffarme dew for xx yeares ended at Michallmas in anno 1637 at 8*d.* rent p ann. . . 0 13 4

It. for a howse cawled the goate wherein Matthew Saye now dwelleth at 4*d.* p^r annum dew for 2 yeres . . . 0 0 8

It. for a howse cawled the Tannhowse by the Thames

¹ See *ante*, pp. 98, 99.

side in which Mr. Durdant now liveth at 20*d.*
 p ann. dew for two yeares 0 3 4
 It. for a Tenement in Datchet lane cawledd the bull
 heddd at 4*d.* per ann. 0 0 8”

Among the “Deptes owinge by the Maior Baileves and
 Burgeses”—

“Inprimes the money given by Mr. Andrew Windsor Esq.
 for the settinge of the poore aworke 200*li.* 0 ”

An account of this gift of Mr. Windsor will be found in a sub-
 sequent part of this work.¹

“Given to Katherin Wymp when she went to be
 helpt of the Evill 00 05 00

p^d to Mr. Thomas Havergill for vj lambs with the
 charg of carying them w^{ch} were given as by
 byll appeareth ij unto the Earle of Holland
 ij unto Mr. Secretary and ij to Mr. Maxwell . 04 12 00

P^d for our fees and charges when all the present
 maiors liveing for 13 years past went to bee
 sworne before the barons of the Exchequer as
 by the bylls appeareth 06 19 07

Given to Mr. Robert Rich when he was to adjowrne
 the Courte of Justice in Ayre one pottle of
 sack, one pottle of clarrett and one pound of
 loaf sugar 00 07 08”

“P^d Mr. ffrancis Jones for a sugar loaf weighinge
 4*li.* di. w^{ch} was sent to the Lo. Bishop of
 Gloucester 00 09 00”

“P^d for a Gallon of whiteclarrett sent to the Lo.
 Bishop of Gloucester 00 02 08”

To the account of the chamberlain for the borough succeeds
 the account of the chamberlain for the poor of Windsor.

The account of “Hercules Trewe,” chamberlain for the borough,
 from Michaelmas 1637 to Michaelmas 1638, contains the follow-
 ing entries of “disbursements:”

¹ See *post*, A.D. 1705.

“ Payd to Richard Wyckes for the Court Dynner the			
18th of December 1638 as his byll sheweth	. 01	09	07
At the gartar the same day for wine & fyer	. 00	04	06
p ^d a Messenger that brought a warrant for all the			
p̄cedent maiors since primo Regni Regis Caroli	01	00	00
p ^d for wyne and fyer at the white hart at that tyme	. 00	03	06 ”
“ p ^d for wine at the white hart when Mr. Maior Mr.			
Newberry and others of the company dyd			
veiw the Charter . . . . .	. 00	04	00 ”
“ p ^d Mr. Charles Burges for the caryage of corne sent			
by the Lo. of Gloucester . . . . .	. 01	09	04
p ^d to Mr. Thomas Haverhill for monies layd out to			
the Judges and for the fee of Mr. Taylor as			
his byll shewes . . . . .	. 00	17	10
p ^d for a pound of sugar when wee dynd at the			
white hart at the Sessions . . . . .	. 00	02	00
p ^d for a Salmon which was given to the bishop of			
Gloucester . . . . .	. 00	11	00 ”
“ payd to Goodman Wyse payyer for purbeck stone			
and lyme & sand & workmanship about			
paveinge the market howse being 1342 feete			
at vij. <i>d.</i> a foote ¹ . . . . .	. 39	02	10 ”
“ Given the yeoman of the Guard that came to see			
how the towne stood in healthe one quart of			
healthe ² . . . . .	. 00	08	00 ”
“ p ^d for musick the 24 of September			
Given to the Earl of Hollands barbor and chamber	. 00	05	00
keep . . . . .	. 00	05	00 ”
“ Given to the Trumpeters at Mr. Maiors feast at the			
Town Hall . . . . .	. 00	02	6
Given the poor the same daye . . . . .	. 00	01	06
p ^d to the Cook for bakeing venison pasties at Mr.			
Maior’s feast . . . . .	. 01	00	00
p ^d to Ralphe Browne butcher for ix stone of beef			
and mutton . . . . .	. 01	00	02
p ^d to Mr. Bevan and Mr. Sweetser for wyne as			
their bylls shewe . . . . .	. 01	01	08

¹ In the margin is written—“The pavinge of the corne market howse.”

² “Healthe” seems to have been written inadvertently for some liquor, and yet the price of a quart of wine or spirit of any description did not amount to eight shillings. Was it a bribe, concealed under this name?

p ^d for a salmon . . . . .	. 00	02	00
p ^d for 2 pigs . . . . .	. 00	05	00
p ^d for a dosen of pidgeons . . . . .	. 00	02	04
p ^d for a leg of mutton a brest and a loyne of veale . . . . .	. 00	09	00
p ^d for 3 rabbets . . . . .	. 00	02	06
p ^d for vj small pullets . . . . .	. 00	04	00
p ^d for ij legs & a brest of pork . . . . .	. 00	10	00
p ^d for iij geese . . . . .	. 00	07	00 "
" p ^d for ij quart potts of ale when wee went to visit			
Mr. Keelinge . . . . .	. 00	01	04 "

Mr. Keeling appears to have been a lawyer, as an entry occurs previously of the payment of £1 "to Mr. Keeling the Councillor for his fee." ¹

" Given one to look to the paynting in the market howse from spoylinge . . . . .	. 00	01	00 "
" Given a boye to goe to Thorpe to see yf Mr. Nicholus the Clark of the Cowncell was at home . . . . .	. 00	00	06 "
" Given to S ^r Richard Harrison K ^t at Swanmote Courte, one quarte of sack and one quart of Clarrett . . . . .	. 00	01	09 "
" p ^d Richard Wycks for bread beere &c. for dinner at the Town hall upon the oathe daye . . . . .	. 01	06	00 "
" p ^d Thomas Sherfield for his work and his mens worke Tymber &c. for Tymber to enlarge the Maiors Gallery at the Church and to make new stayres there and for the rayles & dores and stayres at the m ^{kett} howse & other work there . . . . .	. 22	00	00 "
" p ^d to Mr. Sweetser for the Sessions dinner as by his byll appeareth . . . . .	. 01	03	06 "
" p ^d to Mr. Worley for wyne for the oath daye dinner as by his byll appeareth . . . . .	. 01	02	06 "
" p ^d to Goodman hedger for caryinge fflints from the newe well . . . . .	. 00	01	08

¹ Quære, was the Mr. Keeling here mentioned afterwards Sir John Keeling, Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, temp. Charles the Second?

p ^d to Richard Michenor for those flints . . .	. 00	03	08
p ^d to Richard Michenor for dyging and working upon newe well att the sowth end of the market howse . . . . .	. 04	00	00"

The "new well" adjoining the market house has been long since disused. A pump existed at the spot within the memory of persons now living.¹

" Given to James Puddlesett and Robert Mountague Sextons of the Castell for new matts and for their attendance upon the maior and company for one year 00	14	00"
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This payment to the sextons of St. George's Chapel occurs in every year down to 1646-7 inclusive, when there is a break in the accounts, and it does not appear afterwards. It relates to the attendance of the corporation to hear the sermon already noticed.²

" p ^d for iiij loads of lyme with the carying thereof by carte and carying one load w ^{ch} was left into the town hall, the rest being used about the market howse 03	06	06"
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The market house and town hall did not at this period constitute one building, as at present. The town hall was nearer the foot of the Castle Hill, opposite the building now used as a police-station. The market house stood where the present town hall now is, having the butchers' shambles in the rear. Various charges occur in this year's account respecting the market house; among them is a payment of £1 to the bailiffs "for placing stalles in the markets and fayres."

" p ^d to Mr. Beuan for a breakfast and for burnt wyne for S ^r Richard Harrison and other gent. at the generall muster . . . . .	. 00	17	00
p ^d to Nicholas Pennington for beer John Butt had when he hung the market howse for the Jus- tices at the musteringe . . . . .	. 00	01	00

¹ From the information of Mr. Secker.

² See *ante*, p. 131.

p ^d for Mr. Stewards and my owne expenses and all other charges to perfect the clayme of o ^r Charter at London as by the bylls thereof appeareth .	10	17	06 "
" p ^d to Will ^m Church for horsehyer iiij.s. when I was 3 dayes ā London about the clayme, & for my horsemeat there 3s. .	00	07	00 "
" p ^d for ferrying our horses & passage to and fro by water when wee wente to p ^r fect the clayme aforesayd .	00	01	04 "
" p ^d to Willi ^m Trod for carrying the chartur .	00	01	00 "
" p ^d to Mr. Henry Harris for the feefarme rente for under ower manor for one yeare ended at Michaelmas 1638 as his acquit sheweth .	04	04	04 ¹ / ₄
p ^d to Will ^m Trod for caryag of a hogshead of ale to the Earle of Holland by the boat and for other caryage afterwards .	00	06	00 "
" p ^d to Thomas Shervyll for his work done about the well and for some more work about the market howse and the Cage as his byll shewes .	02	15	00 ¹ / ₂ "

The cage stood somewhere near the town hall and the foot of the Castle Hill.¹

" p ^d Richard Wycks for the releif of poor people that were imprissoned as by his byll appeareth .	00	16	06 "
" p ^d for a hogshead of ale sent to the Earle of Holland .	01	04	06 "

The total disbursements of Hercules Trew, the chamberlain, amounted to £206 0s. 3³/₄d.

Among the quit-rents due to the corporation is entered—

" One acre of land belonging to the Cros Keas at vj.d. per ann. dew for xxvj yeares .	0	13	00 "
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In the churchwardens' accounts for 1637 there are the following entries of payments to the ringers :

" Given the ringers at the kings coming to Towne .	00	01	09 "
--	----	----	------

¹ From the information of Mr. Seeker.

“ p^d the ringers the 2d of October at the Kings
 coming to towne 00 02 06
 given the Ringers the *first* of Novemb^r 00 01 06 ”

In 1638 there are also two payments to the ringers on occasion of the king's arrival at Windsor, but without dates; and in the following year (1639) are these payments:

“ p^d for beer for the Ringers on precession day¹ . 0 1 0 ”
 “ p^d the ringers October 7 at the kings coming . 0 5 0
 p^d for a book for the 5th of November . 0 0 8
 to the Ringers the 5th of November . 0 3 0 ”

One of the entries for 1638 probably refers to a visit of the king to Windsor in May of that year, when Charles Prince of Wales was elected a Knight of the Garter.²

Among the receipts entered in the chamberlain's accounts for the year commencing at Michaelmas 1638 and ending at Michaelmas 1639 are the following items, under the head of “ Underowre rents : ”

“ Of Mr. Richard Nash for one yeares rent of the manor
 howse 1*li.* 0*s.* 0*d.* ”

The manor house comprised the two small houses lately standing at the foot of the Hundred Steps.³

“ Of the same Mr. Richard Nash for a tenement in
 datchet lane and Ten acres and a halfe of land
 in datchet meadowe for one whole yeares rente . 2 13 4 ”

“ Of William Boyer and Katherin his wyef for one
 yeares rent of ye waters 5 0 0
 Of them more for one yeares rent of the bridge waters . 0 15 0 ”

“ Of Mr. Gwyn for a Tenement by the Thames side, and
 one acre and 3 roods of arable land in ffrogmore
 feilds 1 0 0 ”

¹ The day the bounds were beaten.

² See Ashmole's ‘ Order of the Garter,’ p. 297.

³ Mr. Secker.

more of Mr. Gwyn for the fee farme rent of a small
peece of meadowe ground lyinge at the sowth east
corner of a close near Datchet lane towards the
Towne Mills 0 1 0 "

Among the quit-rents received for the same manor are these
entries :

"The Deane & Canons for the Brewhouse . . . 0 7 1
John Elliot for the cardinal's hat . . . 0 2 0
Matthew Sea for the Red Lyon . . . 0 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Robert ffrith for the Rose . . . 0 0 8 "

Among the payments—

"p^d Mr. Allen for vj sugar loaves given to the Earle of
Holland, S^r Francis Winndebanck and Mr. James
Maxwell at new years tyde last as the byll
sheweth 5 00 00
p^d for horsehire and horsemeate when I went to London
3 dayes to see the same sugar loves delivered . 0 8 0
p^d for my owne dyett and other expenses and going by
water these 3 dayes 0 8 0
p^d Mr. Daye for ij sugar loaves given to S^r Henry
Moreton K^t 1 1 9 "
"Given to a gentleman and his man that Mr. Richard
Noak maior sent unto me by a token . . . 0 2 4 "
"Given to Capten Kinnestone when he exercised the
traynee bands one quart of muskeden and
beer 0 1 6 "
"Given to John Harwood for spoyle of the gras in the
Court yard when the trayning was there . 0 2 6 "
"payd the Kings Sollicitor for his fees touching the
clayme 2 10 0 "
"p^d Mr. Keeling and his man for fees for ye clayme . 0 12 0
p^d to the Earle of Hollands Secretary for ye same . 1 0 0
p^d Mr. Darell Mr. Keelings man for the seale and
other things for the clayme 2 10 0
p^d to Goodman Griffin for his horse and himself to
fetche me from Brainford when I went to London
about the clayme 0 3 6

p ^d for my chamber for ix nights while I laye in London about the clayme	0	6	0
p ^d for my dyet there and for goinge to and fro by water and other expenses	1	10	0
p ^d for coming to brainford by water and for hiring a horse & man to Colebrook when I came from London	0	3	6
p ^d for caryinge Mr. Hercy myselfe and Mr. Keelings man by water when wee went to the Earle of Hollands lodgings for the seale	0	1	0
Given to Mr. Keelings man and his frind bread and muskedell and carrying us back by water	0	2	0
p ^d more to Mr. Keeling touching the clayme as by his bill appeareth	3	9	8
p ^d Mr. Keelings man for going to the Earle of Hollands for the seale	0	5	0
p ^d for a box to putt the clayme in	0	5	0
p ^d for my boat hier to and from London	0	1	8
p ^d more for my expenses 3 dayes when I went to fetch the clayme	0	8	0

The foregoing entries, as well as others in previous accounts respecting “the claim,” appear to relate to the claim made by the corporation to certain privileges, one of which—namely, the claim to dig chalk in the Little Park—has been already noticed.¹

“ p ^d Mr. Bevan for wine and sugar and other things when S ^r Robert Bennet S ^r Thomas Longvile and Mr. Maior with others were at the White hart	0	6	0
p ^d for a staple and mending the cheyne at the bridge foote	0	1	0
p ^d Mr. Bevan the last of May when S ^r Edmund Saynell came to the Justice in Eyre seate for wyne & other things	0	8	0
p ^d for a horselock and mending another	0	1	0
p ^d for a spitt bought for the Town Hall	0	7	0
p ^d for making clean the dungeon	0	2	0
“ p ^d the coroner towards his fee for John Coopar who was killed of a wall at Mr. Webbs newe buildinge	0	5	0

¹ See *ante*, Vol. I, p. 703.

payd for a quart of sack given the coroner .	0	1	2
p ^d for meate bread beer pasties, wyne, dressing meate, washing linen and all expenses at the dynner on ye choyse daye of the Maior & Bayliffes .	7	11	8
p ^d Thomas Whitesmith for ij pēes of Iron spikes for the cage	0	2	4
p ^d for weaveing viij ells of cloth	0	2	8"

Other entries of this kind occur. They were probably payments made to poor weavers residing in the town.

“ p ^d Mr. Richard Nash now Mr. Mayor towards the allowance of the Towne for his feaste .	30	00	00
p ^d for clensing the well in pescod street .	0	2	0
p ^d for vj loads of gravell used about the pump in pescod streete & also neer the market howse .	0	6	0
p ^d at the Gartar the 15th daye of November last at the eating of the venison Mr. Clark gave us, more then I received of Mr. Mayor & his company .	2	3	0
p ^d to the coroner towards his fee for Will ^m harwoods child killed by widow Payne's horse .	0	6	8
p ^d Mr. Mills for a hogshead of ale sent to the Earle of Holland and for caryage thereof to the waterside as his byll sheweth	1	7	6
p ^d William Trod for water caryage for the sayd ale & delivery thereof into the Lords of Hollands seller	0	5	0
p ^d William Dollin and others for a newe pump made in Pescod streete this p ^r sent year 1639 as the bylls thereof do shewe	2	19	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
p ^d for wyne & sugar on Satturday the 14th of December when S ^r Richard Harrison was at the White Hart	0	3	2"

Among the debts “owing by the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses” is the sum of £1 “to Mr. John Hercy for money disbursed by him for ij surveyes of Windsor and Underower.”

Matthew Day records “that in the moneth of July 1638 there was bestowed in and upon the Corne Markett house of New Windsor, a greate deale of charges in arching with Brick all the West side of it and in making of dores and peales round about it,

and in paving of it throughout with purbeck Stones, and in other charges bestowed upon it for to make it the more handsome. At which time was arched over a faire well which served to supply many of the Inhabitants with water Which well is likewise paved over with purbeck stones, which well is under the third Arche of the said Market house which is neerest to the North end of the aforesaid Market house, Mr. Charles Burgis being then Major and Mr. Hercules Trew Chamberlen.

“Memorand. that Thomas Wise of Wingfeild did pave the Towne Market house with porbreck stones in which upon the measure of them is contained 1342 fowte at 7*d.* a foote which came to thirty nine pounds two shillings ten pence. So that Tho: Wyse payd out of the said Mony both water carriage and other carriage, and for Morter and Laborers worke, and any other charges that was disbursed aboute the laying of the said Stones.”¹

In the accounts of the succeeding year (Michaelmas 1639 to Michaelmas 1640), among the receipts are—“rent of armory chamber £1 10*s.* ;” “one years rent of lofts in the market house £3 ;” “half a years rent of Town Mills £17 ;” and among the quit-rents for the manor of “Underower”—

“Of Ralph Brown for a howse belonging to the wardens
of Henley 0 0 9”

In 1639 Sir Richard Harrison and Sir Arthur Ingram were returned as members of parliament for Windsor.² In the receipts of the chamberlain’s accounts are the following entries :

“Received of S^r Richard Harrison K^t for his fyne being
chosen one of the Burgesses for the Parliament
howse 0 6 8
Of S^r Arthur Ingram K^t for his fyne being chosen
Burgess of the Parliament house 0 6 8
of Richard Nash for the seale of the lease of the manor
of Underower 0 6 8

¹ Ash. MSS., No. 1126, f. 104*a*.

² The return stated the election to be by the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses. (See an extract in *Pote*, p. 24, and *post*, p. 148.)

of Luke Chinnall for the seale of the lease of the Town Mills	0	6	8
Received of the right honorable S ^r Thomas Roe knight for his fyne being chosen burges of the parliament howse	0	6	8"

Among the disbursements —

" payd Mr. John Hercy for his charges of fetching the surveyes touching this Corporation out of the Exchequer	01	00	00 "
" p ^d myself for my extraordinary paynes and charges in ridding and goinge to sue out the clayme, allowed me at the last accompt	01	00	00
p ^d for 4 double refyned sugar loaves weighinge 44 <i>li.</i> 9 <i>j</i> at 20 <i>d.</i> p <i>li.</i> and for his paynes who carried them to the earle of Holland and S ^r Francis Windebank	03	14	02
payd for my horse hyre there	00	05	00
payd for my owne charges	00	10	00
p ^d Mr. Day for two small sugar loaves which were given to Mr. Maxwell	01	05	01
p ^d Will ^m Stevenson for his horse and charges and writeing out the directions for Ship money at Reading	00	10	00 "

The last entry was probably connected with the application made in May 1640, to the sheriffs of certain counties, for the collection of the arrears of Ship Money, although, as already observed, Berkshire is not mentioned in the counties to which application was made at that time.¹

" Delivered to Mr. Gardiner for the Towne business in the Exchequer	2	10	00
p ^d for wyne and ffyer when S ^r Edmonde Sawyer was at the White hart, and more when Mr. Justices and some of the Company was with him there	00	07	04
p ^d to Mr. Sweetser for a supper for Mr. Mayor Capten Andrewes and others as by his Byll appeareth	02	17	07
p ^d for mending the cheyne at the bridge	00	01	00

¹ See *ante*, p. 128.

p ^d for carrying Rubbish from before Mr. Watts his dore and a man to fill a hole at the pest house .	00	09	00
p ^d for colouring the pump in pescod street .	0	1	0
p ^d for horse hyre and other expenses when I went to London with Mr. Mayor about the presents for the Prince and Duke	01	00	06
Delivered Mr. Nash mayor to take upp the busines when John Thorningly layd the footman in the stocks	00	13	00
p ^d to the two Bugle hornes and Skarfes given to Princes highnes and the duke of York for presents	20	00	00
p ^d the bearer that brought them	00	05	00
given Mr. Phillips who procured those hornes in sack and clarrett	00	01	10

It is scarcely necessary to mention that these entries relate to presents made by the town or corporation of Windsor to the Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles the Second, and his brother, James Duke of York, afterwards James the Second.

Matthew Day records the circumstance as follows: "Memorandum that the 26th of August 1640 there was presented by Mr. Richard Nassh Maior then of New Windsor, a presente unto Prince Charles, and another to his Brother [the Duke of York], being both the children of King Charles the first, who then with the rest of the King's children, lay all at Windsor Castell; beinge three sons and three daughters. The present that was given was at the Townes charge and was as folloith two hunters hornes, tipte and adorned with silver and gilt of gowld smithes worke, and two faire greene Taffatey scarfes to hang them at, richly imbroderid with gould; and edged with a very great gowld and silver bone leace at the ends of them, also a faire Tassell of silke and gould to each of the hornes, fastned to the horns with great brod riben.

"Ther went with Mr. Major to deliver this psent Mr. Nockes, then being Justice of Peace, Matthew Day, Hercules Trew, George Starkey and Henry Hall being Aldermen."¹

"Given by Mr. Mayor to Mr. Hester in liewe of his care and paynes to keepe strangers out of this

¹ Extracts from Matthew Day's Book, Ash. MSS., No. 1126.

Towne when the Prince was heere, the sayd Mr. Hester being Provost Marshall . . . . .	. 01	00	00 "
" Given a messenger that broughte a writt for choyce of Burgesses of the parliament . . . . .	. 00	01	06
Given Mr. Tobias Burton for readinge morning prayers the last winter in the parish church of New Windsor . . . . .	. 02	00	00
p ^d Richard Michener Bricklayer the 17th of October for work done about the Maggezon in the market lofte as by his byll appeareth . . . . .	. 00	15	00
p ^d more to Umberfield for work done about the magginzon as by his byll appeareth . . . . .	. 00	01	06
p ^d for 8 bushells of hayre used about the mag- gerzon . . . . .	. 00	04	08 "

These entries relate, perhaps, to the formation of a *magazine* or repository for arms or gunpowder. There are numerous other payments on account of it.

" p ^d to Will ^m Mills for a hogshead of ale w ^{ch} was sent to the Lord of holland and for caryedge as his bill sheweth . . . . .	. 01	08	00 "
" p ^d for the expenses of Mr. Maior, Mr. Day, Mr. Wychs and his sonne myselfe, Mr. Starkey and John White the hall keep ^r for o ^r horses and our selves when wee went about the Bur- gesses of the pliam ^t to the comittee . . . . .	. 03	17	06
p ^d more for my owne horse hyre 4 dayes . . . . .	. 00	06	00
p ^d for all o ^r charges of o ^r eating the venison the princes highnes gave us at the Towne Hall and for all the comers to the Sessions as the severall bills shew . . . . .	. 09	04	02
p ^d Mris. Bevan for wyne and sugar when Mr. Maior Mr. Day and Mr. Starkey were w th Mr. Brumley the undersheriffe . . . . .	. 00	02	03
p ^d Mr. Bevan the 8th of November when Mr. Mayor and some of his company visited Mr. Young at the White Hart . . . . .	. 00	09	08
p ^d Mr. Broughton for his fee and a copy of the quo warranto and other things . . . . .	. 01	02	06 "

Some of the preceding entries relate to a contested election, in 1640, for the representation of Windsor, between Sir Thomas

Rowe, Kt.,¹ Thomas Waller, Esq., Cornelius Holland, Esq., and a Mr. Taylor. The first two were chosen by the mayor and special officers, and Mr. Holland and Mr. Taylor by the inhabitants generally. Sir Thomas Rowe and Mr. Waller were returned, which return was petitioned against by Mr. Holland.

The following particulars of the proceedings and decision upon this petition are taken from the Journals of the House of Commons :

“ Die Martis, 8^o Decemb^r 1640.

“ Mr. Maynard Reports from the Committee for Privileges, ‘ That there was a competition between Sir Thomas Roe and Mr. Waller who were returned Burgesses for New Windsor, and Mr. Holland and Mr. Taylor, (who is since dead,) who pretend they were elected, though not returned. Question was, whether the Inhabitants in general or the particular choice of Mayor Bailiffs and some few of the town, should have power of election. This place was incorporated by the name of Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses in Edward the IVth time. Sir Thomas Row and Mr. Waller were chosen by the Mayor and special officers. In Edward IVth’s time and H. VIIIth’s time the Return was made by the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses, but of later time, Return hath been made by Mayor Bayliff and Commonalty. The Charter being an Incorporation of Inhabitants, the Inhabitants of right ought to choose, and not the Special men.’

“ Upon this Report it was Resolved upon the Question.

“ That all the Inhabitants of the Borough of Windsor have all generally right to the Election of Burgesses to serve for that towne in Parliament.

“ Resolved upon the Question.

“ That the Election of Mr. Holland for one of the Burgesses for the towne of Windsor is not good.

¹ “ Sir Thomas Rowe was employed by King James as Ambassador to the great Mogul in the East Indies, after that he was sent by the same King Ambassador to the Grand Seignior at Constantinople. Hee was afterwards sent Ambassador by King Charles the First to the Kings of Poland and Sweden, where he made the peace between those two Kings. After this he was made chancellor of the most noble order of the Garter; then sent Ambassador to the King of Denmark and the Princes of Germany to Hum-borough. At his return he was sworn a privy Counsellor and after sent by King Charles the first ambassador to the Emperor of Germany and the princes of Germany to the Diet at Batisbon, from whence he returned in the year 1642, and died at his house in Essex anno 1661.” (Entry in the churchwardens’ accounts between the years 1662 and 1664, on occasion of a gift to the church furniture of Windsor by Lady Elenor Rowe, the widow. See *post.*)

“Ordered that a Warrant Issue forth under Mr. Speaker’s hand directed to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for a new Writ for the election of two Burgesses to serve in this Parliament for the town of Windsor.”

“Die Sabbati, 12 Decemb^r 1640.

“Ordered that the old Sheriff of Bark[̃] shall, if he have not received his discharge, execute the Writ for election of Burgesses for Windsor forthwith.”¹

Under this writ, Cornelius Holland, Esq., and William Taylor, Esq., were chosen members.²

Mr. William Taylor, who was elected on this occasion, was

¹ ‘Commons’ Journals,’ vol. ii, pp. 47—70.

² See the proceedings in Rushworth, vol. iv, pp. 89—97. The following is a copy of the return made under the fresh election :

“This Indenture made the 16th Day of Dec: in the 16th yeare of the Raigne of our Sovereigne Lord Charles by the grace of God King of England Scotland France and Ireland defender of the faith &c. Betweene George Purifie (?) Esq^{re} high sheriff of the County of Berks of the one parte and Henry Hall Maior of the Borrough of New Wyndesor in the County aforesaid gentleman and William Thorne and Edward Woiley Bayliffs of the Towne and William Myles the elder Richard Nashe George Pretty Tho: Browne Isaack Fabian John Cox, Walter Merwyn, Robert Clifton, Wm. Taylor William Burham John UMBERFIELD Andrew Bartlet, John Fisher, Moses Markeham William Higgs John Randall, Edward Newman, William Baven, Henry Chewne, Richard Capell junior, Richard Plomridge Arthur Deane, William Monday, John Wright Richard Eggleston John Fynch Roger Cranwell, John Davy Thomas Johnson, John Spencer, James Selator, Ric: Boughton, John Gardiner, Windsore Wentworth, Thomas Stratten, Francis Jones John Hatch, George Younge, Robert Byshoppe and Morris Payne Burgesses and Inhabitants of the said Borrough together with divers other the Burgesses and inhabitants of the said Borrough of the other parte; Witnesseth that according to an order of the house of Commons in parliament made the 8th day of this instant December and the writt thereupon directed to the Sheriff of the said County of Berks, and the warrant from him to the said Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses, Wee the said Maior Bayliffs and Burgesses and Inhabitants have on the 16th day of Dec: in the 16th yeare of ye raigne of our gracious Sovereigne Lord King Charles that now is elected and sent Cornelius Holland Esq. and Wm. Taylor Esq. to the said parliament to be burgesses there for as and in our names to assent and consent unto all such things as shalbe there enacted and concluded on for the good of the Church and Common Weall of this Kingdome In wittnes whereof to the one parte of these Indentures remaining with the said Geo: Purifey (?) the said Maior and Bailiffs have put their Common Seale and the rest of the Burgesses and inhabitants have put their seales And to the other part thereof remaining with the said Maior Bailiffs and Burgesses the said George Purifey hath put his Seale of Office. Given the day and yeare first above written.” (Ash. MS., No. 1126, f. 70.)

probably a son or relative of the Mr. Taylor who had been returned by the inhabitants of Windsor in the previous election, but who had died before the decision of the house.¹ We shall see in the next chapter that Mr. William Taylor did not retain his seat many months.

¹ Probably in consequence of the identity of the name, Browne Willis, and others, appear to have made an error in the list of members for Windsor at this period.



Windsor Church and the Town Hall.

(From Knyff's Drawing in 'Britannia Illustrata,' A.D. 1709.)

CHAPTER IV.

WINDSOR IN THE REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST.

(Continued.)

Commencement of the Civil War—Extracts from the Churchwardens' and Corporation Accounts—Archbishop Laud—Fine on Dr. Wren, Dean of Windsor—Conduct of Mr. Taylor, one of the Burgesses of Windsor—Bye-laws of the Corporation—Riots in the Forest—Arrival of the King at Windsor—Deputations of Members—The King's Troops collect at Windsor—Removal of the King—Chamberlain's Accounts—Riotous proceedings in the Forest—The Town sides with the Parliament—Colonel Venn appointed Governor of the Castle—Sir John Seyton takes possession—Seizure of the Plate in the Chapel—The Town Cross destroyed—Attack by Prince Rupert—Proceedings of the King and Parliament—Windsor the Head-quarters of the Parliamentary Forces—Removal of Prisoners to the Castle—Repairs—Chamberlain's Accounts—March of the Earl of Essex from Windsor—Conduct of the Soldiers—Deer-stealing in the Parks—More Prisoners removed to the Castle—Sequestrations at Windsor—Petition of the Minor Canons, &c., of St. George's Chapel—Proceedings thereon—Plunder of the Chapel—Proceedings with respect to Eton College—The Provost ejected—Election of Fellows, &c.—Pay of the Garrison at Windsor in arrear—Orders of the Parliament respecting it—Sir William Waller at Windsor—Corporation Accounts—State of the Parochial Records—Revenue of the Corporation—Death of Mr. Cleaver, the Vicar—Pay of the Garrison—Mutiny—Dispensation for the Installation of the Duke of York and Prince Rupert as Knights of the Garter—Fresh Troops sent to Windsor—Pay of the Garrison—Destruction of Deer by the Soldiers—Meeting of the Commissioners at Uxbridge—Fairfax and Cromwell at Windsor—Colonel Whitecote succeeds Colonel Venn as Governor of the Castle—Chamberlain's Accounts—Pay of the Garrison still in arrear—Additional Forces ordered to Windsor—Brass Statue at Windsor sold—Petition of the Poor Knights—Committee appointed respecting Goods and Effects at Windsor—Chamberlain's Accounts—Lord Lindsay sent to the Castle—The Works at the Castle slighted—Payment of a Minister at Windsor out of the Revenues of the Dean and Chapter—Appointment of a Lecturer in the Parish Church—Colonel Birch taken to Windsor—His Letter to the Speaker thereon.

THE collision between the king and the people was now fast approaching. The churchwardens' accounts for 1640 contain some curious items, which, although not at the time actually inconsistent

and contradictory one with the other, strike the reader, in taking a retrospective glance, as presenting discordant features. Prayers for the king's safe return from Scotland are jumbled with those for the "good success" of the Parliament—of that Long Parliament which brought the king to the scaffold; and the Fast which was thought, if not to ensure, at least to increase the chance of that success, is followed by the celebration of the king's coronation.

The following are extracts from the accounts for that year :

" Given the Ringers at the King and Princes coming to Towne	0	5	0 "
" p ^d two books for the fast	0	1	8 "
" Given the Ringers at the Dukes birth ¹	0	1	0 "
" Given the Ringers at Princes Maries coming to Towne .	0	1	0 "
" Given the Ringers at the Queens coming to Towne .	0	1	6
p ^d the Apparator for warning to Michaelmas visitation .	0	1	0
p ^d him for bringinge the prayer for his Ma ^t s safe returne out of Scotland ²	0	0	4 "
" p ^d the Ringers on the duk of Yorks birth daye .	0	5	0
Given the Ringers when the Kinge came to see the Prince	0	4	0
Given the Ringers when Princes Mary came from Oatlands	0	3	0 "
" Given the Ringers on the Kings birth day ³ .	0	3	0
p ^d for 2 bookes for the fast at the beginning of ye pliamment ⁴	0	1	8 "

¹ Henry Duke of Gloucester, the third surviving child of Charles the First.

² The king left Whitehall in 1640 for the North, but did not proceed further than York, where he determined to call a fresh parliament, and returned to London. He went with his army to Berwick, in the summer of 1639, to meet the Covenanters; but from the date of this entry it is evident that it refers to the subsequent expedition. It may be mentioned here that the Dean and Chapter of Windsor gave £200 towards the contribution of the clergy for carrying on the war against the Scots in 1638. (Rushworth, 2d edit., vol. ii, p. 819.)

³ November 19th.

⁴ The Long Parliament met for the first time on the 3d of November, 1640. The previous parliament met on the 3d of April, 1640, and was suddenly dissolved by the king on the 5th of May following. From the position of the above entry with regard to other accounts, there can be no doubt, however, that it refers to the Long Parliament.

“p^d for a prayer for good success of the parliament . 0 0 4”
 “given the Ringers on the kings coronation day¹ . 0 3 0”²

In the chamberlain's accounts from Michaelmas 1640 to Michaelmas 1641 the following payments occur :

“p^d Thomas Chapman for a hogshead and ale sent to
 the right ho^{ble} S^r Thomas Roe K^t . . 01 06 08
 p^d William Trod for land and water carryage for
 that ale 00 04 00”
 “p^d for 4 double refined sugar loaves at 22*d*. p^t w^{ch}
 were given to the Countes of holland and
 M^ris. Maxwell 06 00 06”
 “delivered to a messenger that brought a commission
 for the two first subsidies 00 02 00
 Given unto Mr. Read the curat for reading morning
 prayer in the parish church of New Windsor
 from Mich^{as} 1640 until Ash Wednesday fol-
 lowinge 02 00 00
 p^d Robert ffrith sen^r for bringing the charter from
 London 00 00 04
 payd Mr. Cawll for his fees about the Excheq^{er} busi-
 ness as his bill sheweth 03 13 04”

There are other entries of similar payments on account of the Exchequer business.

“p^d John White for his journey to Readinge and
 for writing out the coppies of the orders or
 bylawes of Readdinge as by his byll appeareth . 02 10 00
 Given two Captains by Mr. Maiors appoyntment . 00 01 00
 Given to Richard Abrook (?) by Mr. Maiors appoynt-
 ment for carying a petition touching choyce of
 Burgesses to the parliament house . 00 04 00
 p^d Mr. Broom for writeing that peticon . 00 02 00
 p^d Mr. Noak for mending the Lock for the case
 of the charter 00 06 10

¹ February 2d.

² In the accounts for this year there is again a charge of 1*s*. “paid the Ringers on Procession day.” This refers to the custom of walking the bounds of Windsor parish. (See *ante*, p. 140.)

payd for all expenses for meat, and for chickens
 and 5 pasties of venison and for baking them,
 and for wyne and beer and for the Cookes and
 wood to dress the dinner and for washing the
 linen when Mr. Waller gave the venison . 07 06 03 "

A number of entries here occur, headed "Expences about the Brickwall at the pest house." The following payments occur subsequently :

"p^d Mr. Thomas Waller understeward for expenses
 in the suite of law against Mr. Smith and for
 other busines as his byll sheweth . 04 06 09 "

"p^d Mr. Sweetser for wyne given to Mr. Speaker of
 the parliam^t howse . 00 04 08 "

"p^d Thomas Chapman Inhold^r for the Jurors dinner
 on ye last Sessions day . 00 06 00 "

"p^d Mr. Henry hall now Mr. Maior money that he dis-
 bursed for xj proclamations and for 3 comissions
 wth books for the subsidies . 00 18 06

p^d Mr. Daye for one loafe of sugar given to Mr.
 Speaker of ye parliament as by his byll
 appeares, and for ye losse uppon ye returne
 of 2 barells of Gunpowder bought for the use
 of ye towne and returned to London . 01 08 04 "

The execution of Archbishop Laud at this period deserves a passing notice by the historian of Windsor, as that town participated in the numerous benefactions which the archbishop left to his native county. By his will, which was proved and carried into effect at the Restoration, the archbishop left £50 a year for binding poor boys apprentices and marrying poor maidens of the town. Lands in Berkshire and Oxfordshire are charged with the sum, and the amount paid annually to the corporation.¹

Among the fines voted by the House of Commons, in April 1641, to be imposed on the members of the convocation of the

¹ See the Reports of the Charity Commissioners. The bequests of the archbishop to Berkshire are collected in a little volume of the Berkshire Camden Society.

province of Canterbury, in respect of the canons made by them, which the house had declared to be against the right of parliament and property of the subject, were “Windsor—Dr. Wren, £1000; Proctor, £500.”¹

Three years later, Dr. Wren, who was Dean of Windsor and Register of the Order of the Garter, and by virtue of the latter office was under the “perpetual protection and safeguard of the sovereign,” obtained from the king a letter of protection, commanding “all men of what condition soever they be, not to trouble or molest Doctor Christopher Wren Dean of Windesor, and Register of our Most Noble Order of the Garter; or any of his ministers whomsoever, or anything that belongs to him whatsoever, but to suffer his person servants and estate to be in quiet security and peace, without any injury or violence to be offered unto him or his.”²

On the 27th of May, 1641, a paper was brought before the House of Commons containing words spoken by Mr. Taylor, one of the members for Windsor, concerning the bill of attainder of the Earl of Strafford, “‘That the House of Commons had not his consent to pass the Bill of Attainder of Thomas Earl of Strafford, for that were to commit murder with the Sword of Justice;’ which words were attested by John Hall, the Mayor of Windsore: And Mr. Broughton witnessed that the words were ‘That the House had not his consent to pass the bill of Attainder against the Earl of Strafford: for to do that, before the Lords had finished the trial, upon the articles, were to commit murder with the Sword of Justice.’ Mr. Waller attested the same words; or much to that effect.³ Mr. Taylor was heard, to explain himself; and then commanded to withdraw. And after some debate in the House it was resolved upon the question, That Mr. Wm. Taylor shall be expelled this house; be made incapable of ever being a member of this House; and shall be forthwith committed a prisoner to the Tower, there to remain during the pleasure of the House; and shall make

¹ Rushworth, 2d edit., vol. iv, p. 238.

² See the letter in Ashmole’s ‘Order of the Garter,’ pp. 251, 252.

³ Rushworth varies the words. (Vol. iv, 2d edit., p. 278.)

acknowledgment of his offence, here at the Bar, and at Windsore, publicly.

“He was called to the Bar and there kneeling, Mr. Speaker pronounced the sentence against him accordingly.” The House further ordered “that Mr. Speaker shall issue forth his warrant directed to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, for electing of a Burgess to serve in the stead of Mr. Wm. Taylor, formerly returned to serve as a Burgess for the town of Windsor; and since, by sentence of the House, expelled the House.”¹

On the 2d of June Mr. Taylor petitioned to be restored upon his submission, but was refused.²

At the election caused by the expulsion of Mr. Taylor, Richard Winwood, Esq., appears to have been returned as a member for Windsor.

The rules and byelaws of the corporation appear to have been infringed about this period by strangers and persons not freemen exercising trades in the borough, and the opinion of Mr. Serjeant Pheasaunt was obtained upon the validity of the privileges said to be infringed. The opinion of the learned serjeant was on the whole favorable to the corporation.³

¹ ‘Commons’ Journals,’ vol. ii, pp. 158, 159.

² Rushworth, vol. iv, p. 280.

³ Ash. MSS., No. 1116, citing Day’s Book. As the statement of the case and the opinion given may interest some readers, it is given at length :

“Mem^d that in November 1641. Mr. Tho: Walter Understeward of New Windsor writte downe severall Cases and left with Sarjant Phesant to subscribe his opinion to each of them for w^{ch} the said Sarjant Phesant had xl.s. which I then d^d to Mr. Walter to give the said Sarjant being of the Towne charge which Cases were as followeth

“A forreiner that openeth shopp.—Within the Burrough of New Windsor in the County of Berks being a Burrough and corporation by prescription there is and hath beene a custome tyme out of mind of man that no Inhabitant not being free of the said Burrough shall exercise and trade and open any shopp either inward or outward within the said Burrough to sell wares.

“Shutting downe forreiners windowes.—And a further Custome that if any doe exercise any trade and open a shopp for that purpose that then the Major for the time being may come to such shopp and shutt downe the windowes.

“For opening of shop windowes after yt the Maior hath shut them downe.—And a further Custome that if such Inhabitant shall againe open his shopp windowes and offer

In consequence of riotous proceedings in some parts of Windsor Forest and the destruction of the deer, the House of Commons, on

wares to sell sale after they have been shutt upp as before that then the Major for such contempt may comitt the party quousque &c.

“A question.—The Question is whether such a Custome that noe Inhabitant shall exercise any trade &c. bee good in Law.

“The answer to it.—I thinke it is a good custome.

“A 2d question.—The second whether a Custome to shutt downe windowes as before bee a good Custome or not.

“The answer to it.—I hold it is a good Custome.

“The 3d question.—The third admitting the Custome to shutt up the windowes bee good, then whether the Custome that if the party open them againe to committ him for his contempt bee good in Law.

“The answer to it.—I shall not advise Committment.

“The 4. question.—The fourth admitting that there be no such custome within a Borough and Towne Corporate, Then whether the King by Charter in any kinde whatsoever can graunt such a franchise to exclude inhabitants not being free as before.

“The answer to it.—I conceive he cannot.

“The fift admitt there be a custome within a Burrough that no inhabitant not being free shall exercise any trade as before and that there be likewise a Custome to make Bylawes in generall, whether by vertue of both the said customes they may make a particular Bylawe in corroboracō of the first Custome that noe man shall exercise a trade not being free &c. and whether such by law with a penalty and to distraine or bring an accō of debt for it bee good in Law; And if by way of Accō of debt then by whom it may be limited to bee brought and whether by way of distresse or debt bee the fittest way whether to distraine and sell the wares restoring the overplus bee good in law.

“I thinke they may make a pticular by law to that purpose with a penalty and give accō of debt or distresse distinctively but not to sell the distresse.

“The sixt whether an accō of debt may not be limited to bee brought by the Chamberlaine of the said Burrough for the time being and so the suite to bee commenced within the Towne Court.

“I thinke it may be limited to the Chamberlin and that he may sue ther the ordinance being made so.

“The seventh whether a Towne that is neither Burrough nor Corporate may have a custome that none shall exercise any Trade ther, except he have served as an aprentize within the said Towne by the space of seven yeares.

“I think there may be such a custome.

“The eight whether a Borough that is no Corporacō may not have such a Custome.

“The rather.

“The ninth, admitting that a Towne and no Burrough may have such a custome, then whether the king graunting to such a Towne that deinceps sit liber Burgus et quod probi homines (5 Edw. i.) of the said Borough sint liberi burgenses, et quod habeant quildam mercatoriam, and that they shall enjoy as large privileges as any Burrow in England, whether by the acceptance of such graunt they have not dispenced with their Customes,

the 8th of September, 1641, directed the Solicitor-General, Mr. Holland, Mr. Waller (the two members for Windsor),

and thereby admitted every probus homo and inhabitant to bee a free burgesse of the said Borough notwithstanding their former custome.

“I think it is not dispensed with.

“The Major Bayliffes and Burgesses of New Windsor by their Charter 1^o Jacobi have all fines forfeited in any of his Ma^{ties} Courts of Record the Major and Company of Twenty eight being the Common Counsell of the Burrough and brethren of the guild hall who are nominated by the said Charter for the better government of the said Burrough and are by the said Charter to dispose of all such fines and amerceaments.

“The question is, if the Major and Company doe make an ordinance and putt the same in execution not being confirmed contrary to the statute made in the 19th yeare of King Henry ye 7. c. 7. (?) whether they forfeite to the King forty pounds and whether the fine of forty pounds bee not graunted to the Major Bayliffs and Burgesses by the Charter of 1^o of King James.

“I think these ordinances made by such a power for the generality of the Towne neede not to bee confirmed by 19 H. 7.

“There being such a Custome within a Burrough yt no man shall exercise a trade within the Burrough not being free &c., as before, a freeman of the Burrough bringeth a speciall acc^{on} upon the case against one that exerciseth the same trade contrary to the custome not being free and layeth it to his particular damadge &c.

“The question is whether such an action upon the case will lie upon the speciall damage ut supra or not.

“I thinke not.

“In a Borough of Major, Bayliffes and Burgesses by prescription, there hath bin a Custome time out of minde of man the Major and a certaine fraternity of the Company of twenty eight have had the rule order and governement of the Burrough and of the Towne lands and the Major and Company have always used to make Orders and Bylawes for the good government and order of the people, if any of which Company fayle a new brother is to bee chosen by the major votes of the rest, and every yeare a new Major and Bayliffes to be chosen by them, w^{ch} usage is confirmed and settled in all points by the Kings Charter,

“Whether such a Custome of the Major and select Company to governe &c., bee good and whether they may prescribe to make by Lawes to bynd the towne and whether such custome to elect the Major and Bayliffes and new Brethren bee good and to exclude the rest of the Commonalty.

“I thinke it is good and may exclude.

“Admitt there were no such Custome then whether the government being so settled by the Charter of 1^o Jac: whether the Borough and Towne Corporate bee bound by acceptance of such new Charter.

“I thinke not.

“Major Bayliffes and Burgesses by prescription or ancient charter have power to make by Lawes and in the 4: yeare of King Edw. 4th make a law by which they erect a select Company for the better government of the Towne ut supra.

Mr. Selden, and Sir Henry Vane to prepare a letter to the several sheriffs and justices of the counties in and adjoining to the Forest

“Whether such by Law bee good and binding and whether the usage having been alwaies so, such a by-Law shall not be presumed though none appeare.

“I think the bylaw is good, and that such continuance shall make it to be presumed that a by-law was in it.

“The Major and Company having alwaies used to make allowance to the Major and Bayliffes for the making of ffeasts and doing other things for the honour of the Towne and to increase such allowance as there shall be cause.

“Whether monies so expended shall not bee allowed to them in case they be called to account in Chancery or otherwise.

“These things being done upon publique occasions and in a discreete and moderate manner, I thinke they will be justified in Courts of Equity.

“H. PHESAUNT.

“17: Nov. 1641.”

The following case from the same source may be added here :

“Upon occasion of Mr. Hercules Trewe’s absentinge himselve from coming to the Towne hall, being elected Major, and not coming according to the Charter to take his oath, the Major and Company was constrained to goe to Counsell to be advised what course to take with the said Mr. Trew, who had offer’d such an affront to the Towne, and take the opinion of Serjeant Role, Raphe Whitfield Esq. a Counsellor and John Combes.

“To whome the case was put by young Mr. Starkey being steward of the Towne as followeth.

“By a Charter of King James (inter alia) it is granted to the Major, Bailiffes and Burgesses of New Windsor that the Brothers of the Guildhall there, shall nominate three Aldermen and after such nomination the brothers there shall elect one of the three, to be Mayor there; and a day was appoynted by the Charter for the swearing such Mayor elected. Hercules Trew with two others were elected to be Major being present, and had a particular notice given him by the appointment of the Major, Baylefes and Burgesses, for his coming to be sworne, and acceptinge the office of the Majoralty upon him, at the day limited, which he obstinately refewsed.

“The Question is what course may bee taken to compell him to take the said office and what punishment may bee inflicted upon him for his contempt, for such his refusall.

“I doe conceive that a writt will be granted out of the Court of the King’s bench to compell him to bee sworne, and that he may be indicted for his contempt in refewsing to execute the place and to be sworne, he being chosen to a publique office.

“By the same Charter it is provided that they may choose any of the Inhabitants into the said Corporation, to make up the number appointed by the said Charter. Also they have power by the said Charter to make laws &c. for the good government of the same, and to fine the offenders, and accordingly there is an order of the Common hall

of Windsor, requiring them to take care that the deer in His Majesty's forests be not destroyed, and to repress all tumults that might arise thereupon according to law, the House undertaking to attend to the rights of the subject in reference to the matter.¹

The riots appear to have originated in disputes as to the bounds of that part of the forest which lay in the county of Surrey, and was called "the Bailiwick of Surrey." Commissioners were appointed to ascertain them as they were "used and taken" in the twentieth year of James the First. These commissioners were to have met on the 16th of December, 1641, but on the 13th of December the Lords directed the commissioners to defer their meeting until after the 6th of January following, with the intention of providing some means of settling the disputes in the meantime. At the same time it was ordered "that between this and the said meeting, His Majesty shall receive no prejudice touching or any ways concerning the s^d Forest and the bounds thereof, nor in His Majesty's Deer in the said Forest, or belonging unto the same; and that public Declaration be made thereof in all such places and to all such persons to whom the business doth appertain, or hath relation unto."²

By a similar order, on the 5th of January, 1641-2, the meeting

that whosoever refuse to be of the Brotherhood in the said Corporation, shall pay five pounds to be levied by distress or action, by the sub-baily.

"That Thomas Browne and Thomas Durden being freemen and Inhabitants of the said Burrow, who refused to be of the Corporac^on beinge lawfully elected.

"Question Whether the five pounds may be recovered in manner as by the order is limited.

"I am of opinion it may.

"HEN. ROLLE.

"16 Novem. 1643.

"I am of the same opinion.

"RAPHE WHITFIELD.

"18 Novem. 1643.

"I am of the same opinion.

"JOHN COMBES.

"20 Novem. 1643."

¹ 'Journals of the House of Commons,' vol. ii, p. 282.

² 'Lords' Journals,' vol. iv, p. 473.

of the commissioners was directed to be further postponed until after the 9th of February.¹ The commissioners, however, set the last order at defiance, and met, and signified their intention of returning the commission into Chancery; whereupon the Lords, on the 11th of January, ordered "that the return of the said Commission, Inquisition, and all the proceedings thereupon, should not be filed or be proceeded in until the pleasure of this House shall be further known."²

The Lords subsequently directed the officers and keepers of that part of the forest lying within the bailiwick of Surrey to take special care to preserve the deer until it was determined whether the bounds were set out properly, and the sheriffs and justices of the peace were ordered to repress all riots or unlawful hunting of the deer; and the Earl of Holland (constable of the castle and lord justice in eyre) was directed upon information to send up the chief actors in the spoil of the game to the House, to receive such order as should be thought fit.³

The disturbances continued, and extended into Berkshire. On the 18th of February the Earl of Holland informed the Lords "of the great destruction and killing of His Majesty's deer in the Forest of Windsor, especially in the New Lodge, where the People of the Country, in a riotous and tumultuous manner, have lately killed a hundred of His Majesty's Fallow Deer, and besides Red Deer, and do threaten to pull down the Pales about the said Lodge;" and thereupon the sheriff of Berks was ordered to attend before their lordships and explain why he had not prevented the riots. Lord Holland, at the same time, was directed to send for the principal actors and punish them; and in case of resistance to his officers, then the sheriff was ordered to bring them up before their lordships.⁴ As was anticipated, the Earl of Holland's warrant was disobeyed; and accordingly the sheriff of Berks was ordered to bring up Henry Bannister of Ockingham, Aminadab Harrison

¹ 'Lords' Journals,' vol. iv, p. 503.

² Ibid., p. 506. This order was vacated a few years later. (See 'Lords' Journals,' vol. ix, p. 622.)

³ Ibid., p. 547.

⁴ Ibid., p. 595.

and George Godfrey of East Hampstead, and Richard Hayworth and Richard Gason of Warvile, to answer such matters as they stood charged with.¹

On the 18th of March the Lords ordered "that Aminadab Harrison and Thomas Patey, now in the custody of the Gentleman Usher of this House for killing and destroying of His Majesty's Deer at Windsor, shall be forthwith sent from Constable to Constable, unto the House of Correction in the County of Berks, there to be kept to work until the pleasure of this House be further known."²

In the mean time the pales about the "walk" of Sir Thomas Alisbury, Bart., in the forest, were pulled down, many of the deer killed, and a great riot committed. The Lords, on the 24th of February, ordered the justices of the peace for Berks to take the examinations and return them forthwith to Mr. Baron Henden, the judge of assize there, who was ordered to see that indictments were forthwith preferred against the offenders, and that they were speedily proceeded against according to law.³

The king, on the commotion excited by his personal appearance in the House of Commons and accusation of the five members (Hampden, Pym, Hollis, Stode, and Sir Arthur Haslerig), withdrew, on the 10th of January, 1641-2 (the day before the accused members were carried in triumph to the house), with the queen and the royal children, from Whitehall to Hampton Court, "waited on by some few of their own household servants, and thirty or forty of those officers who had attended at Whitehall for security against the tumults."⁴

The king did not remain long at Hampton Court, but about the 12th of January removed to Windsor, because he could in that castle be "more secure from any sudden popular attempt."⁵

A number of petitions were presented to him relative to the

¹ 'Lords' Journals,' vol. iv, p. 602.

² Ibid., p. 653.

³ Ibid., p. 608.

⁴ Clarendon, vol. ii, p. 162, edit. 1826. From the 11th of January Lord Clarendon dates the "levying of war" in England against the king.

⁵ Ibid., p. 176.

proceedings against the five members; and on the 13th of January a deputation from the knights, gentlemen, and freeholders of Buckinghamshire (who, the day before, to the number of 4000, rode to London and presented an address to the House of Commons, and were advised by the House to select six or eight of their number to wait upon the king) came to him at Windsor with a petition on behalf of Hampden, their member, praying that he might have the privileges of parliament.¹

His Majesty, in answer, announced that he had determined to waive his former proceedings against the five members, and to proceed against them in an unquestionable manner.²

On the 14th of January, 1641-2, Mr. Bagshaw, of Windsor, informed the House of Commons "that the last night as he went to Windsor he saw several Troops of Horse, and that there came a Waggon laden with Ammunition thither, and another Waggon was sent from thence to Farnham, and a messenger dispatched to Portsmouth; and that he was informed there were about Four hundred horse in the Town, and about some forty officers."

Mr. Pym was thereupon sent to the Lords with these heads for a conference:

"To acquaint the Lords with the Information concerning divers Forces of Horsemen, armed in a warlike manner, seen at Kingston and afterwards at Windsor, and now gone towards Farnham.

"That yesterday about a hundred men were met going from London towards Windsor, armed with Pistol; and waggons with Ammunition.

"That it causeth much wonder at this time, a Parliament sitting, that such Forces should be levied, and all at Peace, and that it be declared by both Houses, whosoever shall raise Forces at this time, without consent in Parliament, may be declared enemies and disturbers of the Peace of the Kingdom; and that both houses will take care to suppress them: And that a message do go to the King to this purpose, and to acquaint his Majesty, that both Houses of Parliament will be very careful of the publick Peace; and that they do hold it against the Law any such Forces should be so levied; and that the Authority of Parliament, and Power of the Kingdom, shall be employed to suppress them."

¹ See Rushworth.

² Ibid.

The Lords summoned Lord Digby, who had headed the troops at Kingston.

The Commons ordered "that Serjeant Major General Skippon take care that ten Horse-men be forthwith appointed to go as Scouts from time to time, to give intelligence if any Forces do approach near the City, and this House will undertake to pay them; and also to take care for the appointing of such Boats or small Vessels as should be necessary to lie upon the river, for the like Service, the house taking care to satisfy the persons employed."¹

The Commons the same day appointed a committee to consider of some heads "for putting the Kingdom into a Posture of Defence."

The king continued at Windsor until February, receiving, almost daily, messages from the parliament, and the privy council attending on him once a week.²

This was the last occasion on which Charles visited Windsor while his movements were independent of parliament; but even at this time he was "fallen," says Lord Clarendon, "in ten days from a height of greatness that his enemies feared, to such a lowness, that his own servants durst hardly avow the waiting on him."

On the 2d of February some members appointed by both houses of parliament attended the king at Windsor, with a petition to place the Tower of London and all other forts, and the militia of the kingdom, in the hands of such persons as should be recommended to His Majesty by both houses of parliament.³

The king determined not to assent to this request, but, unwilling to deny it, "lest the same army of petitioners might come to Windsor to persuade him" as had prevailed over the House of Peers, required to be informed of the extent of power to be given to the parties intrusted with these places, and some other particulars, before he assented to it.⁴

¹ 'Journals of the House of Commons,' vol. ii, p. 379; Rushworth, 2d edit., vol. iv, p. 497.

² Clarendon.

³ Ibid., vol. ii, p. 229.

⁴ Ibid.

At first it was arranged that he should go to Hull, where his magazine of cannon, arms, and ammunition was, and that the queen (who gave great offence to the parliament on account of her religion and supposed encouragement of the Roman Catholics) should retire to Portsmouth. This scheme, although "not communicated to three persons," was disclosed, "either by the treachery of one of those few, or by the curiosities of others, who found means to overhear all private discourses, as both bedchambers were inhabited, and every corner possessed by diligent spies upon their master and mistress."¹ It was therefore resolved that the queen should accompany the Princess Mary (married to the Prince of Orange) into Holland, and the king should take up his residence at York.

The king's intended movements were kept secret, but those of the queen were publicly declared.²

It appears that both the king and queen were reduced to comparative want, the queen being "compelled to coin or sell her chamber plate, for the supply of her most necessary occasions, there being no money in the exchequer, or in the power of the ministers of the revenue; the officers of the customs, out of which the allowance for the weekly support of their majesties' household had been made, being enjoined by the House of Commons not to issue out any money, without their particular approbation."³

About the middle of February the king left Windsor, with the queen (having first given his assent to the bill for depriving the bishops of votes in the House of Peers), and, after parting from her at Dover, he returned to Greenwich, where he was joined by the Prince of Wales, who had been down to this time residing at Hampton Court, under the care, first of the Earl of Newcastle, and subsequently of the Marquis of Hertford. From Greenwich the king went to Theobalds, thence to Newmarket, and subsequently to York.

Indications of warlike proceedings are met with in the chamber-

¹ Clarendon, vol. ii, p. 231.

² Ibid., p. 233.

³ Ibid.

lain's accounts for the year Michaelmas 1641 to Michaelmas 1642:

p ^d Mr. Mills for 2 hogsheads of ale given the Earle of holland and Mr. Maxwell	2	12	6
p ^d Wm. Trod ffor carying the ale to London, &c.	0	8	0
p ^d for half a 6 weight of Gunpowder and Match and Bulletts w ^{ch} Mr. George Pretty fetcht out of the Towne hall for the use of the Castell	3	0	10
Delivered Mr. John Gardinor to pay fees for the Towne about the Excheq ^r busines	2	10	8
p ^d for carying earth out of the womans prisson	0	2	2
p ^d William Stevenson for his journey with his horse to Mr. Highe Sheriffe att Readinge about the Towne busines	0	6	4
p ^d Mr. Rawson for a subsidy for the Town haule	0	10	0
p ^d for 2 loads and 35 foote of Tymber for the pyles belowe the bridge	3	15	0
p ^d Walter Marwen for Clensing the Towne of the soyle from and about the market place	2	10	0

This item is repeated in subsequent years, and may be taken as evidence of the gradual advancement in the condition of the town with respect to health and cleanliness.

" Given Townsmen and Soulders that watched the town	0	1	6
Given poore Irish people by Mr. Maiors order	0	6	0
Given 5 Marrinors by Mr. Maiors appoyntment	0	1	0
p ^d Mr. George Starkey and Mr. Mills for caryage of Coles for the poore, more than was allowed them by the Bishop of Gloucester	5	4	6

The riotous proceedings in the Forest of Windsor continued, and approached nearer the castle.

On the 28th of April, 1642, the Earl of Holland informed the House of Lords "that he lately received a Letter advertising him that the people in Berkshire, adjoining to the Forest of Windsor, have a resolution speedily to come in a tumultuous manner and pull down the Pales of the Great Park at Windsor; for the prevention of which disorders, and for the better discovering the

names of the principal actors herein, his Lordship desired this house to give him leave (he being Constable of the Castle of Windsor) to go down thither, and to offer the Persons to the consideration of this House ;” which request the Lords granted,¹ and two days later the Earl of Holland, Lord Wharton, Lord Kimbolton, and Lord Brooke were directed “to prepare an order to be sent to the Sheriff and Justices of the Peace for the County of Berks, for preventing all riots and unlawful assemblies in the Forest of Windsor.”²

The Earl of Holland appointed the sheriff of Berks and the officers of the forest to meet him at Egham on the 2d of May ; but he being required to attend in parliament, the Lords directed them in his absence to “be careful to inform themselves of the Riots and disorders that have been of late in that Forest, it being a blemish to Government, and of a dangerous consequence in the example of it, thus to violate and deface His Majesty’s Parks and Forests.”³ On the 11th of July the sheriff of Berks was further ordered “to raise the power of the County for apprehending of such persons whose names should be delivered in by the Earl of Holland, for destroying the king’s woods in Windsor Forest.”⁴

¹ ‘Lords’ Journals,’ vol. v, p. 25.

² Ibid., p. 33.

³ Ibid., p. 35.

⁴ Ibid., p. 199. The Earl of Holland appears at this time to have had a dispute of a personal kind respecting his right to the Lodge and Walk in the Great Park. Although the earl claimed it by patent, as constable of the castle and forest, a Mr. Edward Terringham contrived to get a grant of it from the king. During the Earl of Holland’s absence in the North, Young, his servant or deputy, petitioned the Lords, who ordered that nothing should be done to prejudice the earl’s claim during his absence. On his return, the earl represented the facts to the Lords, on the 25th of July, and complained that Mr. Terringham “carried himself very uncivilly to his Lordship,” and declared “that he would present his case to the king, to know his pleasure, whether he will please to let him enjoy it according to his grant from His Majesty.” Whereupon the Lords continued their former order for quitting his possession. Nevertheless Mr. Terringham set the order at defiance, and on the 1st of August killed a buck in the walk. Information of the fact was given in the House of Lords the same evening, and the following affidavit of a person named Symonds read :

“The 26th day of July, Mr. Edward Terringham discoursing with me about the Patent of the Right Honourable the Earl of Holland, concerning his Constableness of the Castle of Windsor, and a new Patent that he hath gained of the king lately, over my Lord’s head, of a walk within the Great Park of Windsor ; I told him the Law must

Several persons were subsequently committed to Newgate for deer-stealing.

It seems clear that the town of Windsor sided early with the Parliament against the king, and raised money for that purpose. We find an order of the House of Commons, on the 13th of July, 1642, "for the payment of One hundred and Fifty Pounds to the Town of Windsor, advanced and lent by them, out of the monies collected in Windsor, upon the Bill of Four hundred thousand Pounds, as was made for Buckinghamshire."¹

On the 16th of September it was ordered "that Mr. Holland shall have liberty to send down ten Muskets and their Equipage to the Town of Windsor, for the service of that Town."²

In October 1642, in consequence apparently of a recommendation by the House of Commons to the Committee for the Defence of the Kingdom "to take some especial care of Windsor Castle,"³ Colonel Venn was sent down to Windsor by the Parliament, with twelve companies of foot, to take possession of the castle as governor. Captain John Berkstead, who, as well as Colonel Venn, was one of the "Regicides," commanded one of the companies.⁴

decide the Business ; and that the parliament and Judges of the Kingdom would decide it. He told me again, The parliament had nothing to do in his Cause ; but as for the Judges, he was content to be ordered by ; for Judge Heath, and others about the king, had already declared my Lord's Patent nothing worth, and his as firm as Law could make it. And, upon further speech, I demanded of him, that if and so be the parliament should send him an order not to meddle in the Walk till they had determined the business, whether he would obey it or no ? He told me again, he would not. I told him again, that then they would send for him, and lay him by the heels. He told me again, they should not. I told him Then he must run for it. He told me he would not. I demanded, What then ? He told me, that whosoever came from the House to lay hand on him, he had that should speed him, he was a man of that mettle. After he told me, that and if the king and Parliament were in a Union, he would refer his Cause to them before any Court of Justice in the world ; but being as it is, he held it as no Court of Justice."

Upon this the Lords ordered the Gentleman-Usher, with the assistance of the sheriff of Berks, to bring Mr. Terringham before the House. He was not arrested for some time ; but on the 25th of November he was committed to the Compter in Wood Street until the pleasure of the house was further known. ('Lords' Journals,' vol. v, passim.)

¹ 'Commons' Journals,' vol ii, p. 671.

² Ibid., p. 768.

³ Ibid., p. 811.

⁴ Heath's 'Chronicle,' p. 39.

Heath (who was, however, a violent partisan writer on the king's side) describes Venn as "a broken silk-man in Cheapside," and Berkstead as "once a sorry Goldsmith in the Strand, and having learnt a little City-Souldiery, for want of better commanders was made Captain of a Foot-company under Colonel Ven at Windsor."¹

It appears that the object of sending Colonel Venn down at this period was to anticipate the king and his troops, who "intended to draw to Windsor and to take possession of the castle, that being a place of greatest strength in this part of the kingdom, by reason of the heighth and strength, the country lying under it so that the castle can command it round about."²

The pamphlet from which this passage is cited proceeds to say that this plan was defeated, "for by the appointment of the Parliament, severall well affected Gentlemen and valiant Religious Commanders are gone into Essex, Middlesex, Buckinghamshire, Barke-shire, Surrey, Hampshire, and other adjoyning counties, to raise severall Troopes of Dragooners and Voluntiers, some of which are arrived already at Windsor, and have taken possession of the Castle, for the use of his Majesty and Parliament, others are in their march towards Windsor, where being arrived, they intend to fortifie themselves, and to make out-workes, so that the Cavaliers have lost their labour."

No opposition seems to have been offered to the occupation of the castle by the troops of the Parliament, who took possession of it on the 28th of October³ (1642) in the name of the king and the Parliament.

On the 23d of October, 1642, according to Ashmole, "Sir John Seyton having that day seized on Windsor Castle for the Parlia-

¹ Heath's 'Chronicle,' pp. 197, 198. Berkstead was afterwards governor of Reading. He sat as one of the king's judges, and was subsequently made Lieutenant of the Tower. He was executed on the Restoration. Of Colonel Venn, Heath says—"It is credibly reported that he hanged himself, certain it is he died strangely and suddenly."

² "Exceeding True and happy Newes from the Castle of Windsor, declaring how severall Troopes of Dragooners have taken possession of the said Castle to keepe it for the use of the King and Parliament." ('King's Pamphlets,' Brit. Mus.)

³ The pay of his regiment appears to have commenced from this day. (See 'Commons' Journals,' vol. ii, p. 896.)

ment, one Captain Fog came immediately to the College and demanded the Keys of the Treasury; but not finding the three key keepers, he caused a smith to make strong bars of Iron, who with them brake down the stone jambs, forced open two doors," and carried thence all the "rich chased and other plate made sacred and set apart for the service of God; except two double gilt chalices weighing 62 ounces, and two double gilt Flagons weighing 98 ounces one half."

The altar of the chapel had just been furnished with a quantity of plate, the elaborate workmanship of Christian Van Vianen, of Nuremberg, "a man excellently skilled in chasing of Plate," for a great part of the plate, jewels, and church ornaments possessed by the college previous to the Reformation was sold, as has been stated, in the reign of Edward the Sixth.¹ Efforts were made by James the First to obtain a fresh supply of vessels, and subscriptions were entered into among the Knights of the Garter; and after great delay an agreement was made with Van Vianen, at the sum of 12*s.* the ounce, and £600 was advanced to him in 1635, "after the receipt of which he forthwith disposed himself to the work; and before the month of June 1637 he had finished made ready for the use of the altar, nine pieces of plate." "All this plate was treble gilt and thereon were the Scripture Histories rarely well designed and chased." Three basins contained the whole history of Christ in chased work; and in respect of one of these basins, and the covers of two books mentioned hereafter, Van Vianen complained that he was a great loser at the price agreed upon, "so much and so good work had he bestowed on them above the rest."

Prince Charles, on his installation into the Order of the Garter, on the 22d of May, 1638, offered two large gilt water-pots, also "chased with Histories," the work of Van Vianen, and weighing 387 ounces and 10 pennyweights. Van Vianen subsequently made "two great Candlesticks weighing together 471 ounces. On the foot of the one was excellently chased the Histories of Christ's preaching on the Mount; and on the other, those of the lost Groat and Sheep." There were also, as already mentioned, "two covers

¹ See *ante*, Vol. I, p. 590.

for books, both weighing 233 ounces. The one for a Bible contained the Histories of Moses and the Tables, David and the Ark, on one side, and on the other, Christ's preaching on the Mount, the sending of the Holy Ghost, and St. Paul falling from his Horse. The other cover was for the Common Prayer ; having the Angel of Incense on the one side and the King healing the Evil, the manner of our Preaching and Christning on the other." Besides these were "two great Flaggons, whereon were the Histories of Christ's Agony and Passion, weighing 268 ounces ; all being silver gilt."

The total number of pieces of Van Vianen's workmanship was seventeen, weighing 3580 ounces and 7 pennyweights, the total cost being £1564 6s. The last portion of the plate was delivered into the custody of the dean and canons on the 19th of November, 1639, not three years before the pillage of the chapel.¹

About this time the cross repaired in 1635, by the Bishop of Gloucester, was demolished.² "What escaped the fury of those times, was taken down soon after the present Town-Hall was built, and no vestigia now remain, but the name ; and all Proclamations and public orders are still read and declared at this place."³

Prince Rupert made an unsuccessful attack upon the castle in the autumn of 1642.⁴

In answer to a petition of the two houses, presented to the king at Colnbrook, on the 11th of November, by the Earls of Northumberland and Pembroke, and three members of the House of Commons, requesting him to appoint some convenient place, not far from London, to receive propositions for effecting a settlement of differences ; the king replied, announcing his intention, in order to comply with the wishes of parliament, to reside at his Castle of Windsor (if the forces there shall be removed), and stating that he should be ready there, or (if that should be refused

¹ Ashmole's 'Order of the Garter,' pp. 491—496 ; see also Ash. MSS., No. 1111.

² Ashmole's 'Berkshire,' vol. iii, p. 59.

³ Pote's 'History of Windsor,' p. 10. See orders to take down crosses, Rushworth, vol. iv, p. 558 ; vol. v, p. 358.

⁴ Lysons' 'Magna Brit.,' citing Vicars.

him) at any place where he should be, to receive the propositions of both houses of parliament.¹

At this time the Parliament had troops stationed at Acton, Kingston, and Brentford, as well as at Windsor.

In consequence, however, of the king's receiving information that the Earl of Essex was on his way from London to encounter him, he suddenly moved from Colnbrook to Brentford, and sent word to the Parliament that he would receive their proposals there or wherever he might be.²

It was believed by many persons that if the king, instead of advancing to Brentford, had, as soon as the deputation returned to London, retired with his army to Reading, and then waited for the reply of the Parliament, that the latter would have withdrawn the garrison from Windsor, and delivered the castle to his majesty for his residence during the treaty. Lord Clarendon says that the Earls of Northumberland and Pembroke were desirous of winning the king's favour by promoting an honorable peace, and would have used their endeavours for the delivery up of Windsor to him, "but whether," he adds, "they would have been able to have prevailed that so considerable a place should have been quitted, whilst there was only hope of a peace, I much doubt."³

The collision, however, between the troops of the king and the Parliament at Brentford put an end to this negotiation.

The head quarters of the army of the Parliament was subsequently fixed at Windsor, for the winter of 1642-3, under the Earl of Essex, and the principal part of the king's forces distributed at Reading, Abingdon, and Oxford. Clarendon boasts that the king had at this time the whole of Oxfordshire in his power, and "all Berkshire but that barren division about Windsor."⁴

On the 9th of January, 1642-3, in pursuance of the report of a committee of the House of Commons appointed to prepare an

¹ Rushworth, vol. v, p. 58, 2d edit.

² Ibid. Clarendon says that Prince Rupert advanced with the horse and dragoons to Hounslow without orders, and requested the king to follow him with the rest of the troops.

³ Clarendon, vol. iii, pp. 325-6.

⁴ Ibid, pp. 339, 381.

order "for disposing of such prisoners as they shall judge dangerous and fit to be removed; and for the manner of their restraint; and to what places they shall be disposed;" sixty of the Royalist prisoners were ordered to be removed to Windsor. On the following day, the committee having reported "that the sixty prisoners ordered to be removed to Windsor, may, if they will be at the charge, be carried thither in coaches," the House directed that they should be removed the next day, and delivered to Colonel Venn, and that it be left to the committee to appoint in what manner and with what guard they should be carried.

The speaker's warrant was issued to the keepers of the several prisons of "London House, Lambeth House, Winchester House, Lord Peter's House, Wood-Street Compter, and the Poultry Compter," to deliver the prisoners to Colonel Venn; and as Windsor Castle was stated to be "not so well fitted for the safe keeping of them as is requisite (the quality of the persons considered); in respect whereof some money must be spent to repair the same," and as about twenty pounds was required to convey them to Windsor, Sir Gilbert Gerard, the "Treasurer at Wars," was ordered to pay that sum to Colonel Venn for the above purposes.

Fifty-five prisoners were conveyed to Windsor under this order; Sir Kenelm Digby, originally included in it, being left in Winchester House, and four others apparently disposed of elsewhere.

The fifty-five prisoners must have suffered considerable hardships in the first instance, for they were apparently without beds; but Colonel Venn having written, it seems, for instructions, the House of Commons, on the 16th of January, ordered "that this House doth not, nor ever doth intend, but that such prisoners as are carried to Windsor may have beds, and other necessities provided them at their own charges;" and the committee was ordered to write to Colonel Venn to that effect.¹

Colonel Venn seems to have applied for further instructions, and to have complained that he stood charged with sixty prisoners, whereas he received only fifty-five, and the following formal order

¹ At the commencement of the Civil War, the Parliament appears to have treated its prisoners with more humanity than the Royalists did theirs. (See 'Commons' Journals,' vol. iii, p. 84.)

was drawn up, and adopted on the 4th of February, after being submitted to both houses :

“The Lords and Commons in this present parliament assembled, taking into consideration that many soldiers and others late in the Prisons in and about the City of London, might be dangerous to the peace of the city if continued there, have removed fifty five of them mentioned in the paper hereunto annexed unto the Castle of Windsor, now in the custody of Colonel John Venn ; for their more safe keeping and better preservation of the peace both of the Kingdom and City of London, do hereby order and require the said Colonel John Venn, Governor of the said Castle of Windsor, to receive them, and such other prisoners as shall be committed by authority of both or either of the Houses of Parliament, into his custody, and to keep them in some place of safety in the said castle until both Houses of Parliament or either of the said Houses, [or his Excellency the Earl of Essex General of the Army¹] by whom the said prisoners shall be committed, shall give further order for their enlargement ; most of the said prisoners being committed for levying actual war against the King and Parliament, the rest as being ill-affected and very dangerous persons : And during the Imprisonment of all such prisoners as aforesaid, the said Colonel Venn is hereby required not to permit or suffer any one of them, to him so committed, to go abroad out of the said Castle, or to suffer any man to come and speak with any one of them without the special licence, and in the presence of such as shall be appointed by him ; nor to permit any letters to be delivered unto any one of them, or sent from any one of them ; but that he take into his custody any such letter or letters as shall be tendered or endeavoured to be delivered unto any one of them, or sent by any one of them, and to open the same, and finding that they contain matter conducing to the breach of the public peace of the Commonwealth in general, or derogatory to the honour of both or either Houses of Parliament, to send them up to one or both Houses with all expedition : And for the better regulating of fees of all such prisoners as are now to him the said Colonel committed, and by him taken into custody, or shall hereafter be to him committed by one or both Houses of Parliament, or by my Lord General the Earl of Essex, the said Colonel, his deputy or assigns shall or may, from time to time, receive and take of every Lieutenant, Cornet, or Ensign, twenty six shillings and eightpence, and not above, at his or their entrance ; of every inferior officer, or other ordinary person, the sum of twenty shillings, at his or their entrance, and not above ; of every Knight, Captain

¹ These words were added by the Lords. (See ‘Commons’ Journals,’ vol. ii, p. 956.)

of Horse or Foot, or Esquire, Forty shillings, and not above, at his or their entrance; and for any Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Serjeant Major, or any Person of High Degree, Five marks, and not above, at his or their entrance: And lastly it is ordered That the said Colonel, his deputy or assigns, shall and may take of every prisoner, during the time of his or their imprisonment, and before he or they be enlarged, for the accommodations of his or their Chamber or Chambers, some reasonable allowance weekly, according to the room or rooms with their accommodation, that any one so imprisoned shall make use of: And whatsoever the said Colonel Venn shall do in obedience to this order, the Lords and Commons in Parliament shall take it as an acceptable service done to the Parliament and kingdom, and will save him, the said Colonel Venn, harmless and indemnified for his so doing."

"A list of the names of the Prisoners sent to Windsor Castle the 11th of January 1642.

"Sir John Smith	Captain Linsey
Sir Charles Bowles	Lieutenant Woodcock
Sir Francis Dodington	Lieutenant Ashfield
Sir Edward Fortescue	Lieutenant Shelley
Sir William Valentine	Lieutenant Philip Honeywood
Colonel Linsley	Lieutenant Ralph Booth
Colonel Shelley	Lieutenant Prodgiers
Lieutenant Colonel Porter	Lieutenant Rich. Williams
Serjeant Major Dawson	Lieutenant Amyas
Serjeant Major Lernon	Lieutenant Pridgeon
Serjeant Major Gurden	Lieutenant Witherington
Captain Collis	Lieutenant Bird
Captain Sellenger	Lieutenant Edmonds
Captain Morrison	Lieutenant Fletcher
Captain Hooke	Lieutenant Wilson
Captain Francis Bertue	Lieutenant Nepper
Captain John Wren	Lieutenant Colley
Captain Edward Gerrard	Cornet Whitford
Captain Roberts	Cornet Booth
Captain Fearebeard	Cornet John Bennett
Captain Atkinson	Cornet Dally
Captain Steevenson	Ensign John Shelley
Captain Mohun	Ensign Garrett
Captain Ennise	Ensign Gage
Captain John Ford	Ensign Gurden
Captain Forster	Mr. Christopher Lukenor
Captain Ennise	Mr. William Maye."

¹ 'Lords' Journals,' vol. v, pp. 589-90.

Some of the prisoners appear to have been provided with rooms in the Poor Knights' lodgings.¹

On the 2d of February it was ordered by the Commons—"That Mr. Emerye, Serjeant Plumber unto His Majesty, as also Sir Robert Benett Knight, together with all other whom it doth or may concern, be hereby required forthwith to take especial care to amend and repair the Conduit Heads of Water near unto the Castle or Town of Windsor, together with all such main and lesser pipes, that are laid to convey the said Water unto the Castle of Windsor, to furnish his Majesty's House, the Castle, and other Dwelling-houses within the same Castle; And hereof you, and every of you, are required not to fail, as you will answer your contempt or neglect hereof; it being for the safety of that Castle, and for the service of the king and Parliament."²

An entry in the chamberlain's accounts of this year (Michaelmas 1642 to Michaelmas 1643) is connected with the military government of the place by Colonel Venn, who was afterwards one of the Regicides.

"layd out for laying downe the bridge by Colonell
Venns appoyntmente 6 0 0"

The following payments also occur the same year:

"p ^d Mr. Hatch for the Royall subsedy for ye town	. 0 10 0
p ^d Mr. Noake the Cowncellor for his assistance to the Towne being his fee for one year ended at Michaelmas 1643 . . . . .	. 2 0 0
repayd to Widow Marwen out of the rent for the last royall subsedye that Mr. hatche gatheredd . . . . .	. 0 1 0
repayd Mr. Bevan out of his rent for the same royall subsedy . . . . .	. 0 2 6
given a poor Irishwoman by Mr. Maior and Mr. Starkes appoyntmente . . . . .	. 0 5 0
Lente to the Constables John ffyche and Richard plumridge by Mr. Maiors directions towards the releife of sick distressed Souldiers and towards the burying of dead Souldiers . . . . .	. 1 0 0"

¹ 'Lords' Journals,' vol. vi, p. 106.

² 'Commons' Journals,' vol. ii, p. 952.

“p ^d for making and setting up the postes at the white horse	0	8	0
p ^d for bread beer and wyne on the day Mr. Maior should have taken his oath at the Town hall	0	10	4
repayd Mr. Trewe for the Royall subsedye for his houses that he payd to Mr. Hatche	0	5	0
p ^d Mr. Henry Harris for a register book for the Town leases to be entered	0	5	0”

The third article of cessation sent by the Parliament to the king, February 28th, 1642-3, as preparatory to a treaty, was as follows : “That his Majesty’s Forces in Oxfordshire shall advance no nearer to Windsor than Wheatley, and in Buckinghamshire no nearer to Aylesbury than Brill, and that in Berks the Forces respectively shall not advance nearer the one to the other than now they are : and that his Majesty’s Forces shall take no new quarters above twelve miles from Oxford any way : and that the Parliament Forces shall take no new Quarters above twelve miles from Windsor any way.”¹

Neither the treaty nor the preliminary articles of cessation were, however, ultimately effected.

At this time the king’s head-quarters were at Oxford, and those of the Parliamentary army still at Windsor.²

On Saturday, the 15th of April, the last of the twenty days assigned for the discussion of the terms of the attempted treaty between the king and the Parliament, the Earl of Essex marched from Windsor to the siege of Reading with his whole army, consisting of about sixteen thousand foot and above three thousand horse.³

The soldiers quartered at Windsor appear to have committed sad depredations in the Great Park, for on the 4th of April the

¹ Rushworth, 2d edit., vol. v, p. 170.

² Ibid., p. 176. Daniel Kniveton, formerly a prisoner in the Fleet, from which he escaped and went to Oxford, was taken and detained at Windsor for carrying the king’s proclamations about, but was discharged by the Parliamentary general. Being taken in London for the same offence, he was, on the 24th of November, 1643, tried at a council of war, condemned, and executed. (Rushworth, 2d edit., vol. v, p. 369.)

³ Clarendon, vol. iv, p. 22.

Lords ordered "That the Great Park at Windsor shall be protected by this House, to preserve it from spoil of the Soldiers."¹

An illustration of the conduct of the soldiers at this time is to be found in the petition of Alexander Thayne, Esq., Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, presented to the House of Lords on the 2d of October, 1644, but referring to this period, showing—

"That on the first of November 1629, His Majesty did confer upon James Maxwell Esq. Gentleman of the Black Rod (in Right of the said office,) the custody of the Little Park of Windsor, and did by advice and assent of the Knights of the most Honorable Order of the Garter then assembled in Chapter, annex the same to the said office for ever; that His Majesty did, by His Letters Patents dated 12 September in the eighteenth year of his reign join the Petitioner in the said office with Mr. Maxwell, and allow the ancient Fee of Twelve pence per Diem, payable out of the Receipt of the Exchequer, for the execution of the Place.

"That there is also belonging to the said office a Dwelling-house within the Castle of Windsor, and a Fee for the custody of the said Park payable by the Receiver of the Revenue of the said Castle; all which premises the said Mr. Maxwell did receive and enjoy, and did yield the Possession and benefit of them all unto the Petitioner, upon his admission into the said place.

"That my Lord General (making his First Winter Quarters at Windsor) his soldiers destroyed all the Deer of the said Park, being above five hundred, and burnt up all the Pales, and consumed a stack of Hay of the Petitioner's worth one hundred Pounds; and since, the Committee for the Revenue hath sequestered the same, and let it to Colonel Venn.

"Now his humble suit to their Lordships is, that their Lordships would be pleased to recommend the business to the Committee for the Revenue, with their Lordships desire that they would re-possess the Petitioner of the said Park, and pay him the Fees that are in Arrear, and give him such Allowance for his Losses as they shall think fit."²

The House recommended the petition to the Committee for the Revenue, but nothing seems to have been done then; but in July 1645, upon Mr. Thayne again complaining by petition that

¹ 'Lords' Journals,' vol. v, p. 719.

² Ibid., vol. vii, p. 7.

Colonel Venn was in possession of the Little Park, the Lords gave Mr. Thayne power to demand possession, and upon refusal to return the reasons to the House.¹

The trivial matters which occasionally occupied the attention of parliament at this momentous crisis, must cause a smile. Thus, upon the affidavit of Thomas Shemons, keeper of one of the walks in the Great Park at Windsor, that John Moore, George Ellis, and John Lane, of Staines, did, on the 22d of April, 1643, "come into the walk in the Great Park at Windsor with Three Greyhounds, and coursed the whole herd of deer; upon which coursing, the said Thomas Shemons and his man came unto them and demanded why they came there to offer any such affront; upon which they all fell by the ears with this said Shemons and his man," the House of Lords ordered the offenders to be attached and brought before them to answer for their offences. In the margin of the Journals the clerk describes this affair as "a Riot in Windsor Great Park."²

On the 10th of May the Lords ordered "that Trew and Wilson deer stealers in the Forest of Windsor, being formerly committed to Newgate for the same offence, and broke prison there, and since apprehended at Windsor, and there kept in custody till the pleasure of this house be further known, shall be brought again to the prison of Newgate there to remain during the pleasure of this house."³

Upon information, on the 2d of June, "that divers persons do destroy the kings deer in Windsor Parke," the Lords summoned Henry Poulter and Richard White, of Easthamstead, William Smyth, of Sunninghill, and Richard Barnard, of Warfield, to appear as delinquents to answer for this offence.⁴

In like manner other persons were summoned for destroying the woods in the forest.⁵

About the same time various complaints appear to have been

¹ 'Lords' Journals,' vol. vii, pp. 509, 510.

² Ibid., vol. vi, p. 21.

³ Ibid., p. 39.

Ibid., p. 77.

⁵ Ibid., p. 111.

made against the officers of the parks for disrespectful conduct towards the Parliamentarians. Thus, on the 1st of May, the Lords ordered John Newton and Richard Hill, under-keepers of the Little Park at Windsor, to be attached and brought before them "to answer divers misdemeanors committed by them."¹ Hill was committed to Newgate, his offence being the "raising of a scandalous report of James Maxwell, Esq., Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, and carrying himself insolently towards him;" but, having "submitted himself" to Mr. Maxwell, he was released in a few days.²

On the 22d of April Colonel Venn was ordered to receive into his custody in the castle certain prisoners removed from Cambridge, and keep them in safe custody.³

On the 14th of April the Commons ordered "that it be referred to Colonel Venn to put the ordinance in execution, for seizing and sequestering the estates of Papists, Bishops, Deans, Deans and Chapters and notorious delinquents, with Mr. —, in the Town of Windesore, and parts adjacent."⁴

In consequence, apparently, of the proceedings taken by Colonel Venn under this order, the minor canons and clerks of St. George's Chapel petitioned the Lords, complaining that they had been put out of their habitations at Windsor by Colonel Venn, because (as they alleged) they would not, being ministers, bear arms for the defence of the king and parliament, and praying that they might be restored and settled in their former habitations, and possess their goods in quiet.

The Lords thereupon ordered that Colonel Venn should have a copy of this petition, and return an answer why he thought it inconvenient for the canons to live in their houses. At the same time the Speaker of the Lords was ordered to write a letter to Colonel Venn "to take care that there be no disorders and disturbances made in the Chapel at Windsor; and that the Evidences, Registers, Monuments there, and all things that belong to the

¹ 'Lords' Journals,' vol. vi, p. 25.

² Ibid., p. 44.

³ 'Commons' Journals,' vol. iii, p. 57.

⁴ Ibid., vol. iii, p. 44.

Order of the Garter, may be preserved without any defacings; and that he permit the Prebends to live in their own houses so long as they live inoffensively, and conform themselves to those orders as are fit for the quiet and secure preservation of that Castle.”¹

Colonel Venn must have satisfied the parliament that it was not prudent to allow the canons and other officers of the chapel to remain in their houses, for on the 23d of May we find the dean, canons, minor canons, and clerks, and other members of St. George's Chapel, petitioning “that they may have liberty to carry forth all their goods, utensils, household stuffs and books to their several abodes, and that an order might be made for their safe conveying and quiet enjoying of the same, they always submitting themselves to authority.” The Lords acceded to the prayer, and directed their Speaker to write to Colonel Venn to that effect, but at the same time to see the goods, &c., searched before they were carried away from Windsor.²

Upon the petition of the Poor Knights of Windsor, the Lords, on the 24th of June, ordered “that it be recommended from this House to the Committee for Sequestrations, that they may be allowed their maintenance out of the sequestrations of Church Livings; and that they may abide in their houses, or else have the allowance of the profits that is made of them by keeping Prisoners in them.”³

Colonel Venn disobeyed the order of the Lords with respect to St. George's Chapel, and, towards the end of May 1643, completed the plunder of the college, and seized upon the whole of the furniture and decorations of the choir. The coat of mail of Edward the Fourth, and his surcoat of crimson velvet, embroidered with gold and pearls and decorated with rubies, which had hung over his burial-place from the time of his funeral, was carried off upon this occasion; and, with that destructive spirit which marks (says Mr. Poynter) all the doings of this faction, under whatever modification it may reappear, or by whatever name it may be called, even

¹ ‘Lords’ Journals,’ vol. vi, p. 30.

² Ibid., vol. vi, p. 59.

³ Ibid., vol. vi, p. 106.

the seats of the Poor Knights and other parts of the woodwork were torn up and demolished.¹ The organs and painted windows were defaced on the 6th of September, 1643.²

The plate was sent to the treasurers at Guildhall, and melted down and coined, and the money sent to Fairfax in the North.³

In the work of destruction in the chapel, Colonel Venn appears to have only anticipated the orders of the House of Commons; for on the 20th of December, 1643, the House ordered him to "put the ordinance for removal of scandalous monuments and pictures in execution in the several churches and chapels of Windsor and Eton, and likewise to put the order of this house of the Fifteenth of December in execution there also, in like manner as it is in that Order for Pauls."⁴

The order last referred to, (of the 15th of December,) was "that the Committee for taking away superstitious monuments do open Paul's Church; and that they shall have power to remove out of the s^d Church all such matters as are justly offensive to godly men; and that there shall be a lecture set up there, to be exercised every Lord's Day in the afternoon; to begin when other sermons usually end; and one day in the week."⁵

Dr. Christopher Wren, the Dean of Windsor, exerted himself in recovering as many of the records of the chapel as he could procure. He had the good fortune to redeem the three registers distinguished by the names of the Black, Blue, and Red, which were carefully preserved by him till his death. They were afterwards committed to the custody of his son, who, soon after the Restoration, delivered them to Dr. Bruno Ryves, Dean of Windsor.⁶

A valuable Garter, sent to Gustavus Adolphus King of Sweden, when elected a knight of that Order (and of course returned at his

¹ Poynter's 'Essay;' Ashmole's 'Order of the Garter,' pp. 496, 497; where see a list or "Memorial of the Goods and Monuments belonging to the King's Majesty's Free Chapel and Treasury at Windsor" seized and taken away on this occasion.

² Poynter.

³ 'Commons' Journals,' vol. iii, p. 106.

⁴ Ibid., p. 348.

⁵ Ibid., p. 341.

⁶ Grainger's 'Biographical History,' vol. ii, p. 166.

death), excelling “for richness and glory” all others bestowed by former sovereigns, each letter of the motto being composed of diamonds, was, for greater security, buried under the floor of the treasury chamber adjoining St. George’s Chapel at the commencement of the war, by Dr. Wren. It was discovered by Cornelius Holland, in March 1645, and delivered to Colonel Venn, and subsequently to Colonel Whitchcott, who handed it to John Hunt, treasurer to the trustees appointed by the Long Parliament for the sale of the king’s goods, and sold by them to Thomas Beauchamp, their then clerk.¹

The order for the removal of pictures, &c., from Eton College has been noticed. We must now see how the college fared in other respects at this period.

On the 29th of October, 1642, the House of Commons referred it to the committee for the king’s revenue “to consider of the College of Westminster, the College of Eton, of Christ Church in Oxon, and Winchester, to provide for those Colleges, that none of their Revenues, assigned for the Scholars and Alms-men of those Colleges, may be stopped, or the payment thereof interrupted, notwithstanding the ordinance of sequestering the Rents and Profits of Archbishops, Bishops, Deans, [and] Deans and Chapters.”

On the 20th of February, 1642-3, the Commons resolved that Eton should be included in a previous order of the 17th of that month, “that the Statute made in the University of Cambridge, which imposeth the wearing of surplices upon all graduates, and students, under several pains, and reinforced by the Canons made 1603, ought not to be pressed or imposed upon any Student or Graduate ; it being against Law, and the Liberty of the Subject.”²

On the 2d of December, 1643, the Commons ordered “that the Sequestration of the Estate and Profits belonging to the Provost of Eton College, as Provost of Eton College, be committed to Sir H. Cholmeley, to receive, upon account, without prejudice to the Scholars and Fellows.”³

Dr. Richard Steuart, Provost of Eton, was soon afterwards

¹ Ashmole’s ‘Order of the Garter,’ pp. 203, 204, 641.

² ‘Commons’ Journals,’ vol. ii, pp. 969, 972.

³ Ibid., vol. iii, p. 326.

ejected. He had been appointed provost on the 17th of December, 1639, on the death of Sir Henry Wotton, and was now succeeded by Francis Rouse, a Parliamentarian. On the 29th of January, 1643-4, the Commons resolved "that Dr. Steuart be discharged and disabled for being any longer provost of Eton College, and that Mr. Rous be made provost in his place."¹ This resolution was adopted by the Lords, and the following "ordinance" passed on the 10th of February :

"An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons, to remove Dr. Steward from being Provost of the College of Eaton, and to make Francis Rous Esquire, Provost in his room.

"Whereas Richard Steward, Doctor of the Law, and Provost of Eaton Colledge, hath neglected the Government of the said College, and joined himself to those that have levied war against the Parliament, whereupon the Rents, Profits, and Benefits, arising and formerly due to that Provostship, were sequestered ; and whereas the said Dr. Steward, since the said sequestration, hath continued in the same neglect of the Government of the said College, and in adhering to the enemies of the king and Parliament : For the better supply of that place of Provost of Eaton College, and for the good government thereof by a person of learning and Piety, the Lords and Commons in Parliament do order and ordain that the said Dr. Steward, from henceforth, shall be removed and wholly discharged from being any longer Provost of Eaton College ; and they do wholly remove and discharge him thereof, to all intents and purposes : And they do hereby constitute and ordain Francis Rous of Brixham, within the County of Devon, Esquire to be Provost of the said College of Eaton : And do further ordain, order, and declare that the said Francis Rous for and during the term of his natural life shall have and enjoy the place of provost of Eaton College, aforesaid, with all powers, profits, privileges and benefits thereunto belonging and appertaining ; and they do likewise ordain that the aforesaid sequestration shall be from henceforth wholly taken off, and shall utterly cease and be annulled ; and that the said Provostship of Eaton College with the rents and profits thereof, shall wholly remain and be to the said Francis Rouse, and to his use, as if no such sequestration had been made : And the Commissioners for the Great Seal of England, appointed by both houses of parliament, are hereby authorized and required by letters patents under the Great Seal of England to pass the said place

¹ 'Commons' Journals,' vol. iii, p. 381.

of provost of the said College of Eaton unto the said Francis Rous, according to the Intent herein expressed; and for their so doing, this shall be their warrant: And it is hereby declared that the said Francis Rous shall in the mean time have and enjoy the said Provostship in such manner as is before expressed.”¹

Rouse was at this time in parliament, and so continued, for the Commons specially resolved that the office of Provost of Eton was not a place or office preventing him from sitting.² He wrote several religious works, and in 1646 he published, by order of parliament, ‘The Psalms of David translated into English Metre.’³ He was one of the Protector’s council, and was chosen Speaker of Cromwell’s parliament on the 4th of July, 1653;⁴ and in 1657 he obtained a seat in the House of Lords. He was buried with great pomp at Eton in 1658.

On the 11th of April, 1644, the Commons ordered “that it be referred to the Committee of plundered Ministers to consider of fit and able men to fill up the places of such Fellows of Eton College as have deserted their places, and have adhered to the Forces raised against the Parliament; and to prepare and bring in ordinances for filling up the said places accordingly.”⁵

On the 30th of January, 1645-6, it was reported to the Lords “that the Committee for the Ordinance concerning the choosing of Fellows of Eton College are of opinion that the said ordinance do sleep; and that an order be granted that the provost and fellows of Eton College do proceed to elect others in the place of those are void or absent.”⁶

The election of scholars was suspended for some years, but in August 1645 an “ordinance” passed, declaring that there should

¹ ‘Lords’ Journals,’ vol. vi, p. 419.

² ‘Commons’ Journals,’ vol. iv, p. 161.

³ Wood’s ‘Athen. Oxon.’ vol. ii.

⁴ Clarendon, narrating this circumstance, describes Rouse as “an old gentleman of Devonshire, who had been a member of the former parliament, and at that time been preferred and made Provost of the College of Eton, which office he then enjoyed, with an opinion of having some knowledge in the Latin and Greek tongues, but of a very mean understanding, but thoroughly engaged in the guilt of the times.” (Vol. vii, p. 15, edit. 1826.)

⁵ ‘Commons’ Journals,’ vol. iii, p. 456.

⁶ ‘Lords’ Journals,’ vol. viii, p. 132.

be an election of scholars "in manner as hath heretofore been accustomed," and that "all the rents and revenues belonging to the College of Eton to be received and disbursed for the immediate use of the said College, shall be freed and discharged of and from all assessments, taxes and charges whatsoever, as well already made, as hereafter to be made or charged, by virtue of any ordinance of Parliament."¹

The pay of the Parliamentary troops at Windsor appears to have been a constant source of anxiety and difficulty. The pay and "entertainment" of Colonel Venn's regiment of foot, exclusive of horse and artillery, was upwards of £3000 a month.² To meet this, various payments were made by the treasurer-at-war and the treasurer of subscriptions at Guildhall, in obedience to orders of the House; but still the pay was continually in arrear.

The property of delinquents and other persons was frequently handed over to Colonel Venn. Thus the House of Commons, on the 20th of April, 1643, ordered "that the gold and silver thread of Sir Peter Ricaut's seized and forfeited for nonpayment of custom, be sold according to the usual custom by the Candle; and that the proceed of it be paid over to the Treasurers at Guildhall London to be by them paid over unto the Treasurer at Wars: and by him paid upon account to Col. Venn towards payment of the Garison at Windsor."³

On the 13th of May, 1643, the Commons made the following order:

"It is this day ordered by the Commons House of Parliament that the whole regiment of foot forces together with a troop of horse under the command of Colonel John Venn in the Town and Castle of Windsor, with their several and respective officers, gunners and others employed in service there, be from time to time paid by Sir Gilbert Gerrard, Treasurer of the Army, out of the monies that shall be levied and received within the County of Berks, upon the ordinance for the weekly assessments, and for seizing and sequestering the estates of papists and delinquents: And for the better accommodation of the

¹ 'Lords' Journals,' vol. vii, p. 556.

² Commons' Journals,' vol. ii, p. 896.

³ Ibid., vol. iii, p. 53.

County for return of their monies, the treasurers appointed for the said assessments and sequestrations in the said County, are hereby required to make payment unto the said Colonel Venn from time to time [of] all such sums of money as shall be ordered and appointed [to] be paid unto him by Sir Gilbert Gerrard, and shall be due unto the said Colonel Venn by account passed under the hands of the auditors appointed for that purpose, and ordered to be paid unto the said Colonel Venn by the house of Commons or committee for the safety of either of them: And this shall be a discharge unto all whom it doth or may concern so to do.”¹

This order did not, however, relieve the House from further pressure on the subject. Within a fortnight afterwards the treasurers of Guildhall for subscriptions of plate and money were directed to sell the seized plate of Mr. Marshall, a dyer, Mr. Lowe, a surgeon, and of a Mr. Edward Pitts, and to pay the amount to the treasurer of the army, who in his turn was to pay the same to Colonel Venn.²

In the course of the year several other orders were made on the various treasurers of “sequestrations,” “twentieth parts,” and “weekly assessments,” towards payment of the arrears to the Windsor garrison.

Colonel Venn, by some means or other, raised £300 in the neighbourhood of Windsor for his garrison.³

On the 3d of November, 1643, the officers and soldiers of the garrison in Windsor Castle themselves petitioned the Commons on the subject of their pay, and, on the 6th, the House—

“Ordered that a thousand pounds out of the Sequestration-monies, be forthwith paid for the Garrison of Windsor by the Treasurers of the Sequestrations; who are required to make present payment accordingly, without prejudice to my Lord Fairfax, for the receiving of the next monies, according to his former Order; and that it be referred to the Burgesses that serve for Windsor, Mr. Vassall, and Mr. Recorder, to

¹ ‘Commons’ Journals,’ vol. iii, p. 85.

² Ibid., p. 96.

³ Ibid., p. 322. I have in my possession the particulars of “a rate made the 26th of September 1643 towards the paiement of wheate and other provision into the Castell of Winsor at 4s. 2d. the yard land.” From the places mentioned (“Hurly Towne,” “Knowle Hill,” &c.) the rate must have extended over a large district. [J. E. D.]

consider which way the said Garrison may be speedily supplied with another thousand pounds; and likewise to take care that this thousand pounds be forthwith paid.”¹

On the 9th of August, 1643, Lieutenant-Colonel Rowe was ordered to deliver to Colonel Venn “fifty barrels of powder, out of the store remaining in his hand that came in the Danish ship, three hundred swords, and two hundred muskets, with rests and belts;”² and on the 1st of November the keeper of the public stores was ordered to deliver out, for the use of Windsor Castle, “a hundred and fifty of the Danish clubs.”³

During the absence of the Earl of Essex in the West, in the summer of 1643, Sir William Waller was at Windsor with about two thousand horse and as many foot.⁴

Early in October the Earl of Essex removed his head-quarters from Windsor to St. Albans; but in December following he returned with his army to Windsor, to be the more in readiness to assist Sir William Waller,⁵ who was forming an expedition for the West,⁶ and who early in 1644 moved towards Basing.⁷

The earl’s army amounted at this time to about ten thousand horse and foot; and that under Sir William Waller was little inferior in numbers.⁸

In February 1643-4 the House of Commons directed that the produce of the king’s plate, and of the goods, copes, and surplices seized at Whitehall, after paying Lady Essex certain arrears due to her husband, Sir W. Essex, who died at Oxford, should be paid to Colonel Venn for the Windsor garrison.⁹

In March the Commissioners of Excise lent £2000 to Colonel Venn, which the Commons authorised them to repay themselves,

¹ ‘Commons’ Journals,’ vol. iii, pp. 301-2.

² Ibid., vol. iii, p. 199. On the 18th of August it was “ordered that the Committee that goes to the Militia this afternoon, do consider of relieving Windsor Castle.”

³ Ibid., p. 298.

⁴ Clarendon, vol. iv, p. 237.

⁵ Whitelock’s ‘Memorials,’ p. 79, edit. 1732.

⁶ Clarendon, vol. iv, p. 395.

⁷ Ibid., p. 474.

⁸ Ibid., p. 479.

⁹ ‘Commons’ Journals,’ vol. iii, p. 389.

with interest at the rate of eight per cent., out of the receipts of the Excise.¹

The payments of the corporation between Michaelmas 1643 and Michaelmas 1644 comprise the following entries :

“ p ^d Mr. Starkey Jun. about the suite in lawe betweene Mr. Trewe and the Towne about his refusseing to be noome Maior				5	0	0
p ^d Mr. Michell for newe leadinge where the Market cross stood				0	7	0”

Charges occur previously for work done at the market cross :

“ Spent at the White harte by Mr. Maior Mr. Starkey Mr. Day and Wycks with Leiuetenant Colonell ² when they mett concerninge the Bullworks							0	4	5
Given a poor woman that ffardinando broughte (?)							0	0	4
p ^d Mr. Pretty for Rideinge to London about the Town busines by Mr. Maiors appoyntmente							0	8	0
p ^d John Hatche in part of the money w ^{ch} was spente in the suite of lawe touching the Sadlar (?)							5	0	0
given the two sarjeants by Mr. Maior’s appoyntment for their paynes going about the Towne haule business							0	10	0
p ^d Mr. Pretty for him and his horse for dispatchinge the busines at ye parliant about the 100 <i>l</i> . a week (?)							1	9	0
payd for a quart of sack Mr. Maior and Mr. Starkey gave the leuetenant Colonell							0	1	2
Delivered to Mr. Maior to paye Mr. Pretty for busines done at London for this corporation							1	0	0
P ^d Mr. Dowcett the Ea. of hollands for Tenn yeares and a halfe being Highe Steward of this corpo- racun ended at Michaelmas 1644							14	0	0
p ^d Mr. Thomas Chapman that he layd out for the Royal subsedy							0	1	0
p ^d Mr. John Gardiner for busines hee dyd for this corporacon in the Exchequ ^r as the byll shewes							2	0	0
p ^d for Rost beefe Clarett and sack, cheese and herings (?) at our first meeting about this accompt							0	11	11

¹ ‘ Commons’ Journals, vol. iii, p. 422.

² Colonel Venn.

p^d for our dinners at the White hart when we mett the
 second tyme about ou^r accounts (?) 1644 . 0 15 8
 Delivered to Mr. Starkey w^{ch} he p^d the Leuietenant
 Willoughby towching the Bullworke business . 0 3 0
 p^d for 4 keys for the bridge . . . 0 5 0”

Among the debts owing by the corporation the following sums are entered :

“And allso at the makeing of this accompte there is allowed to Mr. Mathew Daye ffor his great paynes care charge and trouble when he served 4 monthes and upwards Maior of this Burrowghe in parte of the tyme that Mr. Will^m Church sould have served if he had lived, and when Mr. Trewe should have bene sworne in that office and refused 10 0 0

And at the makeing of this accompte there is dew to Mr. Willi^m Mills at this accompte for 3 hogsheads of Ale sent one to the Earle of Holland, one to Mr. Wynwood and one to Mr. Cornelius Holland Burgesses of ye parliam^t of this Burroughe w^{ch} with the charge of land and water caryage comes to 4 15 4”

The following memorandum is appended to this account :

“John Hatche and Thomas Daye were Bayliffes in the 17th yeare of King Charles. Edward Worley and Richard Nash were Bayliffes in the 18th year of King Charles. Thomas Daye and ffrancis Jones and Will^m Poole and Ralphe Browne were bayliffes in the 19th year of King Charles and Thomas Durdent and Thomas Stratton are now bayliffes this presente 20th year of King Charles.”

In the account of the chamberlain for the poor the same year, this item occurs among the receipts :

“Of John Bard of Warfeild in p^{te} of payments of his half years rent being £3 10s. dew att ye feast of the anunci^{on} 1644 the some of £1 15s. 3^{ob.} and for a weekly payment to ye King and Parliamente he desireth allowance of his byll of 1/. 14s. 8^{ob.} so that ye accomptant hath received but . £1 15s. 3d.^{ob.}”

The other parochial records of Windsor are naturally referred to, to throw some light on this interesting period. Unfortunately, the very circumstances that would render them objects of particular interest are the causes of our search being almost in vain.

There are no churchwardens' accounts entered for the year 1641-2, although there are three blank pages in the book evidently left for their insertion. The accounts from April 1642 to April 1644 are lumped together, and are imperfectly kept.¹ This is evidence, although of a negative kind, of a period of great political excitement and social disturbance.

Similar gaps and deficiencies occur in the register of baptisms, marriages, and burials as the period of the civil war is approached, but the cause is not left to mere surmise. Under the columns left for the insertion of names for the year 1645-6 there is the following entry: "This Booke was neglected in ye time of ye unhappy warres betwixt ye King and Parliament."²

On the 27th of March, 1643, there is the payment of 2*s.* 6*d.* to the ringers for ringing "on the king's proclamation daye." The receipts for the poor contain various sums received at six fast days, and there is the following very significant entry:

"Received of Mr. Tobias Burton and Francis Pursill,
money pickt by souldiers out of the poores box in
the church 0 5 5"

The revenue of the corporation appears to have been considerably affected by the political disturbances of the period. The receipts of the chamberlain, which, for the years ending at Michael-

¹ In this account there are fees for forty-five burials. In the accounts from Easter 1644 to Easter 1645, and subsequently, the burial-fees appear to be confined to burials in the church. The sums received at communions "and for the guifte monies on the fast dayes" are lumped together, as are the disbursements also. There are no payments in this or subsequent years for "visitation" expenses. In 1645 there is the sum of £6 14*s.* 3½*d.* "rec^d at the church doors by the guift of charitable people on the fast dayes and thanksgiving dayes for the use of ye poore."

² With the exception of four marriages in June and one baptism in October, there are no entries from March to October 1645. In the following year the entries are better kept, but with several breaks, and so continue for several years. The handwriting of the whole is of a slovenly character, very different from the earlier and some later parts of the same volume.

mas 1638 and Michaelmas 1640 respectively, amounted to £207 4s. 8½*d.* and £241 5s. 2*d.*, fell in 1647 to £81 0s. 3*d.* Between 1647 and 1656 no account seems to have been kept, but in the last-mentioned year only £72 1s. 4*d.* was received.¹

The fabric of the church was not neglected,² but a change was effected in its ministers. Mr. Cleaver, the vicar, died in 1648. Among the burials in the parish registers for that year there is this entry: "October 22 Mr. John Cleaver o^r worthy minister." His signature, "Johñes Cleaver vicarius," occurs at the foot of the previous page. His name does not appear after 1640 as one of those by whom the churchwardens' yearly accounts were allowed and passed, but money paid to the poor in 1642-3 is stated to be paid "with consent of Mr. John Cleaver vicar." We shall see that the

¹ "Totall of the Receipts of the Chamberlaynes extracted out of the aforesaid Books of Accounts (Book of ye Chamberlains Accounts beginning at Michñas 1635) for the yeares following.

Rec ^d by the Chamb ^l aines } belonging to the Guildhall }			{ Receipts by the Chamb ^l aine { belonging to the Poore.		
from Michñas 1635					
to Michñas 1637	.	275 2 1½	.	24 6 5	
to Michñas 1638	.	207 4 8½	.	24 6 4	
to Michñas 1639	.	153 14 9	.	20 9 0	
to Michñas 1640	.	241 5 2	.	20 9 0	
to Michñas 1641	.	123 17 6	.	20 9 0	
to Michñas 1642	.	120 4 11½	.	20 9 0	
to Michñas 1643	.	100 13 4	.	15 13 4½	
to Michñas 1644	.	154 9 2	.	8 6 3½	
to Michñas 1645	.		.	23 7 4	
to Michñas 1646	.	121 19 0	.	25 4 0	
to Michñas 1647	.	81 0 3	.	19 11 6	
at Michñas 1656	.	72 1 4			
Lady day 1657	.	75 11 0			
Michñas 1657	.	60 10 6			
Lady day } 1658 {	.	120 7 2 }	.	28 12 9	
Michñas }	.	80 11 5 }	.		
Lady day } 1659 {	.	64 6 11 }	.	34 3 5 "	
Michñas }	.	70 12 0 }	.		

(Ash. MSS., No. 1126, f. 59 *b.*)

² December 2d, 1643, there is the sum of 4s. 6*d.* charged as "p^d Goodman Webb for mending the Sexton's house belonging to the Church." In 1646 there are various payments for repairs in the church, washing linen, and scouring plate.

pulpit was occupied before and after his death by a variety of preachers—strolling Puritan ministers, whose services were stimulated or requited by sundry potations of sack.

It appears that a regiment was formed called the “Windsor Regiment.” Major-General Browne, in a letter to Whitelock, dated the 16th of September, 1644, approves of the completing of his regiment and of the Windsor, but advises that it be postponed unless there was a more certain way of paying them.¹

On the 13th of April, 1644, the House of Commons resolved “that this House doth concur with the Committee of both Kingdoms that the Garrison of Windsor shall march and have a month’s pay.”²

The garrison, however, was not removed immediately; and on the 16th of May the city of London petitioned the House that the castle might be continued in safe hands, and the garrison timely and constantly supplied with money and other necessities, and the House, acceding to the prayer, ordered that the garrison should not be removed or disposed of without first acquainting the city.³

The garrison appears to have been partially disbanded in consequence of the want of pay, for on the 25th of May a muster of the garrison was ordered, and an ordinance for paying the arrears read a first and second time, and committed.⁴

On the 21st of June Colonel Venn wrote from Windsor to the House, “laying open the wants and necessities of that garrison and desiring speedy relief.” All the House did, however, was to order a payment of £500 at the end of three months, and to order the committee of Bucks, Berks, and Oxon to confer with the Committee of the Militia about the constant pay for the future, and also to consider what garrison ought to be maintained at Windsor.⁵

In August Colonel Venn again wrote strongly as to the state of the men, and seems to have been driven to look out for supplies himself, for on the 6th of September the House resolved “that the

¹ Whitelock’s ‘Memorials,’ p. 103.

² ‘Commons’ Journals,’ vol. iii, p. 458.

³ Ibid., p. 495.

⁴ Ibid., p. 517.

⁵ Ibid., p. 537.

proceeds of the goods discovered by Colonel Venn and belonging to Sir Thomas Nott, and now in the hands of the Sequestrators at Westminster, be issued out by the said sequestrators to Colonel Venn upon account, for the service of the Garrison at Windsor.”¹ And again, on the 15th of November, he rooted out a Mr. William Sherman (probably of Windsor or the neighbourhood), and had him assessed to his “twentieth part,” and received the amount (£240) by order of parliament.²

On the 29th of October the House—

“Ordered That the establishment of the Garrison in Windsor Castle following under the command of Colonel Venn be reduced to Two hundred common Soldiers, besides Officers hereafter mentioned; which are to be chosen out of the Soldiers and Officers now in the Castle, by the said Colonel.

“Upon Report from the Committee of both Kingdoms; it is Ordered that this establishment of Windsor Castle following, shall stand *pro tempore*.

	Weekly Full Pay.			Weekly Half Pay.		
“Colonel at 45s. per diem .	. 15	15	0	7	17	6
1 Captain, at 15s. per diem .	. 5	5	0	2	12	6
2 Lieutenants at 4s. per diem .	. 2	16	0	2	16	0
2 Ensigns at 3s. per diem .	. 2	2	0	2	2	0
5 Serjeants at 18d. per diem .	. 2	12	6	2	12	6
5 Corporals at 12d. per diem .	. 1	15	0	1	15	0
5 Drummers at 12d. per diem .	. 1	15	0	1	15	0
12 Gunners at 2s. per diem .	. 8	8	0	8	8	0
12 Matropes at 12d. per diem .	. 4	4	0	4	4	0
1 Minister at 8s. per diem .	. 2	16	0	2	16	0
His man at 8d. per diem .	. 0	4	8	0	4	8
1 Marshal at 5s. per diem .	. 1	15	0	1	15	0
1 Gunsmith 1s. 6d. per diem .	. 0	10	6	0	10	6
1 Armourer at 1s. 6d. per diem .	. 0	10	6	0	10	6
1 Surgeon at 4s. per diem .	. 1	8	0	1	8	0
His man at 8d. per diem .	. 0	4	8	0	4	8

“Resolved &c. That this House doth approve of this establishment.

“Resolved &c. that it be referred unto the Committee for the Counties of Berk’ Buck’ and Oxon to consider how the Garison of Windsore may be maintained out of the Counties adjoining, according

¹ ‘Commons’ Journals,’ vol. iii, p. 618.

² Ibid., p. 697.

to the Ordinance of 27 Junii; and the establishment this day read and approved of in the House for Half pay, amounting to the sum of eighty eight pounds nine shillings and eightpence per week."

"Ordered that it be referred to the Committee for Examinations to consider how monies may be speedily provided for the present supplies of Windsor Garrison, where the Soldiers are in great Want."¹

A mutiny broke out in the castle, probably among the men, either for pay or on account of the reduction of the garrison. On the 15th of November the Commons ordered "that it be specially referred to the Committee of both Kingdoms, to take a present course for the safety of Windsor Castle, and for suppressing of the Mutineers there."² And again, on the following day, so alarming were the accounts from Windsor, that we find the Commons ordering "that it be especially recommended unto the Committee of both Kingdoms, to take some speedy Course for the safety of Windsor Castle; the house being very sensible of the present and imminent danger that place lies in;" and Mr. Corbett was appointed to acquaint the committee with the order of the House.³

Three hundred men of the trained bands of Middlesex were immediately sent to the castle to secure it, and a hundred pounds a week for a fortnight were ordered to be allowed them out of the county of Middlesex.⁴

A dispensation for the installation of the Duke of York and Prince Rupert as Knights of the Garter, dated at Oxford, the 17th of January, 1644-5, recites the election of the princes, in a chapter holden at York on the 20th of April, 1633, but that, "by reason of the succeeding distractions and rebellions in this our kingdom, their Installations at our said Castle of Windesor, could not according to the statutes aforesaid be celebrated and performed, by reason the same hath been ever sithence, and still is in the possession of the Rebels." Although dispensing for the time with the ceremonies, it requires the princes to perform them "when it shall be

¹ 'Commons' Journals,' vol. iii, pp. 681, 682.

² Ibid., p. 697.

³ Ibid., p. 698.

⁴ Ibid., p. 699.

thought fit and possible for them to perform the same at our Castle of Windesor aforesaid.”¹

It is almost needless to say that the formal installation did not take place until after the Restoration.

On the 29th of January, 1644-5, the Commons ordered “that it be referred to the Committee of both Kingdoms to quarter a troop of Horse near Windsor Castle for the service of the garison there.”²

Renewed applications for pay were met by small grants; and on Saturday, the 22d of March, the Commons ordered “that the Committee of Berk’ Buck’ and Oxon, do on Monday next in the afternoon, confer and consider with the Committee of the Militia in London; and settle some course for the preservation and maintaining the Garison at Windsor Castle;” and it was at the same time resolved “that two hundred pounds be forthwith advanced and charged upon the Excise, for the pay of the Soldiers in the Garison of Windsor after the rate of sixty Pounds per week.”³ This sum was wholly insufficient, and was soon after raised to £150 a week, and paid out of the Excise.⁴

An entry in the chamberlain’s accounts relates to the continual arrear in the pay of the troops:

“feb. 14. (1644-5.) payd at the White hart when Mr.
Maior Mr. Day Mr. Starkey, Mr. Eyres, Mr.
Mills and others wth Castell Capteines about a
peticon concerning souldiers pay . . . 0 6 3”

The soldiers destroyed the deer in the Great Park, and one of the keepers, in endeavouring to preserve them, was killed by a trooper. Upon a petition to the Lords, the House ordered “that an ordinance of Parliament shall be granted for preserving the deer, and the said park, and that enquiry be made after the soldier that shot the keeper, that so he may be proceeded against according to law.”⁵ An ordinance was accordingly passed through

¹ Ashmole’s ‘Order of the Garter,’ Appendix No. XV.

² ‘Commons’ Journals,’ vol. iv, p. 37.

³ Ibid., p. 87.

⁴ Ibid., p. 99.

⁵ ‘Lords’ Journals,’ vol. vii, pp. 281-3.

parliament for protecting the Great Park ; but whether the murderer was arrested or punished does not appear.

In February 1644-5 the commissioners from the king and from the Parliament met at Uxbridge, then in the possession of the Parliament, for the purpose of effecting a settlement of the great questions between them. After an arduous sitting of twenty days, the time limited for the commission, it was broken up without anything towards a peace being accomplished, and the king's commissioners returned to Oxford, where he still remained. The queen, Henrietta Maria, who returned to England in February 1642-3, was with the king at Oxford at this time ; but they parted in April 1645, and did not meet again. The Battle of Naseby followed on the 4th of June, ending in a decisive victory over the king's forces.

Sir Thomas Fairfax, having been appointed in January 1644-5 commander-in-chief of the army of the Parliament, to be raised according to the "new model," proceeded soon afterwards to Windsor, where he remained until the end of April, engaged in making the arrangements for the collection and disposal of his forces.

Colonel Cromwell, on his return from the West towards London (in compliance with the orders of parliament, which prohibited a member of the Commons continuing in any military command for more than forty days together, without appearing before the House), called at Windsor to "salute" General Fairfax, and on the following morning was met there with a dispensation from his attendance on the House for forty days longer ; his services being required to intercept Prince Rupert, then on his way to relieve the king at Oxford.¹

On Wednesday, the 30th of April, Sir Thomas Fairfax's army marched from Windsor to Reading, and from thence proceeded to Taunton.²

He must have left a considerable force at Windsor, during some days at least, after his departure, for on the 29th of April the House of Commons —

¹ Heath's 'Chronicle,' p. 74.

² Rushworth, vol. vi, p. 27, 2d edit.

“Ordered That one thousand saddles, bridles, and Furniture, one thousand pair of Pistols and Holsters, and five hundred pair of spare holsters, shall be forthwith sent to Windsor; to be disposed of by the Committee of both Kingdoms now residing in the Army, or by Sir Thomas Fairfax, for this present expedition, as they shall think most convenient.”

“Ordered That five of the Members of the House which are of the Committee of the Army, do presently withdraw, and sign warrants for sending away the Saddles, Pistols and other Provisions ordered to be sent to Windsor, and for the issuing of Fifteen thousand Pounds to be sent to the Army.”¹

Some drakes and other pieces of ordnance had been sent from Windsor to Abingdon early in April.

At this period (the beginning of May 1645), Windsor, with Abingdon and Reading, were the towns of Berkshire in the hands of and garrisoned by the Parliament, and the towns of Farringdon, Wallingford, Dennington, and Radcot in the possession of the king's forces.²

In June 1645, Colonel Christopher Whitchcott succeeded Colonel Venn as governor of the castle, in pursuance of the recommendation of the houses of parliament in April.³ Colonel Venn's services appear to have been required elsewhere, as he was subsequently actively engaged in recruiting.

The following entries in the chamberlain's accounts relate to this change of governor :

“ June 26. (1645) p^d for a gallon of Brewed wyne and
 4 loaves of Sugar weighing xi^{li} at 16*d*. p^{li} when
 Mr. Maior and some of his Company went to
 Colonell Venn at his goinge awaye from the
 Castell 0 19 0
 — 6th p^d for wyne and 4 loaves of sugar weighing
 xij^{li} at 16*d*. p^{li} and 3*s*. 6*d*. given to the Court of
 Guard and sentinell when Mr. Maior Mr. Day
 Mr. Starkey Mr. Trew and 8 more of their Com-
 panie went to visitt Colonell Whitchcott wth a
 quart of Sack Mr. Maior gave him when he came
 first to this Towne 1 7 3”

¹ ‘Commons’ Journals,’ vol. iv, p. 126.

² Rushworth, vol. vi, p. 19, 2d edit.

³ ‘Commons’ Journals,’ vol. iv, p. 100.

Colonel Venn, it seems, visited Windsor a few months afterwards, on his way to Reading, and took a glass of wine with his old acquaintance.

“Novemb. 3. (1645) p^d Richard Crockford for the womens dinner at their eating of the pasty at the White hart 0 19 5
And for wyne &c. when Colonell Venn was at the White hart at his passage to Reading and to the Provost of Eaton at the Govnors (?) howse as his byll shewes 0 13 1”

The other entries of any interest in this year's account (Michaelmas 1644 to Michaelmas 1645) are these :

“p^d for 2^{lbs} of loaf sugar and for wyne sent by Mr. Maiors appoyntmente to the Earle of Hollands lodging 0 6 3”

“May 5th. p^d for a box to sutt the Table cloth and 3 dossen napkins belonging to the haul 0 2 8

May 26. p^d for a sugar loaf of 3^{li} 3^{zo} a pottle of sack, a pottle of White wine, and two lemons, and 6^d. given to the bridg foote guard, when Mr. Maior, Mr. Day Mr. Trew Mr. Starkey and others went to visitt Mr. Holland at Mr. Barbors howse in Eaton 0 9 6”

“June 13. p^d Evans Thomas for mending the Markett Bell 0 0 6”

“Novemb. 28 p^d Mr. Galland for wyne sugar tobaco and fyer at a meeting of Mr. Maior Mr. Day and others of the Company with the govnor and Capteine Wycks when the trayned Souldiers were in Towne 0 10 0

Nov 30 p^d for wyne beer baking of pasties and other provisions at the eating of the Buck the Earle of Holland gave Mr. Maior and his companie 1 3 5”

“p^d for a pottle of sack by the appoyntment of Mr. Maior and Mr. Day when the Govnor supt att the Cros Keas 0 2 4

p^d for a brazen standard for the tryall of Els and yards as appeares by Mr. Dayes byll 0 13 4

p^d also for 100 (?) yards of 6*d.* broad ribbon for the
 Oxillery¹ company as appears by Mr. Day his
 byll 2 10 0''

Colonel Whitchcott was not more fortunate than his predecessor in obtaining pay for his garrison. On the 5th of July, 1645, the House of Commons being informed "that divers Aldermen and Citizens were at the Door, they were called in; and Alderman Gibbes acquainted the house that they were sent from the Common Council of London, to represent unto this House the Consideration of the Condition of Windsor Castle, and a Petition and some propositions of the said Governor; and the sense the City has of the Importance of that place, and of the condition it is now in; and their earnest desire that particular and present care may be taken of it." The petition and propositions of the governor having been read, the House resolved that four hundred pounds should be advanced for the present supply and subsistence of the garrison, to be charged on the Excise. A committee, consisting of Colonel Venn, Mr. Holland, Mr. Long, Mr. Aske, Sir John Francklyn, Mr. Whittacre, Mr. Blakiston, Mr. Browne, Mr. Gourdon, Mr. Goodwin, Sir John Evelyn, Sir John Northcott, Mr. Buller, Mr. Whitelock, and Mr. Dunch, was appointed "to consider of an establishment for the garison of Windsor, and how out of the neighbouring towns and hundreds or otherwise this Garison may be maintained." It was at the same time resolved "that a Ton of Mutch be forthwith provided out of the public store for the Garison." The citizens were then informed of what the House had done.²

On the 28th of July the House ordered that a letter of that day from the governor of Windsor Castle should be referred to the Committee of Plundered Ministers, "to take some course for the safe keeping and preserving of the writings mentioned in the said letter, and found out by the diligence of the said Governor; and that Mr. Rous be desired to take particular care herein."³

¹ Auxiliary?

² 'Commons' Journals,' vol. iv, p. 198.

³ Ibid., p. 223.

On the 21st of November, 1645, the Commons ordered “that the Deputy Lieutenants of the County of Middlesex, and the Committees of the three Counties of Oxon, Bucks and Berks, and the Deputy Lieutenants of the County of Surrey do presently confer and take order to send presently some force to Windsor Castle and to Uxbridge; and to send the Governor of Windsor notice of the king intending to plunder those parts; and to take care of the further safety of those counties and parts.”¹ In December the garrison was strengthened by the addition of one hundred foot and some horse.²

A similar alarm for the safety of the castle appears to have been entertained in March 1646.³

On the 19th of September, 1645, “Mr. Rous, Mr. Winwood, Mr. Whitelock, Mr. Maynard, Mr. Holland, Sir Thomas Widdington, Mr. Recorder, Mr. Oldsworth, or any three of them,” were ordered by the House of Commons “to consider of a Statue of Brass at Windsor, and in what condition it is; and to report their opinions concerning it to the house.”⁴

On the 21st of November the House resolved “that the Brass Statue at Windsor Castle, and the Images there defaced, and the other broken pieces of brass be forthwith sold to the best advantage of the State; and that the Committee formerly appointed do take care of the sale thereof.”

Nothing further was done at that time, but in March 1646 the officers and soldiers of the Windsor garrison petitioned the Lords, stating that they were in great want of pay, being ninety weeks behind, and desiring to have the proceeds of the brass statue long since ordered to be sold, and a settlement for their future subsistence out of the Delinquent Dean and Canons of Windsor’s lands and the rents and revenues of the castle. This petition was “specially recommended” to the Commons,⁵ and on the 7th of April the order for sale was renewed by the Commons, with direc-

¹ ‘Commons’ Journals,’ vol. iv, p. 350.

² Ibid., pp. 383, 384.

³ Ibid., p. 468.

⁴ Ibid., p. 279.

⁵ ‘Lords’ Journals,’ vol. viii, p. 247.

tions that the proceeds, not exceeding £400, should be paid on account to Colonel Whitchcott, for the garrison.¹ The Lords agreed to this, with the addition "that they that buy them shall have liberty to transport them beyond the seas."² The Commons thereupon further directed the committee appointed to superintend the sale of the statue and images should take care "that such Images as may be used in any superstitious manner be defaced, and that none be transported that may be superstitiously used beyond the seas."³ A further order was made in July following for the payment to Colonel Whitchcott of the remainder of the proceeds of the sale.⁴

The brass statue was probably an equestrian statue of St. George in the chapel. From an order made in a chapter of the Garter, in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of Henry the Eighth, it appears "that the Sovereign and Knights Companions (to increase the honor of their Patron) agreed to raise money and employ it towards making his Statue sitting on Horseback. The Sovereign's proportion of this contribution was £5. Every Duke gave £2. an Earl £1 6s. 8d. a Baron £1 and a Batchellor Knight 13s. 4d."⁵

On the 6th of February, 1645-6, the Lords, "upon reading the petition of divers poor men belonging to the Church in Windsor Castle, shewing that they had no maintenance of the revenue belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Windsor," ordered the petition to be communicated to the House of Commons, that it might be referred to the Committee of Lords and Commons for Sequestrations, that some such course might be taken for their relief as was for the singing men of St. Paul's.⁶

On the 9th of March, 1645-6, the House of Commons appointed a committee, consisting of "Mr. Recorder, Mr. Whitelock, Mr. Jennour, Mr. Rous, Mr. Allen, Mr. Bond, Mr. Holles, and Mr. Fiennes," or any three of them, to meet this afternoon "to

¹ 'Commons' Journals,' vol. iv, p. 502.

² 'Lords' Journals,' vol. viii, p. 260.

³ 'Commons' Journals,' vol. iv, p. 505.

⁴ Ibid., p. 631.

⁵ Ashmole's 'Order of the Garter,' p. 499.

⁶ 'Lords' Journals,' vol. viii, p. 145.

examine and consider of the Value of the Collar of SS, the George and Garter, found at Windsor Castle, and report it to the House." They were also "to examine the business concerning the five-and-twenty hundred pounds informed to be hidden under-ground in some private place in or about Windsor Castle."¹

These steps were probably taken in consequence of the inquiries of a committee appointed in January previously to prepare an establishment for the maintenance of the garrison, and to consider how means might be raised for it.²

On the 7th of April a committee was appointed to examine "by whose Industry the goods of Sir James Palmer found at Windsor Castle, were first discovered and sequestered;" and in case it appeared "that the said goods were found out by the Governor or Soldiers of the said Castle, then the proceed thereof" was ordered "to be employed for the repair of the said Castle."³

The chamberlain's accounts from Michaelmas 1645 to Michaelmas 1646 contain the following payments:

p ^d Mr. Reading for the second assessment on the renewe of the Townhall for wood for the Courts of Guards by Mr. Maiors appoyntment .	0	10	0
p ^d Ralph Browne that he payd for the Royall subssodie for the Shop in the Shambles .	0	0	6
p ^d John Harris and William Davys Carpenters for mending the drawbridge ov ^r the thames as the byll sheweth .	0	5	2
p ^d W ^m Davis Smith for a sealing hammer to seale leather (?) .	0	3	6
p ^d Mr. Crockford for wyne and sugar Mr. Maior and Mr. Daye gave to the Govnor and Colonell Bradlye as his byll sheweth .	0	2	0
June 11th p ^d John Harris and W ^m Davys for mending the Drawbridge on the Thames as their byll sheweth .	0	3	10
p ^d Browne the sarjeant for sev ^r all notes sent to Markett			

¹ 'Commons' Journals,' vol. iv, p. 468.

² Ibid., p. 399.

³ Ibid., p. 502.

Townes to proclayme midsom [^] fayre to be holden the 25th of June because the 24th was fast daye	0	1	6
p ^d for a pottle of Brewed wyne when Mr. Daye and Mr. Mills went to visit Mr. Holland our Burgesse at ye Gov ^r nors house	0	2	6
p ^d for an hower glas for the Town hall	0	0	7
Given 9 maymed souldiers that came out of the hospi- tall at London and sent downe into Gloucestershere	0	6	6
p ^d for a pottle of sack and refyned sugar when Mr. Maior and Mr. Daye and Mr. Trew and others of the Companie went to the Gov ^r nors to speake w th Sir Henry Mylenor (?) about troops quartered in this parish	0	4	4
p ^d Mr. Galland for wyne Mr. Maior and Mr. Daye and Mr. Mills gave to Capt. Sutton and Lieutenant Thornton about the Souldiers	0	4	2
p ^d Mr. Sweetzer for wyne bread beer and Tobaco that Mr. Maior and Mr. Daye and others of the Company gave ye Govnor Capt. Sutton Leue- tenant Thornill and others	0	5	4
Given the Court of Guard	0	0	4
Given two maymed Souldiers by Mr. Maior's appoynte- ment	0	1	0
17 November p ^d Mr. Sweetzor for wyne beer and tobaco that Mr. Maior Mr. Day Mr. Starkey, Mr. Mills and others of the Company gave to the Govnor and others Capteins as his bill shewes	0	7	2"

Rushworth, writing to the Speaker of the House of Commons, from Wallingford, May 9th, 1646, says—

“This day, the General received a letter from the house of peers, desiring him to send the duke of Richmond and earl of Lindsay to Windsor Castle, in the custody of the gentleman usher of the house of peers; who had, before he came to the General, served the order on the two lords, requiring their obedience, and afterwards came to the General for a convoy for them. This being the first order the General received from either house of parliament concerning these lords, he cannot well avoid obedience; and yet is very tender in a thing of this nature, lest it be ill taken by the house of commons. If their order had come first (if any was made to be sent to the General) it had

readily been put in execution. A general report there was, the house of commons had ordered them to Warwick Castle,¹ but never any order came; and we since understand it was sent to the lords, and for want of their concurrence, rests there.

“In a case of this nature, where each house endeavours a contrary course, the General desires to be advised what to do; and particularly from yourself, (for which end this messenger is sent in all haste to you,) and desires your opinion by him; he will be here on Monday again. You understand the state of the business: he would not willingly neglect the house of peers’ order, coming first to him; and, on the other side, would not be wanting in his duty to the house of commons. As you see cause, you may please to acquaint the house, and excuse the General.”²

On the 23d of February, 1646-7, the House of Commons resolved “that all the new works about Windsor Castle be slighted.” On the question being put whether the number of soldiers then kept in the castle should be still continued, the House divided, and carried it in the affirmative by 120 votes to 92.³

A number of works at other places were stopped and the garrisons removed at this period.

On the 26th of March a resolution was passed that Colonel Whitchcott be continued governor of the castle.⁴

On the 1st of December, 1646, the committee of the House of Commons for Plundered Ministers ordered that the yearly sum of fifty pounds should be paid out of the rents and possessions of the “Deane and Chapter of Windsor, in New Windsor, in the County of Berks,” “to and for increase of the maintenance of such ministers as should officiate in the parish Church of New Windsor aforesaid.”

The same committee, on the 23d of January following, ordered “that the said fifty pounds a yeare be paid during the Incumbrance of Mr. Hever the present vicar of the said Parish Church, to such Minister as this committee shall appointe from time to

¹ See Whitelock’s ‘Memorials,’ April 30th, 1646.

² Tanner MS., Bib. Bodl., Carey’s ‘Memorials of the Civil War,’ vol. i, p. 26.

³ ‘Commons’ Journals,’ vol. v, p. 96.

⁴ Ibid., p. 126.

time, to officiate in the said parish Church ; and not unto the said vicar. And this Committee doe for the present authorise and appoint the Mayor of the said Towne and Colonell Whitcott Governor of the Castle of Windsor, to receive the said maintenance of fifty pounds a yeare, for three moneths next ensuing, and all arrears thereof, and pay the same to such person and persons as they shall appoint to officiate in the said Church during the sayd tyme.”

The following persons were appointed “to nominate him y^t shall pforme or officiate the Lecture in the parish Church :”

“ Mr. Mayor of Windsor
Collonell Whichcott Governo^r of the Castle.
Mr. Starkey junior
Mr. Beake
Mr. Doctor Spenser
and Matthewe Day”

The individuals nominated by them for that purpose were as follows :

“ S^r Robert Bennet Kn^t
Mr. Eayres
Mr. Starkey senior
Mr. Plumton,
Mr. Reddinge
Mr. Hayes
Capt: Botterell
Mr. Chapman
Mr. Milles
Mr. Brown the Butcher
Mr. Stratton
W^m Church junior.”

Of the performances of these laymen in the pulpit, some illustration will be found hereafter.

Colonel Birch, being on his way from London to Hereford, was, on the night of the 21st of June, 1647, forcibly brought by soldiers of the army to Windsor, by virtue of general orders to stop all

persons in arms. The following day he wrote this letter to the Speaker :

“Honorable Sir,—In obedience to your commands, and so soon as I received my despatch, which was yesterday, the 21st instant, about three of the clock, I set forward on my journey towards Hereford, by the way of Bristol, where I was to receive part of the money for my regiment by exchange; and, in order thereunto, came the last night to Bagshot, where I took up my lodging, having with me only two of my servants: to which place, in the night came a party of horse, to the number of nineteen; two or three of them came up to my chamber, the rest stood ready in the court: those that came up, civilly knocked at my chamber door; who, after they came in, told me they were part of the horse guards sent to desire me to come back to their guard: to whom I replied, I would not go back, neither did I know any of that guard that had power to require any such thing from me; further assuring them, that had they required such a thing of me when I had been in a capacity, I would have endeavoured to have made them sensible of my displeasure.

“When they perceived persuasion prevailed not, they told me plainly, that they had orders to bring me, and bring me they must. Whereupon, there being no other way, I was by them forced to go back to Egham, and thence brought this day, at eleven o’clock, to Windsor, and there brought to speak with Colonel Rainsborough; who told me, that it was a general order, given out for the stay of persons who had that relation to arms that myself had. Whereupon I shewed him your pass, which requires obedience, and ratifies my present employment for the service of the kingdom of Ireland; notwithstanding which, Colonel Rainsborough was pleased to tell me, that he could not discharge his trust unless I should go to the General¹ at St. Alban’s; to which my answer was, that if the guard now upon me, or that should be appointed, were too strong for me, as hitherto they had been, I must be forced to give such obedience as hitherto I had done since I have been in their power. Whereupon a guard or convoy is ready to attend me to the head quarters, whither I am instantly going in a capacity wherein I never was before. However, I must needs acknowledge I have received civil usage from the private troops that seized upon me, there being no officer with them, and I doubt not to find the like in this my strange journey to St. Alban’s. However, as no difficulty hath hitherto deterred me from the observance of your commands, so when discharged of my present attendance, which

¹ Fairfax.

I suppose will be this night, I shall hastily prosecute your former commands towards the relief of the distressed kingdom of Ireland, and from time to time shall endeavour to give you such an account as becometh

“Your honour’s most faithful servant,

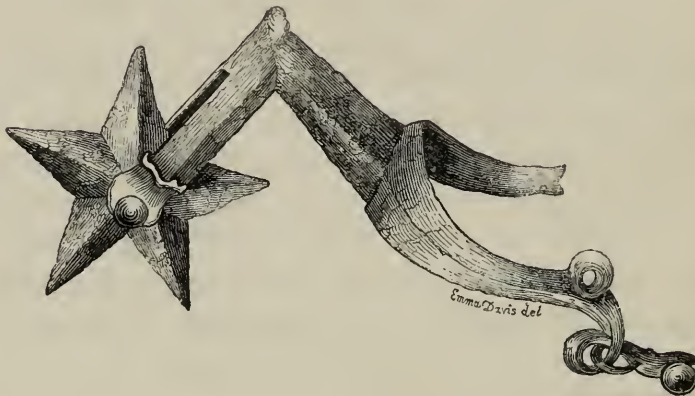
“Windsor,
June 22.”

“JOHN BIRCH.¹”

Upon going to St. Albans, Colonel Birch was discharged by Fairfax.²

¹ Tanner MS., Bodl. Lib., Carey’s ‘Memorials of the Civil War,’ vol. i, p. 251.

² Whitelock’s ‘Memorials,’ June 23d, 1647.



Spur of the Seventeenth Century, found on re-building Windsor Bridge,
(in the possession of Mr. Secker.)

CHAPTER V.

WINDSOR IN THE REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST.

(Continued.)

Movements of the King at Windsor—Letter from Fairfax to the Speaker—The King at Stoke—Corporation Accounts—Various Proceedings of the Army at Windsor—Disbanding of the Forces—Commissioners of Parliament at Windsor—Churchwardens' Accounts—Appointment of Ministers to preach at Windsor—Removal of Prisoners to Windsor—Information of John Everard—Fairfax leaves Windsor—Supplies ordered to the Castle—Prisoners sent there—Cromwell at Windsor—Removal of the King to Windsor from Hurst Castle—Plan for his Escape—Narrative of his arrival at the Castle—Orders of the House of Commons for his Maintenance—The King's Conduct and Demeanour—His removal to London—Escape of the Duke of Hamilton and Lord Loughborough from the Castle—Interment of the King at Windsor.

AFTER an interval of more than five years, the king visited Windsor, in July 1647, but in a different manner than when he came there with the queen in February 1641-2. Fallen as his estate then was compared with what it had been during his earlier visits to the castle, he was still master of his own movements; now, however, he was a prisoner, although not closely confined.

Since the last mention, in the preceding chapter, of the king, and the defeat of his army at Naseby in June 1645, he had left Oxford and delivered himself up to the Scots in June 1646, and was by them sold to the English Parliament, and conducted to Holdenby, a residence of the king's in Northamptonshire, where he remained under the superintendence of certain commissioners appointed by the Parliament.

On the 3d of June, 1647, he was forcibly removed from Holdenby to Newmarket, without any orders by the Parliament or the commissioners, but it is supposed by the instigation of Cromwell, as Fairfax, the general of the army, disavowed the act.

The king, however, was well treated, moving from place to place according to the movements of the army; "being in all places as well provided for and accommodated as he had used to be in any progress; the best gentlemen of the several counties through which he passed, daily resorted to him without distinction; he was attended by some of his old trusty servants in the places nearest his person."¹

It appears, however, that the commissioners appointed by the Parliament joined the king after his removal from Holdenby, and that the Parliament wished him to return there. His Majesty, however, had sufficient liberty to dictate to some extent the places of his residence.

The commissioners wrote to the Speaker from Hatfield, 29th of June, 1647, stating that "immediately after we received the votes concerning his Majesty's remove to Holdenby, we acquainted him therewith. He answered, that he had already resolved to remove to Windsor, and sent part of his stuff thither, and on Thursday intends to set forwards towards that place; which he would have done to-morrow, had it not been the fast. After his coming thither, if he were moved, he said, we should have his further answer."²

Accordingly, on the 1st of July, the king arrived at Windsor from Hatfield. Outward marks of respect were still shown to him as king. The following entry occurs at this period in the chamberlain's accounts:

"Given the Ringers when the King came to
Windsor Ringing them . . . 00 02 00"

He expected to meet his children at Windsor,³ but in this he appears to have been disappointed. Colonel Whitchcott, the governor of the castle, was ordered by the commissioners to remove Dr. Sheldon and Dr. Hammond, the king's chaplains, from about his person, with all others who, by the votes of the House of Com-

¹ Clarendon, vol. v, pp. 442-3.

² Tanner MS., Bod. Lib.; Carey's 'Memorials of the Civil War,' vol. i, p. 268.

³ Rushworth, vol. vi, pp. 603-4, 2d edit.

mons and the articles of the commissioners' instructions, were not to be permitted to have access to His Majesty.¹ The king received these orders "willingly," and undertook to obey them accordingly. He signified his intention to remove from Windsor to Caversham, near Reading, the seat of Lord Craven, on the 3d,² which he did, "Dr. Sheldon and Dr. Hammond, and others in like condition," having "the same liberty of access as they had before his Majesty came to Windsor."³

On the 15th of July the king met his children, the Duke of York, the Duke of Gloucester, and the Princess Elizabeth⁴ (who were at this time under the care of the Earl of Northumberland, at Sion House), at the Grayhound Inn at Maidenhead, and, after dining together, they all returned with the king to Lord Craven's, and remained with him two days.⁵

General Sir Thomas Fairfax, on the 23d of July, 1647, wrote to the Speaker as follows :

"Mr. Speaker,—Understanding the small force is left in Windsor Castle, and considering the consequence of that place, and the hazarding may be by the army's removal so far remote, I have thought fit to send a hundred commanded men for the more security of that place, which I thought it my duty to acquaint you withal; and further, to desire you that you will please to move the house for some pay for that garrison, which, as I understand, is above a twelvemonth in arrear, and since March last hath not received one penny.

"Desiring your effectual recommendation herein, I remain

"Your very affectionate friend and servant,

"Aylesbury,

"T. FAIRFAX.

July 23, 1647."⁶

¹ On the same day (1st of July) a letter was read in the House of Commons from the Prince Elector, intimating his desire and intention to attend upon His Majesty, whom he understood was come as far as Windsor to visit his children. "The House had some debate of the Prince Elector's desires, and ordered to leave it to his own pleasure." (Rushworth, vol. vi, p. 604, 2d edit.)

² Letter from the Commissioners to the Speaker, 2d of July, 1647. (Tanner MS., Bod. Lib., Carey's 'Memorials,' vol. i, p. 275.)

³ Ibid., 4th of July, 1647. (Ibid., p. 284, Whitelock's 'Memorials,' p. 257, edit. 1732.)

⁴ The Prince of Wales and the Princess Henrietta were in France at this time.

⁵ Clarendon, vol. v, p. 454; Sanderson's 'Life of Charles the First.'

⁶ Tanner MS., Carey's 'Memorials of the Civil War,' vol. i, p. 315.

No vote of money appears to have been made in consequence of this letter; but on the 23d of September a sum of £1000 was charged on the moiety of the receipts at Goldsmiths' Hall on account of the pay of the garrison,¹ and a further sum of £450 was voted on the 4th of October.²

Some troops, about the 30th of July, were detached from the main body of the army at Wycombe, on its way to London, and sent to Windsor.³

A "Letter from a Gentleman in the Army concerning the King's Majesty and the proceedings of the Army, dated at Colebrook [Colnbrook] Aug. 2, 1647," says—"The King is resolved to remove from Latimer⁴ to a House near Windsor, which his Majesty hath made choice of, and I suppose will not be denied him."⁵

The place chosen by the king was Stoke House, near Windsor,⁶ from which he removed to Oatlands on the 16th of August,⁷ and from Oatlands he went to Hampton Court.

In the accounts of the chamberlain of Windsor for this year the following entry occurs:

"p^d one that went to enquire w^{ch} way the
King went from Stoke . . . 00 02 06"

The other items in this year's accounts (Michaelmas 1646 to the same period of 1647) that appear worth recording are as follows:

"p^d to Mr. Mills for sevall barells of ale given to
sevall men as by the p^ticulars of his byll
appeareth 07 07 04
p^d Mr. Burrowes for mending the great mace being
much bruised and squatted 00 06 00"

¹ 'Commons' Journals,' vol. v, p. 312.

² Ibid., p. 325.

³ Rushworth, 2d edit., vol. vi, p. 647.

⁴ Latimers, near Chesham, in Buckinghamshire, then inhabited by Christian, the Dowager Countess of Devonshire, and her son, the earl. The king was entertained by them for a few days.

⁵ Rushworth, 2d edit., vol. vii, p. 740.

⁶ Ibid., pp. 742, 777; Sanderson, p. 999.

⁷ Ibid., p. 777.

“ p ^d John Sowthbie Highe Sheriffe for the County of					
Berk for an amerciamente upon ye Towne,					
by order from Mr. Buryeman . . .			. 00	10	00 ”
“ p ^d Richard Michenor for new hanging the markett					
Bell, and Evan Thomas . . .			. 00	02	00
p ^d for a cheine and Rope for it . . .			. 00	02	00
p ^d to Jackson for his paynes to Ring ye 9 o'clock					
bell constantly . . .			. 00	10	00
given to an Irish minister by Mr. Maiors order that					
preached twyce in our parish church the 7th					
of March 1646 . . .			. 00	05	00
payd Mr. Burgesse his order being then Maior for					
repaireing the drawbridge when it fell downe					
as by a byll appeareth . . .			. 01	12	04
given them that helpt downe the strapado and for					
2 loads of greavell and a laborer to fill up the					
holes of ye sevell posts and strapado . . .			. 00	05	00
given to Mr. Starkey sen ^d at his goinge to ye Assises					
ye 10th of March 1646 and returning of the					
examinaçons and Recognizances formerly taken					
by ye maior and Justices of ye Towne . . .			. 01	00	00
payd to Laborers which were employed for mending					
up a great breach made by a flood in the mill					
banck river, and some other work done for ye					
good and safety of the mills . . .			. 01	11	04
payd for wyne to send to S ^r Tho. Fairfax K ^t Auditor					
Darrell Mr. Holland and others as by byll					
appeareth . . .			. 01	01	06
p ^d Umberfeild for mending the stockes . . .			. 00	02	04
Layd out at the pest howse for 3 loads of bricks					
i q ^r of lyme, and Michenor for work there					
and in building an owtlett for stuccoe in					
tyme of visitacon and for other materyals for					
ye necessarie use of the howse as by a bill of					
ye pticulars thereof appeareth . . .			. 05	14	10 ”

It may be here observed that numerous entries occur every year for work at the pest-house, town hall, market place, &c.

“ p ^d to Mr. John Woodson for his charges in Rideng					
to Puttney about buisnes to Sir Tho. ffairfax					
for the Towne . . .			. 02	06	06

Given Martha Yeates for twyce searching a child ¹ in ye castell viij. <i>d.</i> and more to her and Goody Cock for searching a child in ye house where Mr. Haynes dwelt	00	01	04
Given to Souldiers that were lame w ^{ch} Mr. Burges late Maior appoynted to prevent them from quartering in Towne	00	09	06
layd out for procureing the will of King Henry the Eight touching his guifte to ye poore of Windsor	00	06	08''

It is a matter of regret that no accounts are entered from Michaelmas 1647 to Michaelmas 1653, a period of six years.² A number of blank pages are left in the volume, evidently for the purpose of their insertion.

About the end of August 1647, Colonel Ellis Layton, a prisoner of the army, was committed prisoner to Windsor Castle by order of General Fairfax, but having his liberty, under some restriction, at the head-quarters.³

Windsor was again the head-quarters of the army; and within a few days after the king's escape from Hampton Court, on the 11th of November, 1647, and his subsequent capture and imprisonment in Carisbrook Castle, "there was a meeting of the general officers of the army at Windsor, where Cromwell and Ireton were present, to consult what should be now done with the king. At this conference, the preliminaries whereof were always fastings and prayers, made at the very council by Cromwell or Ireton, or some other *inspired* person, as most of the officers were, it was resolved 'that the king should be prosecuted for his life as a criminal person:' of which his majesty was advertised speedily by Watson,

¹ *i. e.*, Looking for a lost child.

² At the end of the accounts for 1647 there is an entry of the appointment of Mr. Starkey as the chamberlain of the guildhall, for one year, ending Michaelmas 1648; and a subsequent entry of the appointment, on the 12th of October, 1649, of William Stevenson to the same office, for one year, from Michaelmas 1649 to Michaelmas 1650, "and so to continue tyll another be chosen, and to receive the accompt of Mr. Starkey for ye use of the Towne."

³ Rushworth, 2d edit., vol. vii, pp. 792, 796. On the 4th of September the head-quarters of the army were at Putney (*ibid.*, p. 800); on the 19th of November they were at Windsor (*ibid.*, p. 879).

quarter master general of the army, who was present; and had pretended, from the first coming of the king to the army, to have a desire to serve him, and desired to be now thought to retain it.”¹

On Thursday, the 25th of November, 1647, the general council of the army sat in the town hall at Windsor. “After much debate, it was referred to a Committee to draw up a model and present it to the next Council for a Repartition and disposing of the Counties in the Kingdom so for the payment of the Army, that they may be constantly paid out of assessments, and the Country eased of Free Quarter. Mr. Saltmarsh at this Council took his leave of the army.”²

¹ Clarendon, vol. v, p. 514.

² Rushworth, 2d edit., vol. vii, p. 913. Mr. Saltmarsh was a “minister” living near Ilford, in Essex. He visited the army again in December, and died soon after his return home. The circumstances attending his visit to Windsor and his death caused a considerable conversation in London and the country towards the close of the year. As the narrative, as given by Rushworth, furnishes a good illustration of the superstitious belief of the times, in paying so much attention to the freaks of a madman, it is inserted here:

“On Saturday, 4 December Instant, Mr. Saltmarsh being at his house near Ilford in Essex, told his wife that he must presently go to Windsor, for that he had something reveal’d to him from Heaven, he must presently acquaint the Army withal: and that night he came to London: on Sunday in the afternoon took horse for Windsor; but mistaking his way, by reason of the night, came not to Windsor until Monday morning; and being come had conference with several officers there, using very strange and various expressions to them; and afterwards came to the Castle, where the General Council were to meet that day, and meeting several other officers, told them, *That he had formerly come to them as a Lamb, but now in the Spirit of a Lion, to tell them what the Lord had revealed to him from Heaven, That though the Lord had done much by them and for them, yet he had now forsaken them, and would not prosper them, because they had forsaken him, their first Principle, and imprisoned Saints, &c., with many other such like expressions.*

“Afterwards he met with the General, and told him, with his hat on, *That he had formerly so much doted on his person, he had offended God in it; but he had now no command from God to honour him at all: and that God had revealed unto him, that he was highly displeas’d with him for imprisoning of Saints, and would not prosper him.* And spoke of great divisions to arise in the Army, to the Ruine of them.

“The like expressions he used to another great officer in the Army, with his Hat on. And spoke also to a Minister of the Army, and others, to the same purpose.

“On Tuesday Mr. Saltmarsh took his leave of the Army, and told them, *He had now delivered his Message and done his work, and must leave them, never to see the Army more.* That day he came to London, and stayed there until Thursday, when he returned to his House near Ilford in Essex. On Friday, being somewhat ill, he told his Wife, *He had now finished his Course, and must go to his Father.* On Saturday morning he was taken speechless, and in the afternoon that day died. And this in brief is the sum of the story.” (Rushworth, 2d edit., vol. vii, p. 944.)

About this time numbers of disbanded soldiers flocked to the head-quarters at Windsor, in consequence of their discharge from their regiments, in pursuance of an order of General Fairfax (carrying out the resolutions of the Parliament) to the colonels of the regiments of horse and foot, commanding them to dismiss all soldiers who had entered since the engagement at Newmarket, and also cavaliers who had recently joined. They demanded either money to carry them to their respective homes or else to be readmitted to their regiments, alleging that, although recently entered in the army, most of them had served the Parliament in one way or another from the commencement of the war.

The officers at Windsor were willing to pay them money to carry them home; but unfortunately the second instalment of the month's pay of the army did not reach Windsor for some days after it was due, and consequently the applicants, "except cavaliers or disorderly persons," were in the mean time sent back for the present to their several regiments.¹

The votes of the houses of parliament for this disbanding of the forces increased the growing disaffection of the army. On the 4th of December the general council of the army met at Windsor to consider the subject, and also "the grievances of Free Quarter," much complained of by the country,² and the withholding of the army's pay.³ On the following day a representation to Parliament was drawn up, in the name of Sir Thomas Fairfax and the council of the army, "concerning their past Endeavours, and now final desires for the putting of the soldiery into constant pay, for the immediate disburdening the Kingdom of Free Quarter, the Prevention of any further increase of arrears, and in order to the disbanding of supernumeraries, and other things concerning the soldiery," and presented to the Commons on the 7th of December.⁴ On Thursday night, the 9th of December, Colonel White, Mr. Scowen,

¹ Rushworth, 2d edit., vol. vii, p. 921.

² On the 9th of December, 1647, "divers Freeholders, Farmers and Labourers in that part of the County of Bucks which is near adjoining to Windsor Castle" presented a petition to the Commons complaining of free quarter. ('Commons' Journals,' vol. v, p. 376.)

³ Rushworth, 2d edit., vol. vii, pp. 921, 928, 935, &c.

⁴ 'Commons' Journals,' vol. v, p. 376.

Mr. Hodges, Mr. Allen, and Colonel Birch came to Windsor as commissioners from the Parliament to confer with Cromwell and the other officers, and ultimately they came to a "good understanding" on these points.

Tuesday morning, the 14th of December, was spent "in seeking God for a Blessing," and it is stated to have produced a "happy satisfaction." Nevertheless, there was much disputing that day during the conference. On the following day they met again, and finally settled the substance of what the commissioners were to present to Parliament as the views of Cromwell and the council on the subject of "disbanding the supernumeraries, removing the Army further off, taking off Free Quarter," &c.

A court-martial was occupied for several days at Windsor in this month (December 1647) in trying officers and men of Colonel Lilburne's regiment, for a mutiny at Ware. On the 3d of December a corporal was sentenced to death, and six or seven others were sentenced to run the gauntlet, which was carried into effect on the following day. The corporal was reprieved until after the trial of Captain Bray, and other ringleaders engaged in the outbreak, it being thought advisable that no capital punishment should be carried out until the officers should receive a similar sentence, if found guilty.

Lieutenant-Captain Bray, Major Cobbett, and others were accordingly put on their trial, which lasted several days. At twelve o'clock at night of Monday, the 20th of December, Major Cobbett was found guilty, and sentenced to be cashiered at the head of his regiment. Lieutenant-Captain Ingram, of the Life Guard, being present on this occasion, used some expressions, "that the court martial *had no business to try him*," "which gave such offence that he was commanded forth, and upon debate, he was suspended his present employment to make an acknowledgment of his Faith within seven days, or to be cashiered the Army."¹

Captain Bray, at the commencement of his trial, "carried himself with that pride and arrogancy, that it was a scandal to all honest men that were witnesses of his carriage, contemning autho-

¹ Rushworth, 2d edit., vol. vii, p. 940.

rity, reviling others, and desiring to be tried upon a scaffold in the hearing of the multitude." By the 23d of December he had softened down, and, upon his and Mr. Crosman, Mr. Allen, and others' "acknowledgment of their rash and irregular proceedings and promise to submit to the discipline of the army for the time to come, they were dismissed and sent to their several regiments."¹

On the 15th, one Bartholomew Symonds was sentenced to death, and "one Bell" ordered to run the gauntlet twice, for the same offence.² Whether the two capital convictions were carried out does not appear.

On Tuesday, the 21st of December, the general council of the army met in the castle at Windsor. "The greatest part of the day was spent in several Declarations made by divers officers, concerning the present juncture of Affairs; many *Exhortations to Unity and affinity*, and motions made for *passing by offences that had, through weakness, come from Brethren*." On this occasion Major White made an acknowledgment of some words spoken rashly at Putney, and was re-admitted into the general council.³

Wednesday, the 22d of December, 1647, was, according to appointment, kept as a solemn fast at Windsor by the general and

¹ Rushworth, 2d edit., vol. vii, p. 943. This was not the last scrape that Captain Bray got into. In March 1649 he presented to the members of the House of Commons a book entitled "An Appeal against the Lord Fairfax, General," which was voted "to be scandalous as to the General and Council of War, and tending to stir up sedition in the people, and mutiny in the Army." For this he was committed prisoner to Windsor Castle. (See Whitelock, March 19th, 1648-9.) Captain Bray wrote a long letter to the Speaker, from his prison in Windsor Castle, complaining that he had not had an inquiry and hearing "between the General" and himself. The letter is full of quotations from Scripture, and concludes thus: "Sir, I hope you will excuse me that I speak what I do, and consider that the Lord hath given me an opportunity to hold forth his excellency and sovereignty against one that is called Excellency; and nature hath given me an occasion, as to my country, and myself in it; and also that the tyranny and cruelty I am under is of no small force upon my spirit. So leaving you and your house to the judgment of the great day of the Lord, and the Lord's faithful people in the land, I take my last farewell; and rest yours, if you will be the nation's, WILLIAM BRAY. From my cruel, arbitrary, and causeless prison and endurance (by that everlasting (to be) accursed principle by which Abel, Naboth, and the Lord Jesus, and many in other days, were crucified and massacred) in Windsor Castle, this 20th day of June in the year of declared freedom and a called commonwealth." (Tanner MS., Cary's 'Memorials of the Civil War,' vol. ii, p. 147.)

² Ibid., p. 937.

³ Ibid., p. 943.

officers. "The duties of the day were performed by divers of the officers, amongst whom there was a sweet Harmony. The Lieutenant General [Cromwell], Commissary General Ireton, Col. Tichburne, Col. Hewson, Mr. Peters, and other officers, pray'd very fervently and pathetically; this continued from nine in the morning till seven at night."¹

The scene of Cromwell's "holding forth" on this and other occasions was probably St. George's Chapel—but not St. George's Chapel with its gorgeous embellishments of the previous or subsequent age. Everything of this description was removed, and the whole chapel so dismantled that, at the burial of King Charles, the former arrangement of the chapel could not be recognised.² Lord Clarendon even says that everything was pulled down which distinguished the choir from the body of the building.³

It is due to Colonel Whitcote, the governor of the castle, to state that he made an effort to have the chapel repaired, for on the 15th of March, 1647-8, it was moved in the House of Lords, "as the desire of Col. Whitcote that the Chapel of Windsor may be repaired;" and the Lords thereupon ordered "that it be sent to the House of Commons, that some course may be taken for the repairing of it."⁴ It does not appear, however, that the Commons acted on this message.

The commissioners of the Parliament were again at Windsor from the 28th to the 30th of December, 1647, and had numerous meetings with the general council, and joined with them in prayer "and other things tending to the good of the Kingdom and Army." The agreement between them "was sweet and comfortable, the whole matter of the Kingdom being left with the Parliament."

On the 30th, Lieutenant-General Cromwell, Commissary-General Ireton, and other chief officers, dined with the commissioners, "and with much love parted with them when they took their leave for

¹ Rushworth, 2d edit., vol. vii, p. 943. There is a tradition that Cromwell, before he took up his quarters in the castle, resided, during his visits to Windsor, in a house at the corner of Park Street, where Mr. Roberts, the grocer, now lives.

² See *post*.

³ MS. History of the Rebellion. (See edit. 1626, vol. vi, p. 244, note.)

⁴ 'Lords' Journals,' vol. x, p. 115.

London, and the Castle gave them a Salute with Five and Twenty Pieces of Ordnance." "Major General Lambert, Sir Arthur Hazlerig, Governor of Newcastle, and Major General Milton were present at this parting, with many officers."¹

The following are some of the payments (which are given in detail) charged by the churchwardens in their accounts for 1647 :

"P ^d for a hower glas for the church	.	. 00	00	08
p ^d for clensing the plate and cupps and flagons	.	. 00	02	00
p ^d for a book of an ordinanc of pl ⁱ amt for repaying of churches ²	.	. 00	00	06
p ^d for a penknife and an alminack	.	. 00	00	08
p ^d R. Michenor for cutting ye nettles in the church- yard	.	. 0	0	6
p ^d Will ^m Stevenson for writeinge Inventaries of the church goods.				
for making cleane ye plate 12 <i>d</i> ."				

A letter from Windsor, dated Saturday, January 8th (1647-8), and read to the House of Commons, stated "that this Saturday the General Council of the Army met at the Castle at Windsor, where the appearance was great, and they were very unanimous in Debate. . . . To-morrow all the Council that met this Day are to dine with the General in Windsor-Castle, to congratulate the Unity of the Army, and to take their Leaves each of other before they be dispersed into the several Garrisons and great Towns, which the Army will punctually perform against the 15th of January, and the Country may be sure to be freed of Quarter, if according to the ordinance of parliament, the monies be brought in to pay the Soldier."³

On the 9th, Sir Thomas Fairfax and the general council of the army drew up a declaration and resolutions to adhere to the Parliament in their proceedings concerning the king, which was taken up by several officers and read to the House of Commons on Tuesday, the 11th of January.⁴

¹ Rushworth, 2d edit., vol. vii, p. 951.

² The accounts of the following year comprise several payments connected with repairs of the church.

³ Rushworth, 2d edit., vol. vii, p. 959.

⁴ Ibid., p. 196.

The head-quarters of the army were still fixed at Windsor,¹ and from Monday, the 17th, to Saturday, the 24th of January, the council of the army were very busy there “in perfecting and altering *the establishment of the army.*”²

On the 20th of April, 1648, “an ordinance” was presented to the House of Lords “for appointing three Ministers to preach at Windsor, and to have one hundred pounds yearly apiece for their maintenance; and being read twice, was passed, and ordered to be sent to the House of Commons for their concurrence.”³

In prosecution of a former order of the House of Commons, that all disaffected and suspected persons should be removed out of the Tower of London, the House, on the 19th of April, 1648, ordered “that the places to which these prisoners shall be removed, shall be Warwick Castle, Windsor Castle and Wallingford Castle; and that it should be referred to the Committee of the Tower, and the Lieutenant of the Tower, to remove the said Prisoners as they shall think fit: And that for the Aldermen of the City that are there, they are not to be removed, because they are now proceeding against in order to their Trial in the Lord’s House.”⁴

On the 25th of April, the House being informed that “Capt. Browne Bushell the Pirate who revolted from the Parliament, and took a ship of great value with him, of which he was made Master,” was apprehended, ordered that he should be referred to the Committee of the Admiralty to be tried as a pirate, and that in the mean time he be committed close prisoner to Windsor Castle.”⁵

The trial of Captain Bushell appears to have been proceeded with at Windsor, from a passage in a letter from that place read to the House on Saturday, the 29th of April, 1648, stating “that a captain and others had their Trials begun on Friday morning by a

¹ Rushworth, 2d edit., vol. vii, p. 979.

² Ibid., p. 972.

³ ‘Lords’ Journals,’ vol. x, p. 211. It does not appear what the Commons did in this matter. On the 18th of May the ordinance of the Lords appears to have been brought to the Commons, but is incorrectly described as “an ordinance for settling a faithful minister in Windsor Chapel in the parish church of New Windsor.” (‘Commons’ Journals,’ vol. v, p. 564.)

⁴ Rushworth, 2d edit., vol. vii, p. 1064.

⁵ Ibid., p. 1070.

Council of War.” On Thursday the general and council of the army kept a solemn fast at Windsor.¹

At the common council of the city of London, on the 25th of April, 1648, information was given by one John Everard of “some pretended words said to be spoken by some officers of the army against the City of London, and which words Mr. Everard should hear spoken as he lay in his bed in a room at the Garter at Windsor, and the officers in another room. The Information and Affidavit of the said Everard taken before the Lord Mayor concerning this business is as followeth :”

“The information of John Everard, concerning some Speeches that passed from certain persons at Windsor, of an intention to disarm the City of London, and then to plunder the same.

“John Everard maketh oath, That he having some occasion of business at Windsor upon Thursday the 20th of April 1648, as he did lye in his bed, did hear some Gentlemen discourse in the next Chamber, the number of which he cannot tell, but by their discourse they could not be less than three or four, and that he doth believe they were all officers of the Army under the command of his Excellency the Lord Fairfax: one of them was Quarter Master General Gravenor, as he supposeth, another one Col. Ewer, or some such name; and after some merry discourse they began to be serious, and propounded what they thought fit to be done in reference to the present Exigencies of the Kingdom, upon which subject they discoursed an hour or more.

“They made no doubt of the coming in of the Scots, and with the same confidence believed that the City of London would join with the Scots; for the preventing of which they could find no way but disarm the City both Friend and Foe; and afterwards, they said they would intimate that those who were the friends of the Army should come forth into the Fields, and there they should be armed, and that they should have the power of the City of London put into their Hands, to keep the rest of the Citizens in awe, and that they should be maintained at the Charge of the City, so long as it should be thought fit to continue them. And because that money is the Sinews of War, having which they doubt not but to procure men enough, if there were occasion to use them, and therefore for the present advancement of the same, if need were, this City being disarmed, they would make them advance a Million of money, or else plunder them; and the Party that

¹ Rushworth, 2d edit., vol. vii, p. 1074; and see Whitelock's ‘Memorials,’ edit. 1732, p. 303.

spake this said, he had acquainted Commissary General Ireton with it. All which, or to the like effect, was spoken in this Deponent's hearing.

“JOHN EVERARD.”¹

In consequence of this information a petition was presented to both houses, from the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council, praying, amongst other things, “that the Chains within the City of London, which were lately pulled down, may forthwith be repaired and set up again,” and which part of the petition was acceded to.²

In consequence of the defeat of the Parliamentary forces in South Wales, the House of Commons was informed, on the 1st of May, that Lieutenant-General Cromwell was ordered by the general and council of war at Windsor to go to South Wales, with two regiments of horse and three of foot.³

On Saturday, the 13th of May, the House was “certified” “that the Army, Horse and Foot, begin their March Northward Monday next, and the General removes from Windsor after them in a day or two.”⁴

This was in compliance with an order of the House made on the 9th of May.⁵

From a subsequent entry it appears that Fairfax left on the following Monday.⁶

Sir Thomas Fairfax, in writing from Windsor Castle, the 26th of May, 1648, to the committee at Derby House, recommending certain regiments to be sent the following day from London towards Windsor, “in order to rendezvous with the rest of our small body, about Hounslow Heath, that we may be once embodied together,” takes the opportunity of urging a supply of money for the castle. He says—“I cannot but mind your lordships again, of the great necessity of some present assignment of moneys for the better fortifying and victualling of this castle.”⁷

¹ Rushworth, 2d edit., vol. vii, p. 1070.

² Ibid., p. 1073.

³ Ibid., p. 1098.

⁴ Ibid., p. 1113.

⁵ Ibid., p. 1108.

⁶ Ibid., p. 1121. He was at Windsor on the 26th of May. [Ed.]

⁷ Tanner MS., Carey's ‘Memorials of the Civil War,’ vol. i, p. 436.

This letter had some effect, for on its being reported by the committee to the House of Commons, on the following day, the House ordered "that the sum of Fifteen hundred Pounds be charged upon the sequestrations of Bucks and Berks; and paid, upon accompt, by the Sequestrators and Treasurers for Sequestrations in the said Counties, to Colonel Whichcott, Governor of Windsor Castle, to be employed for furnishing it with Victuals, and making the necessary Fortifications of that Castle: And that the acquittance of the said Col. Whichcott, or his assignee or assignees, shall be a sufficient discharge to the Treasurers and Sequestrators, for such sums, as from time to time, they shall pay, upon this order." The House also ordered "that the Committee of the Army do take care to furnish the Garrison of Windsor Castle with an hundred beds, of those that were provided for the Soldiers in the Tower of London."¹

The £1500, however, was never paid as ordered.²

On the 23d of June, 1648, a question was proposed in the House of Commons, but not passed, whether the king should be removed from Carisbrook Castle to Windsor Castle, in order to a personal treaty with both kingdoms.³

In the course of the summer of 1648 numbers of prisoners were sent to Windsor Castle.

On the 19th of May, Mr. Ashburnham and Colonel Legg, who had assisted the king in his escape from Hampton Court, and were about this time apprehended in Hampshire, were ordered by the House of Commons to be committed to Windsor Castle.⁴ On the 26th of July Sir John Owen was "committed close prisoner to Windsor Castle for High Treason and for suspicion of murdering of William Lloyd Esquire, late High Sheriff of the County of Carnarvon."⁵ On the 24th of August, Colonel Marcellus Rivers, Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, Captain Reyner, and Captain Hill were sent prisoners to Windsor, by order of the House of Commons, for their

¹ 'Commons' Journals,' vol. v, pp. 575, 576.

² See *post*.

³ Whitelock's 'Memorials,' p. 314, edit. 1732.

⁴ 'Commons' Journals,' vol. v, p. 566.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 648.

connection with a "plot" in the city;¹ and on the 4th of September the Earl of Norwich, Lord Capel, Lord Loughborough, and some other officers, taken on the surrender of Colchester, were ordered there.²

The majority of prisoners confined in Windsor at this time were Scotch, taken by Cromwell in his victorious expedition to the North this year. Among them was the Duke of Hamilton, who remained a prisoner at Windsor until the 30th of January, the day of the execution of the king, when he effected his escape³ with the Earl of Loughborough.

So numerous were the Scotch prisoners at Windsor that on the 25th of September "an account" was given to the House of Commons "of four Barges full of Scots Prisoners, that came from Windsor for Gravesend to be put into Ships to be transported."⁴

Other prisoners mentioned as being confined at Windsor about the same time were "Major General Langhorn," "Col. Powel" and "Col. Poyer,"⁵ "— Holder, known as 'the prince's agent,'"⁶ Major-General Browne,⁷ and Colonels Tuke, Hammond, and Francis Heath.⁸

Major-General Browne had been governor of Abingdon, and a very active officer in the Parliamentary service, but fell under the displeasure of his employers.⁹

The head-quarters of the army, which for some time had been

¹ Whitelock; 'Commons' Journals,' vol. v, p. 681.

² Whitelock. Major Armstrong, one of these prisoners, was rescued at Brentford on his way to Windsor, upon which the House "ordered the Captain of the Guards to send a party of horse to apprehend those that made the rescue." (Ibid.) The common soldiers taken at Colchester (amounting to between three and four thousand) were sent to Bristol and other sea towns, previous to transportation to America, Venice, and other places, where they were sold as slaves. The rest of the officers were sent to the "Mount," Pendennis, Cardiff, Oxford, Arundel, and other places. The Earl of Warwick and Lord Capel were subsequently sent to the Tower.

³ See *post*, p. 231.

⁴ Rushworth.

⁵ Ibid., vol. vii, p. 1362, 2d edit.

⁶ See Cary's 'Memorials of the Civil War,' vol. ii, p. 30.

⁷ Heath's 'Chronicle,' p. 193.

⁸ Ibid., p. 227.

⁹ Lysons, p. 419.

at St. Albans, were removed again to Windsor towards the end of November 1648.¹

Cromwell was much at Windsor at this period, going to and from the army to the Parliament, and fast bringing matters to a crisis. The negotiation between the Parliament and the king was put a stop to, and the latter removed from Carisbrook to Hurst Castle. Colonel Hammond, who had the charge of the king at Carisbrook, appears to have been ordered to Windsor and there detained.²

On the 16th of December, 1648, a party of horse were despatched to Hurst Castle to remove the king to Windsor, where he arrived on the 22d of December.³

The newspaper called 'The Moderate Intelligencer,' December 21st to 28th, 1648, gives the following account of the king's journey towards Windsor :

"Farnham, Dec. 20th.—His Majesty came yesterday from Hurst Castle on horseback, dined at a Ladies, and after to Winchester to bed, this day he reposed at Alton, and came to this place to bed; to morrow he will be be-times at Windsor Castle, to the governour of which Col. Harrison (who performed this businesse, being assisted with about 2000 horse) will deliver up his charge, viz. the King, who by instructions is not to be spoken with, nor visited by any, but such as shall have speciall direction from the Parliament or Generall. The King is indifferent chearfull, having at departure of the Commissioners intimated his desire of a settlement and peace to his three Kingdomes, though his finall answer proved not satisfactory, and so no restauration to him, he being, as he said, one that had seen more trouble than his Predecessors, which could not but have impression upon him, as to make shorter his days than other ways he might have attained, be he permitted to live out them."⁴

Endeavours were used to furnish the king with the means of effecting his escape on the road between Farnham and Windsor.

¹ Rushworth.

² "30 Nov. 1648, Major Cromwell returned with Letters from Col. Hammond, that he was detained at Windsor, and that Col. Ewers had the charge of the King's person in the Isle of Wight." (Whitelock's 'Memorials,' edit. 1732, p. 358.)

³ Dugdale, in his 'Diary,' says—"December 23. The king brought to Windsor from Hurst Castle." (Hamper's 'Life, &c., of Dugdale,' p. 96.)

⁴ Ellis' 'Letters,' 2d series, vol. iii, p. 337.

Lord and Lady Newburgh resided at the lodge of Bagshot Park. They were both zealous loyalists,¹ and had found means of corresponding with the king by cipher.² It was arranged that the king should express a wish to dine with Lord and Lady Newburgh on his road to Windsor, and on his way to Bagshot either lame the horse on which he was mounted, or complain of its paces. Lord Newburgh, who kept fine horses, had at this time one of the fleetest in England, and this horse was to be substituted for that of which the king complained. The king, mounted on this fresh horse, was to seize the opportunity of suddenly spurring him, and, by means of the superior speed of the animal and the king's knowledge of the paths and roads of the forests, outstripping his guards. Three or four good horses were also placed in different points of the forest for the king's use.

In pursuance of this arrangement, Charles expressed a wish to Colonel Harrison to dine at Bagshot Lodge on his last day's journey, to which the colonel assented. The king the whole of the way from Farnham to Bagshot found fault with his horse, and said he would change it and procure a better. When he arrived at

¹ Lady Newburgh, whose first husband, Lord Aubigny, was killed at Edgehill, suffered a long imprisonment, by the Parliament, during her widowhood.

² Among those faithful attendants whom the king contrived to retain, or by his winning manners acquire, during his imprisonments, was one Doucet, or Dowcett, who was placed to attend upon the king at the back stairs in Carisbrook Castle, in 1647 and 1648. He was previously an inhabitant, if not a native, of Windsor, and Clarendon says he was known to the king before his attendance at Carisbrook. He appears to have been the agent or servant of the Earl of Holland, for in the chamberlain's accounts for 1643 there is an entry of £14 "paid Mr. Dowcett" on behalf of the Earl of Holland, being the earl's fee for ten years and a half's service of the office of high steward of the borough, at £1 6s. 8d. per annum. Dowcett was employed by the king to carry letters between his friends, and several of the king's letters of instructions to Dowcett are preserved and inserted in Stoughton's 'Notices of Windsor in the Olden Time.' They are there stated to be copied from a MS. in the handwriting of James Jennings, who was a friend of Dowcett's, and permitted by the latter to copy them. Jennings was a carpenter to Charles the Second, and died in 1739, at the advanced age of 104 years. (Stoughton, p. 183.) These instructions are dated January and February 1647-8. Dowcett could not have been employed in the transaction mentioned in the text, for, in consequence of his assisting in a plot for the king's escape from Carisbrook, he was imprisoned, and probably not permitted to be near the king's person afterwards. (See Clarendon, vol. vi, p. 196.) The original letters of the king were indorsed by Dowcett thus: "This is all the letters which I could save of his late majestie, for I was forced to burn a matter of twenty when I was prisoner at Carisbrooke Castle." (See Stoughton, *supra*.)

Bagshot Lodge he was informed “that the horse so much depended upon, was, the day before, by the blow of another horse, so lamed, that he would not answer the purpose intended;” and, although Lord Newburgh had other good horses, the king abandoned his design, finding that he was so closely guarded, being placed in the middle of a hundred horse, every soldier having a pistol “ready spanned” in one hand, that escape would be impossible. Moreover, Colonel Harrison had previously provided another horse for the king.¹

Lord Newburgh rode some miles with Charles in the forest towards Windsor, until he was required by Harrison to return.²

The inhabitants of Windsor crowded towards the Bagshot road to see the curious spectacle of their sovereign brought captive to his own castle.

The sight roused the blood of the Royalists, and led to serious fighting in the public-houses of the town that same night, by which three persons were killed.

An account of these proceedings is given in a tract entitled “Terrible and bloody news from Windsor, since the bringing in of the King’s Majesty by the army, and a dangerous fight on Saturday last, between the Parliamentary forces and the Royalists; who by a strange design and unheard of stratagem, would have rescued the king from the power of the army.”³ The contents, as has been well observed, do not bear out the fearful title given, or show a premeditated attempt to rescue the unfortunate king. The narrative is dated from Windsor, December 24th, 1648, and states—“On Thursday night last, his majesty arrived here, being guarded by Colonel Harrison and ten troops of horse, who, upon their coming, a great influence of people resorted to the town’s-end,⁴ and upon his majesty’s passing by, a great echo arose from the voice of the people, crying, ‘God bless your majesty, and send you long to reign.’ And after his royal person were conducted to the Castle,

¹ Clarendon.

² Ibid.

³ This tract is given by Stoughton in his ‘Notices of Windsor in the Olden Time,’ p. 189.

⁴ The lower end of Sheet Street was called “the Townsend.”

and the dark curtain from the canopy of heaven being drawn, the Royalists (in several places throughout the town) began to drink and carouse to their dread sovereign, but with an eagle's eye being discerned, they were soon taken off from that ceremonial and court like action, for notice thereof being given to the Captain of the guard, several files of the musqueteers were commanding [commanded] forth for the securing of them; but upon their advance towards the place of sanctuary, they found Bacchus in the posture of Mars to receive them; the Royalists standing in a posture of defence, and would not give admittance, whereupon the soldiery forced their passage; broke in upon them; wounded divers; killed three; and secured the rest, who are now committed to safe custody, to answer their high insurrection and commotion before a council of war."

Upon the receipt of a letter from Colonel Whitchcott, the House of Commons, on the 2d of January,

"Ordered, That the sum of Twenty Pounds per diem be, and is hereby allowed to Colonel Whitchcote, Governor of Windsore Castle, viz. Fifteen Pounds per diem for the daily expenses for the King and his attendance, in like manner as was formerly allowed to Colonel Hammond, Governor of the Isle of Wight: and that the Five Pounds per diem residue of the said Twenty Pounds *per diem*, do go for and towards the expence of Fire and Candle for the Guards, and other incident expences upon the king's being there; to commence from the time of the king's coming to Windsore, until this House take further order to the contrary. And

"It is further ordered, That the Committee of the Revenue do pay the said Twenty Pounds per diem to the said Colonel Whitchcote, or his assigns, accordingly: And the acquittance or acquittances of the said Colonel Whitchcote, or his assigns, for payment thereof, shall be a sufficient discharge to the said Committee.

"Ordered that Colonel Whitchcote, Governor of Windsor Castle, be, and hereby is, impowered to discharge and turn out such of the attendants who attend and wait on the king, as are Malignants, and ill-affected Persons, from attending and waiting on the King, in like manner as Colonel Hammond, Governor of the Isle of Wight, had.

"Ordered, That it be referred to the Committee of the Army, to take special care, that the Garison of Windsore be forthwith paid.

"Ordered That an ordinance be brought in, empowering the Com-

mittee of Sequestrations, in the County of Bucks, to fell and sell as many of the decaying Trees and Pollards, growing in and upon the Grounds and Woods of the Duke of Buckingham in the County of Bucks, in places where they may best be spared, and do least damage, to the value of Three thousand Pounds: Whereof the sum of Fifteen hundred Pounds is to be paid to Colonel Whitchcote Governor of Windsor Castle, in satisfaction of the sum of Fifteen hundred Pounds formerly ordered him and charged upon the Sequestrations of Berkshire and Buckinghamshire,¹ and the residue of the said Three thousand Pounds is to go towards the pay of the Horse Forces in the County of Buck.”²

On the same day letters were received by the House from Windsor, “that the King was cheerful, and took no notice of any proceedings against him, as to his Trial, and saith he doubts not but within six months to see peace in England, and in case of not restoring, to be righted from Ireland, Denmark, and other places.”³

In ‘The Perfect Weekly Account,’ from the 27th of December to the 3d of January, 1648-9, a communication dated “Windsor” says—

“Since the Kings coming hither many people have desired to see him, which they are not denied, yet are the Parliaments votes observed that no Addresses be made to him, or any speake with him, without leave from the Lord General or the Speaker of the House of Commons. His Majesty hath three new suits, two of them are of cloth with rich gold and silver lace on them, the other is of black satin, the cloak

¹ See *ante*, p. 224.

² ‘Commons’ Journals,’ vol. vi, p. 108. In a letter written by Thomas Scott, the member for Aylesbury, to the Speaker, on the 3d of October, 1648, there is the following postscript connected with the last order (which, it may be here remarked, was not fully carried out until June 1850): “I understood at Windsor, that you will be moved for a supply of maintenance for that garrison, by enabling the committee of the county to fell a proportion of the Duke of Buck’s timber. I hope it will seem reasonable to allow such additions as may enable and encourage this county to continue their wonted affections, and pay their troop raised in the service upon the late insurrections, in the whole not exceeding £5000, in pollards and perishing trees, designed by himself to be felled, and no ways of prejudice to the public.” (Cary’s ‘Memorials of the Civil War,’ vol. ii, p. 30.) The letter of Scott to the Speaker gives an account of the examination, by Scott and another, of Holder, “the Prince’s Agent,” who was a prisoner in Windsor Castle.

³ Whitelock.

lined with plush. Since the King came to Windsor he shews little alteration of courage or gesture, and, as he was formerly seldom seen to be very merry, or much transported with any news either with joy or sorrow: so now, although he expects a severe change and tryal, yet doth he not shew any great discontent.

“He demands the reason of the alteration of the deportements of those about him, and being told it was according to orders of the House that the knee, &c. should be forborne, he said he ne’re lookt upon those any more than of thing’s ceremonies [ceremonious] which were at the election of any whether they would use them or not.”

Again—

“Windsor 1 Jan. 1648-9. The Kings new cloaths are come to him. He put on one of his suits the last Lords day. He refused to observe the last Wednesday in publick, but useth his own private devotions as he pleaseth. He hears of the preparations to bring him to tryall, and seems to be well satisfied for what followes; but is very reserved in his discourse thereupon, having not yet fully delivered his mind, whether he intends to plead or not.”¹

On Saturday, the 13th of January, 1648-9, the king was ordered by the House of Commons to be removed from Windsor, and brought up to the House on Monday for his trial.² He was not removed, however, until Friday, the 19th, when he was taken to St. James’s, where he slept.³

Major-General Harrison was appointed by Cromwell to convey the king from Windsor, and, according to Heath, he sat in the same carriage with the king with his hat on his head.⁴

On the night of the fatal 30th of January, 1648-9, the Duke of Hamilton and Lord Loughborough escaped out of Windsor Castle. They had probably heard of the king’s execution, and knew that a like fate awaited them.

Between three and four o’clock on the following morning, letters arrived from Windsor to Cromwell, in London, apprising him of the escape of the duke on the previous night. Warrants were

¹ Ellis’ ‘Letters,’ 2d series, vol. iii, p. 337.

² Rushworth, vol. vii, p. 1391. See also Whitelock’s ‘Memorials,’ edit. 1732, p. 368.

³ Ibid.

⁴ ‘Chronicle,’ p. 193.

immediately issued, notice sent to the lord mayor, and five hundred pounds reward promised to whomsoever should secure the Duke of Hamilton.

“A messenger with one of the Warrants to be sent by the post, was stopped and examined by some troopers in Southwark, whom he told of the escape of Duke Hamilton.

“Not long after as these Troopers marched about the Streets, they perceived a man knocking very earnestly at an Inn Gate in Southwark, and asked him what he was, and his business; he answered that he came to [the] Dover Carrier, who lodged there, and he was to go down with the Carrier in his Waggon.

“The Troopers more strictly observing him, one of them told him, that he believed he was a Scotchman, and that he had seen him in Hamilton’s Army, which he denied; but presently another of the Troopers said plainly he believed that it was Hamilton himself, though disguised, for he very well knew his Favour, and was at the taking of him; and they had heard a little before, that he had escaped out of Windsor Castle.

“Hereupon they presently searched him, and found about him forty Pounds in Gold, a diamond Ring valued at a hundred Pounds, and other good Prize for the Troopers, who this morning brought him by water to Whitehall, where a strong Guard was put upon him.

“The House gave one hundred and twenty Pounds to the Troopers, who apprehended the Duke, besides what they found about him.”¹

Lord Loughborough succeeded in eluding his re-capture, and reached Holland in safety.

In consequence of the temporary escape of the duke, and also of Lord Capel (from the Tower), Sir Lewis Dives, and others, they were speedily brought to trial, before a special high court of justice, at the same time with the Earl of Holland, the Earl of Norwich (Lord Goring), and Sir John Owen, the latter of whom was a prisoner in Windsor Castle down to his trial.

On the trial of the duke (who was arraigned as the Earl of

¹ Whitelock.

Cambridge, his creation as duke by Charles, in 1643, not being recognised by the Parliament), "Colonel Whichot the Governor, and the Marshal of Windsor Castle proved the Earl's escape after he had passed his word to the Governor to be a True Prisoner: The Earl earnestly deny'd this, and offer'd upon it a challenge to the Governor were he not in his present capacity;¹ but it was left to the Judgment of the Court."²

Sentence was passed upon the duke on the 6th of March, and on the 9th he was beheaded in the Palace Yard at Westminster, with the Earl of Holland and Lord Capel.

The Earl of Norwich and Sir John Owen were reprieved after sentence.

The last circumstance connecting Windsor with the reign of Charles the First remains to be described—the burial of the king in St. George's Chapel.

After his execution, on the 30th of January, 1648-9, the body of the king was carried into a room at Whitehall, where it was exposed for many days to the public view. It was then embalmed and put into a lead coffin, and carried to St. James's,³ and there lay until the 7th of February.

In the mean time orders were given by the Parliament that the king "should be buried at Windsor in a decent manner, provided that the whole expense should not exceed five hundred pounds." The Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Hertford, and the Earls of Southampton and Lindsey, who had been officers of the king's bedchamber, and always very faithful to him, desired that "they might have leave to perform the last duty to their dead master, and to wait upon him to his grave," which, after some delay, they were permitted to do, with the condition that they should not attend the corpse out of the town, as it was arranged it should be privately carried to Windsor without pomp or noise, and then they should have timely notice, that, if they pleased, they might be at his interment.⁴

¹ *i. e.*, A close prisoner. [ED.]

² Whitelock.

³ Clarendon.

⁴ Clarendon. Whitelock mentions the 8th of February as the day on which this per-

On the 7th of February the body was conveyed from St. James's to Windsor in a hearse, driven by Mr. Murray, the king's coachman, and attended by four of his late servants, in suits of mourning and cloaks; Mr. Herbert and Captain Anthony Mildmay, his sewers; Captain Preston; and John Joyner, formerly cook to the king.¹

The corpse was placed that night in the room in the castle which had been generally used as the king's bedchamber,² and on the following morning it was removed to the Dean's Hall.³ This room was darkened, and two lighted tapers placed on the coffin.

About three o'clock in the afternoon, the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Hertford, and the Earls of Southampton and Lindsey arrived,⁴ accompanied by Juxon, the Bishop of London,⁵ who had attended the king on the scaffold. They immediately went to Colonel Whitchcott, the governor of the castle, and showed him the order they had from the Parliament to be present at the burial, which he admitted; but when they desired that His Majesty might be buried according to the form of the Common Prayer-book, the Bishop of London being in attendance for the purpose of officiating, the governor positively and roughly refused to consent to it, and said "it was not lawful: that the Common Prayer book was put down, and he would not suffer it to be used in that garrison where he commanded;" nor could all the reasons, persuasions, and entreaties prevail with him to allow it.⁶

mission was given, the day after the removal of the body to Windsor; but Clarendon is probably correct.

¹ Heath's 'Chronicle.'

² Clarendon; Heath.

³ Heath's 'Chronicle;' MS. account printed in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' vol. xlii. Clarendon calls it the "Great Hall," which means, of course, St. George's Hall.

⁴ Heath.

⁵ Clarendon; MS. account in 'Gentleman's Magazine,' *supra*.

⁶ Clarendon; and see Whitelock's 'Memorials.' Fuller states that Colonel Whitchcott said "'It was improbable that the Parliament would permit the use of what so solemnly they had abolished, and therein destroy their own act'; To which the Lords replied 'That there was a difference betwixt destroying their own act; and dispensing with it, or suspending the exercise thereof. That no Power so bindeth up its own hands, as to disable itself in some cases to recede from the rigour of their own acts, if they should see just occasion.' All would not prevaile, the Governour persisting in the negative, and the Lords betook themselves to their sad employment."

The Lords then went into St. George's Chapel to make choice of a spot for the king's interment; "but when they entered into it," says Lord Clarendon, "a place which they had been so well acquainted with, they found it so altered and transformed, all inscriptions, and those landmarks pulled down, by which all men knew every particular place in that church, and such a dismal mutation over the whole, that they knew not where they were. Nor was there one old officer that had belonged to it, or knew where our princes had used to be interred."

Before the arrival of the Duke of Richmond and the other noblemen, a grave had been dug for the king on the south side of the communion table; but the duke wished that the king should be interred in a vault. After seeking one in Cardinal Wolsey's chapel, then used as a magazine, where they found all was solid earth, they tried the choir, "to see if a sound would confess any hollowness therein, and at last (directed by one of the aged poore Knights) did light on a Vault in the middle thereof."¹

They found the vault "altogether darke (as made in the midst of the Quire), and on entering it they found an ordinary man could not stand therein without stooping, as not past five foot high. In the midst thereof lay a large leaden coffin (with the feet towards the east), and a far less on the left side thereof. On the other side was room neither to spare nor to want for any other coffin of a moderate proportion."²

These two coffins were supposed to contain the remains of Henry the Eighth and Jane Seymour, and in the vacant space, the lords determined to deposit the body of Charles.

"The vault thus prepared, a scarfe of lead was provided some two foot long, and five inches broad, therein to make an inscription. The letters the Duke himself did delineate, and then a workman call'd to cut them out with a chesil. It bare some debate, whether the letters should be made in those concavities to be cut out, or in the solid lead betwixt them. The latter was con-

¹ Fuller's 'Church History.' Clarendon says—"At last there was a fellow of the Town who undertook to tell them the place, where, he said, there was a vault, in which King Harry the Eighth and Queen Jane Seymour were interred."

² Fuller's 'Church History.'

cluded on, because such vacuities are subject to be soon filled up with dust, and render the inscription less legible, which was

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The Plummer souldred it to the coffin, about the brest of the corpse, within the same.”¹

On Friday, the 9th of February, “all things thus in readiness, the corpse was brought to the vault, being borne by the Souldiers of the Garrison. Over it a black velvet herse cloth, the foure labels whereof the foure Lords did support.”² The Bishop of London stood weeping by, to tender that his service which might not be accepted. There was it deposited in silence and sorrow, in the vacant place in the vault (the herse-cloth being cast in after it) about three of the clock in the afternoone; and the Lords that night (though late) returned to London.”³

Among the burials entered in the parish registers of Windsor for 1648-9 is the following : “Feb^{ry} 9. King Charles in the Castle.”

Notwithstanding the circumstantial accounts of the interment of Charles the First at Windsor, cited in the preceding narrative, opinions differed at the time and soon after the king’s death as to whether his body really lay in St. George’s Chapel.⁴ These doubts were not, of course, as to the fact of the funeral ceremony having

¹ Fuller. Clarendon says—“Upon the coffin was a plate of silver fixed with these words only, King Charles 1648.” Sanderson says the inscription was “Charles King of England.”

² Herbert, one of the attendants already named, states that when the coffin was first brought out “the sky was serene and clear, but presently it began to snow, and the snow fell so fast, that by the time the corpse had reached the west end of the chapel, the black pall was all white”—a circumstance which was interpreted as indicative of the king’s innocence. Herbert speaks of the procession as moving from the king’s bed-chamber, and, although that certainly was not the fact, the incident mentioned by him proves that the place where the body lay from the day before could not have been “the Deans hall,” in the deanery (as the deanery is in the immediate precincts of the chapel), but must have been the “great hall” of the castle, as stated by Lord Clarendon.

³ Fuller. The coffin was placed in the vault upon two trestles, with the head lying opposite the eleventh stall on the sovereign’s side (Ashmole’s ‘Order of the Garter,’ p. 136), with the velvet pall over; and the governor commanded some of his officers to see the workmen close up the vault. (MS. account, *supra*.) Lord Clarendon says the governor stayed to see it “perfectly done, and then took the keys of the church.”

⁴ See Ellis’ ‘Letters,’ 1st series, vol. iii, p. 323, 2d edit.

taken place there, as narrated, but whether the coffin placed in the vault contained the remains of the king. There was moreover a story told after the Restoration to the effect that the body had been disinterred by the Republicans and buried at Tyburn.¹

Aubrey, the Surrey antiquary, in one of his manuscripts, speaking of Cowley's translation of the '*Sortes Virgilianæ*,' says—"Now as to 'The Sand his grave,' I well remember it was frequently and soberly affirmed by officers of Arms and Grandees, that the body of King Charles the First was privately put into the Sand at Whitehall: and the coffin that was carried to Windsor, and laid in King Henry the Eighth's vault, was filled with rubbish, or brick bats. Mr. Fabian Philips, *Juris Consultus*, who adventured his life before the Kings trial by printing, assures me that the King's coffin did cost but six shillings: a plain deal coffin."²

In the Journals of the House of Commons of the 30th of January, 1677-8, a vote of supply will be found to King Charles the Second, for defraying the expenses of a solemn interment of the king his father, and the erecting of a monument to his memory.

Among Sir Christopher Wren's drawings, also, which are still preserved in the Library of All Souls College, Oxford (vol. ii, No. S9), are the designs made at that time both for a mausoleum and a tomb.

Two inscriptions first occur, viz.:

I.

"Mausoleum Divi Caroli Regii Martyris,
Excogitatum, Anno Salutis 1678.
De mandato Serenissimi Regis Caroli Secundi,
At (eheu conditionem Temporum)
Nondum extractum."

II.

"The Tomb of King Charles the Martyr, designed in the year 1678, by the command of his excellent Majesty King Charles II^d. The House of Commons, on the 30th of January in that year, having

¹ Stoughton, p. 194.

² Aubrey's '*Remaines of Gentilisme*,' MS. Lansd., No. 231, f. 158.

voted the sum of Seventy Thousand Pounds ‘for a solemn Funeral of his late Majesty King Charles the First, and to erect a Monument for the said Prince of glorious memory; the said Sum to be rais’d by a two months Tax, to begin at the expiration of the present Tax for building Ships.’

“This Monument, approved by His Majesty, was proposed to have been erected at Windsor Castle at the east end of St. George’s Chapel, on the place where stands the little Chapel (commonly called the Tomb House) in the middle of which was begun by Cardinal Wolsey a most magnificent Tomb, copper gilt, for King Henry the Eighth, but never finished.”

Then follow—1. An estimate (of £43,663 2s.) for erecting the mausoleum or monument. 2. A ground plan. 3. An elevation of the intended building. 4. Two designs for a statue of King Charles the First, with emblematical figures, one to be executed in bronze, the other in marble: that which was approved to be placed in the mausoleum.

King Charles the Second received the £70,000; but the idea of carrying out this design was abandoned. Eachard even says “it was thought that King Charles the Second never sent to enquire after the body.”¹

Lord Clarendon, however, gives a reason why the intentions were not carried out. He says that Charles entertained the idea of removing the body of his father from Windsor to be interred in Henry the Seventh’s Chapel in Westminster Abbey; and that the Duke of Richmond having died before the Restoration, and the Marquis of Hertford shortly afterwards, and seldom leaving his house after the king came to Whitehall, “the Earl of Southampton and the Earl of Lindsey went to Windsor, and took with them such of their own servants as had attended them in that service, and as many others as they remembered had been there present, and were still alive; who all amounted to a small number; there being at the time of the interment, great strictness used in admitting any to be present whose names were not included in the order which the lords had brought: in a word, the confusion they had at that time observed to be in that church, and the small

¹ See Ellis’ ‘Letters,’ 1st series, vol. iii, p. 323, 2d edit.

alterations which were begun to be made towards decency, so totally perplexed their memories, that they could not satisfy themselves in what place or part of the church the royal body was interred: yet where any concurred upon this or that place, they caused the ground to be opened at a good distance, and, upon such inquiries, found no cause to believe that they were near the place: and, upon their giving this account to the king, the thought of that remove was laid aside; and the reason communicated to very few, for the better discountenancing further inquiry."

Sir Henry Halford's "account," however, "of what appeared on opening the coffin of King Charles the First," at Windsor, on the 1st of April, 1813, has set the question of the actual burial of the king there perfectly at rest.¹

¹ Ellis' 'Letters,' *supra*.



Burnham Beeches, near Windsor.

CHAPTER VI.

PARLIAMENTARY SURVEYS CONNECTED WITH WINDSOR.

Disposal of the Royal Property—Parliamentary Surveys—Great Park—Moat Park—New Ground—King's Garden—The King's Slaughter-house—Frogmore—King's Head—Two Closes—Manor of Merton Abbey—The King's Bakehouse—Shaw Farm—Little Park—Letters Patent of Cromwell for the repurchase of the Little Park—Resolutions of the House—Burnham Abbey—Eton Manor—The Christopher.

ON the 24th of February, 1648-9, a committee of the House of Commons was appointed to bring in an act to impower commissioners to take a survey of the parks, forests, chases, and great houses lately belonging to the crown or Duchy of Lancaster, and to improve and dispose thereof, for the best advantage of the Commonwealth, and to consider and present some way for improvement, disposing, and well management of the public revenue. It was also referred to the same committee to bring in an act to appoint commissioners for the preservation and disposal of the goods and personal estate of the late king, and of the queen and prince.

The committee were directed to sit in the Court of Wards, *de die in diem*.¹

On the 12th of April following, a committee was appointed to consider how the parks might be let for one year, and the deer disposed of, for the best benefit of the state, and what were fit to be preserved.² On the 18th of April it was voted that the arrears of the pay for the army, previously charged on the excise, should be charged upon the parks and lands of the crown; and it was left to the Lord General and council of war to propose to the committee

¹ 'Commons' Journals,' vol. vi, p. 150.

² *Ibid.*, p. 185.

before appointed, six persons, to be approved of by the Parliament, and to be joined with others whom the Parliament would name, as trustees for their disposal; and at the same time the attorney-general was ordered to bring in a bill for vesting the parks, &c., in trustees.¹

On the 30th of June Mr. Holland reported from the council of state their opinion "that these Houses and Parks, hereunder named, be kept for the publick Use of the Commonwealth, and not sold; viz. Whitehall House, Westminster Palace, St. James Park, St. James House, Somerset House, Hampton Court, and the Home Park, Theobalds, and the Park, Winsore, and the Little Park next the House, Greenwich House, and Park and Castle, Hyde Park."

The House passed resolutions confirming the recommendation of the council, with the exception of Theobalds; and the committee who brought in the act were directed to see the amendments put in their right places in the bill, that they might be fit for engrossing.²

In accordance with the act passed "for Sale of the Honors Mannors and lands heretofore belonging to the late King, Queen and Prince," parliamentary surveys were made of the crown property, which are preserved among the records of the late Augmentation Office, now placed under the care of the Master of the Rolls.³ Those connected with Windsor and its neighbourhood are given here, chiefly in the order of date, as affording details of some interest to the local historian.

"Great Park.

"A survey of the Parke called the Great Parke, 27 Feb^y 1649-50.

"All that parcell of Impaled ground comonly called the Great Parke lying and being in the foresaid parishes of New Windsor, Old Windsor, Egham and Sunninghill and every of them bounded with Old Windsor wood and Ingfeild heath on the East, with Cranborne chase and Shaw lane on the west and butting upon Coworth and

¹ 'Commons' Journals,' vol. vi, p. 189.

² Ibid, pp. 246, 247.

³ These surveys are at present at Carlton Ride.

Sunninghill South, and upon a lane leading from Shaw lane to Old Windsor wood north, containing in the whole by admeasurement three thousand six hundred and seventy acres and thirty nine pearches ; per annum one thousand three hundred forty and one pounds.

“ The foresaid Parke is already comodiously severed and divided into foure severall walkes or divisions with very convenient houses or lodges in each, severall walkes fitt for accomodation of the purchaser or purchasers which wee have sett forth particularly as followeth, viz^t.

“ Manor Lodge. All that mannor house messuage or lodge with the appurtenances, in the possession of Thomas Shemons gent. sett lyeing and being in the Mannor Walke about the south side of the said parke consisting of a kitchen, a hall a parlour a wash house a brew house a sellar, a paistry, a milke house, a dairy a venison house, a colehouse, two chambers, three buttries and a long entry, with other convenient roomes below staires. A dining roome, ten chambers, three closetts, a corne loft a gallery and other necessary roomes above staires. Two stables, a hayloft, a carthouse with a gardine orchard courtyard enclosed with the said house and an outer Court yard conteineing in the whole by admeasurement, three acres, one rood and eight pearches, per annum eight pounds. . 03 01 08 value per annum. viij.li.

“ The totall of the trees which are marked for the use of the navy within the said severall walkes in the said parke are in all Two thousand six hundred and foure trees.”

“ There is in the mannor walke a game of Conies, the burroughs whereof extend themselves scatteringly over a great parte of the said walke which said ground wee find to be stocked with Conies by the foresaid Mr. Young and Mr. Shemons and therefore we have not valued the said game.”

“ 4 walks.			Deer.	} valued at £1 each.
Manor walk	.	.	182	
Middle walk	.	.	168	
lower walke	.	.	493	
Padocke walke	.	.	110	

“ Wee heare the Lord Whitlocke hath the like graunt from the

said Earl of Pembroke of the Mannor walke but the same hath not beene produced unto us.

“Total value per ann. £1371
and the deere and wood
aforesaid in toto . 2861.”

“Moate Park.”

The Moat Park is stated to contain 603a. 17p., of the annual value of £264.

The “Chiefe Lodge” is thus described :

“All that messuage comonly called the Chiefe Lodge with the appurtenances lyeing and being neere the north west side of the Parke consisting of Two Sellars a Dairy, a Kitchen, a washhouse, a Brew-house a chamber a Buttry a hall and a Parlour below staires, seaven chambers and a large dineing roome over them, three faire chambers over the said dining roome and a large Garrett over the said chambers with other small convenient roomes, a dove house, a Barne, stable Cowhouse and other outhouses with a garden three orchards and yard conteineing in the whole by admeasurement six acres three Roods; per annum, eight pounds.”

“Memorand. the aforesaid Parke, cheife Lodge and upper Lodge aforemenconed with their and every of their appurtenances were by an order of the Committee of Revenue the 7th day of May 1645 lett and graunted to Elizabeth Eldred of the Parish of St. Giles in the County of Middlesex widow for one whole yeare comenceing from the five and twentieth day of March then last past paying for the same the some of fowerscore pounds by equall porcons at Michaelmas and Lady day (and hath ever since and doth still continue by vertue of the said order and permission of that Comittee which is all the interest she hath therein as appears to us) but is worth upon improvement over and above the said rent p annum one hundred ninety foure pounds and ten shillings.”

“Memorand. that in the said parke there is noe deere nor in the foresaid Dove house any pidgeons, nor hath not beene for severall yeares past.”

In the survey, made May 1653, of the “New Ground” lying between Moat Park and “Cranborne Railes,” containing 9a. 3r. 10p., the following statement is made :

“Mem. wee finde upon survey thereof that the aforenamed parcell

of ground comonly called the new ground is lyeing and being open to the Forest of Windsor, the Fences thereof being pulled up, and throwne downe by the country people and Souldiers in the yeare 1642 and that the same had been inclosed in the quiett possession of the late king for Twenty yeares and upwards before the soe throweing open of the same as aforesaid and therefore wee returne the same in the present possession of ye Honorable the Trustees."

The following survey of the King's Garden refers to the ground called the "Garden Plott" in Norden's View of the Castle :¹

"Kings Garden 24 Oct. 1649.

"All that messuage or tenement with the appurtenances comonly called the Kings Garden lyeing and being in the parish aforesaid bounded with Windsor Castle on the North and with a Parke comonly called Windsor little Parke on the East consisting of a Sellar, a kitchin, a paistry, a hall, a parlour with two little roomes below staires; three chambers with two little roomes over the said hall parlour and kitchen, two garretts, an apple loft and two other roomes over the said chambers; a gardine house with a gardine and orchard bricke walled round conteineing in the whole by admeasurement three acres and twenty three pearches which was valued to be worth per annum twenty eight pounds."

"Memorandum the keeping of the said house and gardine was by King James, the fifeth of Aprill in the eighteenth yeare of his reigne by his letters patents then beareing date, graunted unto Thomas Ellis to hold for and dureing the naturall lives of him the said Thomas, Elizabeth his wife and Elizabeth their Daughter and the longest liver of them, with the annuall fee of foure pounds yearly And all the profitts of the said house gardine orchard and appurtenances as aforesaid.

"Two of the said parties are dead, viz^t. Thomas Ellis and Elizabeth his wife and the said Elizabeth their daughter is alive and aged thirty yeares or thereabouts."

On the back is written—

"17 February 1652.

"By the Commissioners for removing obstructions in the sale of the Honours &c. of the late King, Queene, and Prince.

¹ See *ante*, p. 20.

“Forasmuch as wee have this day had in consideration the cause upon ye petition of Col. Christopher Witchcote Govenor of Windsor Castle, of John Tucke and of Peregrine Hobby Esq. concerning a piece of Ground or Garden Plott walled about, scituate in or neere Windsor Castle aforesaid (or the Litle Parke thereof, and the Tymber yard belonging to the same) heretofore parcell of the possessions of the late king claymed by the said Tucke in right of his wife late the relict of Thomas Ellis Esq. as also concerning a certaine Tenement and parcell of Woodground thereto belonging called Woodward's Tenement with thappurtenances scituate in ye parish of Cookeham in ye County of Berks claymed by the said Peregrine Hobby and alledged to be purchased (together with the premisses aforemencon'd) by the Col. Whitecote of the Trustees and Contractors for sale of the said Honors &c. and it appearing unto us by the Report of the Councell for the Commonwealth to ye Trustees for sale of the said Honors &c. made in pursuance of an order of the 21st of May last in this Cause, That as to the sayd peice of ground or Garden plott walled about, That the late King James by his Letters patent dated the first of Aprill in the 18th yeare of his reigne did Graunt to ye said Thomas Ellis, Elizabeth his wife and Elizabeth their daughter the office and place of Keeping his garden lying on ye south side of the said castle, with all houses thereto belonging. Habend. for their lives, and ye life of the longest liver of them, with an annuall ffee of *iiij.li.* and all other profitts to ye same belonging; That ye surveyors by virtue of an order of the Trustees for sale of the said Lands made in pursuance of an order of the late Committee for removing obstructions, of the 4th of February 1650 Did Review the said house and Garden and did examine witnesses touching the same, and find that the same is not part or parcell of the said Castle, litle parke, or Tymber yard of Windsor aforesaid. And that Thomas Ellis about 30 years since built a house upon a Ruinous foundation then standing upon ye said ground, repaired the Brick wall and planted an orchard and small Gardens in the said ground; That the same hath been ever since a Dwelling house and the profitts thereof have been received and enjoyed by the said Thomas Ellis and his wife, and since their death by their daughter the late wife of John Tucke. And as to ye said wood ground and litle house in the said late King Charles by his Letters patents under ye exchequer seale dated the 5th of February 15^o Regni did graunt to peregrine Hobby all that Copice wood and underwood called the South Copice cont. 18 acres scituate in Cookham in Berks and all woods and underwoods and the Ground and scyte thereof and all those north copices called the North Copice conteyninge 12 acres late parcell of Inwood

Common &c. with the appurtenances parcell of the possession of the Hono^r of Windsor (except all Timber and all saplings apt to be Timber, and all herbage of soe much as was copice wood). Habend. from Lady day before for 21 yeers under the Rent of £1: 17s. 6d.; and whereas it appears upon oath made before us that the said house neere the said Castle, was built by the said Thomas Ellis Father of the petitioner Elizabeth Tucke, and the said orchard and Garden Plott planted by him, and that the petitioner Elizabeth since the decease of the said Thomas Ellis and Elizabeth his wife her father and mother, received the proffitts of ye said house garden plott and orchard, and that the said Thomas and Elizabeth her Father and Mother during their lives after the planting of the said orchard and garden received the profitts of the same whilst they lived there and that the said Elizabeth (the petitioner) the wife of the said Thomas Tucke is living, and is the same person who claymes the keepinge of the said house and garden by the said patent; And whereas it appeares also upon oath made before us that the said Mr. Hobby hath been in possession of the said ground called ye north copice and the south copice and woodwards tenement in question theis 14 yeers last. Ordered that the said Thomas Tucke be allowed in right of the said Elizabeth Tucke his wife an Interest by virtue of the said Letters patents of the first of Aprill in the 18th of the said king James in and to the said House soe built by the said Thomas Ellis her Father and the proffitts of the same and in and to the said orchard and Garden Plott of ground so planted and walled about by him as aforesaid and the proffitts thereof during the life of the said Elizabeth his wife, and that the said Mr. Hobby be allowed by virtue of the said Letters patents 5th of February 15 Car. an Interest in and to the said wood grounds called ye north copice and ye south copice, and ye Tenement in question during the remainder of the said Terme of Twenty and one yeers. And that ye said Colonell be reprized for the same house, orchard and garden during the life of the said Elizabeth, and for ye said wood ground during the Remainder of the said Terme of Twenty and one yeers according to his purchase made of the same; and that the Contractors for sale of the said Hono^{rs} be hereby desired to Assertaine the said Reprize and the same soe ascertained to allow and Defaulke unto ye said Colonell Whitchcotes purchase aforesaid out of the purchase money which hee is to pay into ye Treasury for ye premises and other lands therewith by him purchased. And that Colonell W^m Webb Surveyor Gen^l for sale of the said Lands doe enter and Record upon the survey of the premises the Interest of the said Thomas Tucke in right of his wife, in and to ye said house garden and orchard neere Windsor Castle

aforesaid and of the said Mr. Hoby to the said wood grounds accordingly.

“Entred the 7th of June 1653. Will: Webb 1653.”	}	“Ro. ALDWORTH Jo. BERNERS	HENRY PYTT Jo. PARKER.”
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“The Kings Slaughter House, 26 Oct. 1649.

“All that bricke house standing upon the wast comonly called the Kings Slaughter house lyeing and being on the East side of Windsor bridge bounded with the river of Thames on the north west consisting of foure roomes three below staires and one above staires with a peece of ground lyeing open before the same and at the south end thereof conteining in the whole eight pearches or thereabouts which we value to be worth p annum fifty shillings.

“Memorand^m the foresaid premisses are out of repaire and untenanted.”

“In a Survey of the Farme called Frogmore alias Frogmeare Farme,” 20th of December, 1649, we have the following description :

“All that old decayed messuage or farme house with th'appurtenances called Frogmore alias Frogmeare farme scituate lyeing and being in the parish aforesaid bounded with the highway leading from New Windsor to Old Windsor on the North East and the hither ten acres on the south, one ruinated barne and an old decayed Cowhouse with a yard and orchard conteineing in the whole by estimacon one acre value per annum *iiij.li.*”

Among the parcels of land described are—

“One peece of meadow called Marrians bounded with the foresaid highway leading from New Windsor to Old Windsor on the north and butting upon auditor Gwyns' house on the east conteineing three acres value per annum *iiij.l. x.s.*

“Severall parcells of meadow ground lyeing and being in Datchet mead by the River of Thames conteineing in all fouerteene acres and a halfe value per annum *xviij.li. vi.s. viij.d.*”

Lands are mentioned in “Under ore mead,” “Windmill close,” “Comon field butting on Gallowes lane,” “Thames Field,”

“Cuckoe close,” lands “in Thames Field butting upon the lands of Sir Richard Breame,” “Talcott’s farm,” &c.

“Memorandum. the aforesaid messuage or farme house, together with the severall forementioned parcells of land with the same used and enjoyed, with their and every of their appurtenances were (amongst other things) by the late King James by his letters patents bearing date at Westminster the 10th day of July in the two and twentieth yeare of his reigne graunted to William Holt and William Gwyne for thirty and one yeares to begine from the expiration surrender forfeiture or other determination of a former graunt bearing date the eleaventh day of March A.D. 1617 made by the foresaid King James to Henry Sadocke of the foresaid premisses for the tearme of one and twenty yeares from the day of the date, paying yearely for the aforesaid premisses the some of fouerteene pounds fifeteene shillings and five pence at Michaelmas and Lady day by equall portions but they are worth upon improvement as by the particulars before appeareth over and above the said rent per annum fifty nine pounds nineteene shillings and three pence.”

“The foresaid premisses with th’appurtenances is very much ruinated and decayed for want of repaire it being ready to fall downe and cannot be made tenantable without a great deal of cost and charges one barne being lately decayed and gone.”

“The foresaid premisses with their appurtenances and all the yeares in the foresaid graunt made to the said William Holt and William Gwyne yet to come and unexpired are by severall assignements vested and settled in Thomas Howell.

“The said Thomas Howell being under sequestracon haveing not compounded and the said premisses being untenanted, wee, whose names are hereunto subscribed have demised and graunted the foresaid premisses to James Stiles by lease bearing date the nine and twentieth day of November last for a whole year comenceing from Michaelmas last past for the rent of forty eight pounds, quarterly to be paid.”

“The said Thomas Howell on the nineteenth day of this instant moneth of December produced an order under thre of the Barons nands of the exchequer for the sequestracon of his estate to be taken off and absolutely discharged and that he be permitted to receive the rents and profitts thereof accordingly.”

“Memorandum; all the said lands lyeing in the foresaid comon

feilds are Lamas lands, and the tenants have the crop thereof and the feeding of the same with the rest of the tenants who have land there."

From a subsequent survey of Frogmore, dated the 9th of January, 1649-50, it appears there were two houses called "Frogmore Farm," for it is there described as—

"All that messuage or farme house with the appurtenances called Frogmore alias Frogmeare farme scituate lying and being in the parish aforesaid bounded with the highway leading from New Windsor to Old Windsor on the north east consisting of a buttery, a kitchen, a hall, and a parlour below stairs, five chambers over the same, one barne and an old decayed straw house with a little tenement yard and orchard conteining in the whole by estimacon two roods; value per annum Foure pounds."

Some lands then follow, and are described as bounded by land belonging to "Doctor Howell." The house and lands were granted by letters patent, 11th of June, 11 Car. I, to William Gwyne and William Loveing, for the term of thirty-one years, to begin from the expiration of a former grant, bearing date the 12th of December, 4 Jac. I, to Richard Gwyne, for forty years, at the rent of £11 14s. 11*d.*, "but worth upon improvement £26 7s. 9*d.*" The lease was, at the time of the survey, vested in William Gwyne, subject to a mortgage by him to one Thomas Bludder.

"Kings Head, 22 Dec^r. 1649.

"All that messuage or tenement with the appurtenances called or known by the name or signe of the Kings head scituate lyeing and being in pownd street in the parish aforesaid consisting of two Sellars and Kitchen, a hall, a parlour, three chambers and three Garretts, a stable and a loft over it with a yard conteineing in the whole by estimacon one rood value per annum *iiij.li.*

"All those three closes of meadow ground called Hall closes butting upon the land belonging to Shaw farme on the East and bounded with the lane leading from New Windsor to the Great Parke on the north conteineing in all by estimacon, twelve acres value per annum *xvj.li.*

"One close of meadow ground, which was taken out of the Comon bounded with the foresaid closes on the East and butting upon the

foresaid lane on the North conteineing one acre and a rood value per annum xxv.s.

“One close of meadow ground butting upon the land of Mr. Leere on the west and bounded with the foresaid lane on the south conteineing two acres, value per annum iiij.li.

“One close of meadow ground called Powne Close bounded with the Shutts on the west and with Shaw lane on the South and East conteineing two acres value per annum ij.l. x.s.

“One peece of meadow ground lyeing in Spittell hill butting upon Catch Croft on the west and bounded with Mr. Aderlys land on the north, conteineing one acre [and] a halfe value per annum xlv.s.

“One peece of meadow ground lyeing in the Shutts betweene the lands of one Browne on the west and East conteineing one acre, value per annum xxxij.s. iiij.d.

“One piece of arrable land lyeing in Pitts field bounded with land belonging to Brocas farme on the north and butting upon Pest-house lane on the East, conteineing one acre, value per annum xx.s.

“One other peece of arrable land lyeing in the same feild bounded with land belonging to the said Brocas farme on the South and butting upon Puppitts close on the East, conteineing one acre, value per annum xx.s.”

The above-mentioned house, called the King's Head, with the land, were, it appears, granted by James the First, by letters patent bearing date the 22d of February, in the fourteenth year of his reign, to Thomas Haverhill, the father, Christopher and Elizabeth Haverhill, his son and daughter, for their lives and the life of the survivor, at the yearly rent of £4 5s. 4d., but stated to be worth £30 13s. more.

“Two Closes, 4th Jan^{ry} 1649-50.

“All those two closes of pasture ground lyeing and being in the foresaid parish bounded with the lane leading from New Windsor to the Great Parke on the west, and the lands late belonging to the New Canons of Windsor Castle on the east conteineing in all by estimacon ten acres and a halfe, value per annum fifeteene pounds.

“Memorandum the aforesaid two Closes of pasture with the appurtenances and three acres of arrable in Spelthurst, were by the late king James by his letters patents bearing date the fifeth of June in the fifeteenth yeare of his reigne graunted to Richard Gwin for and durning the naturall lives of Emma Wagstaffe wife of John Wagstaffe,

Blanch Gwin and Suzan Gwin daughters of the said Richard Gwin and the longest liver of them paying yearely for the said two closes six and forty shillings and eight pence at Michaelmas and lady day by equall portions, but they are worth upon improvement over and above the said rent per annum twelve pounds thirteene shillings and foure pence.

“Two of the said lives are in being, viz. Emma and Suzan; the said Blanch being deceased, Emma being of the age of fifty yeares and Suzan of the age of forty yeares.”

The following survey evidently refers to an old manor formerly belonging to Merton Abbey in Surrey. The claims of the Prior of Merton in the reign of Edward the First to certain privileges in the town of Windsor have been mentioned in an earlier part of this work.¹ The King's Bakehouse, remains of which still exist, has been also noticed elsewhere.²

“Martin Abbey, 15th February 1649-50.

“A Survey of the Mannor of Martin Abbey with the rights members and appurtenances thereof lyeing and being in Pescod street in New Windsor in the County of Berks late parcell of the possessions of Charles Stuart late king of England.”

“The freehold rents due to the Lord of the foresaid mannor of Martin Abbey holding of the said Mannor according to the custome thereof as by the particulars hereafter menconed doth appeare, and payable at Michaelmas only, are, per annum, xii.s. iiij.d.”

“Kings Bakehouse. All that messuage or tenement with th'appurtenances called the kings bakehouse alias the mannor of Martin Abbey scituate lyeing and being in the parish aforesaid consisting of a kitchen two buttries a pestry, a bakehouse and a roome called the Store house below staires, eight chambers above staires with a yard conteineing in the whole by estimacon three roods, value per annum v.l.”

The trustees granted a lease of the bakehouse to William Walton, for one year, at the rent of £3 10s. The premises are described as “much out of repaire;” and the survey says—“There hath not beene any Court holden for the said Mannor for many yeares last past as wee can heare of.”

¹ See *ante*, Vol. I, p. 98.

² See *ibid*, p. 646, note, and the woodcut at p. 665.

“The Rentall of the Freehold Tenants of the foresaid mannor of Martin Abbey.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
“ Mr. Mathew Day . . .	03	08
Mr. Hickmot . . .	01	
Stanesby . . .		08
Browne . . .	01	
Cornelius Holland Esq. . .	01	06
Mr. Thomas Havergill . . .	01	06
William Church for the Chequer . . .		08
For the Morter . . .	01	00
For the vicaredge house . . .	01	04
Some . . .	12	4

“Shaw Farm, 2d March 1649-50.

“All that messuage or farme house with th'appurtenances called Shaw farme alias Shaw mannor scituate lyeing and being in the parish of New Windsor consisting of two buttries, a milke house, three larders a kitchen a hall two parlours and a chamber below staires, six chambers three lofts and foure closetts above staires, one great barne, a stable, and outhouse, with a court yard, two other yards and an orchard conteineing in the whole by estimacon three acres and a halfe; value per annum, six pounds.”

Notwithstanding the former resolution that Windsor Castle, as well as the Little Park, should not be sold, the House of Commons, on the 27th of November, 1652, resolved “that the Castle of Windsore, with all the Houses, Parks and Lands there, belonging to the State, be sold for ready money.”

Similar resolutions were passed with regard to Hampton Court, Hyde Park, Greenwich, and Enfield Chase. The proposition to sell Somerset House was, on a division, negatived by 34 to 19.

A bill was ordered to be brought in to carry out these resolutions; but on the 29th of December a debate took place on the bill, and—

“The Question being put, That all that Castle commonly called Windsore castle, in the County of Berks, with the Yard near adjoining to the said castle, commonly called The Timber Yard, with the

Buildings therein, heretofore had and enjoyed for or by the officers of the Works belonging to the said Castle, do stand in the Bill;

“The House was divided.

“The Yeas went forth.

Colonel Marten,	{	Tellers for the Yeas :	} 19
Mr. Leman,		With the Yeas	
Sir John Hippisley,	{	Tellers for the Noes ;	} 29
Mr. Raleigh,		With the Noes	

“So it passed with the Negative.”¹

Hampton Court and Bushey Park also escaped. Windsor Little Park, however, having been included in the bill and not being excepted, was ordered for sale by the act which passed on the 31st of December.

In pursuance of the act, the following survey was made of the Little Park :

“Little Park.

“Berkshire.

“Windsor Little Parke. Survey of the late Parke commonlie called The Little Park of Windsor, with the kings Meadowes, and Bushie Close thereunto adjoyning; made and Returned by Silvanus Taylor; and William Webb, by virtue of an Act of this present Parliament bearing date the one and thirtieth day of December one thousand six hundred fiftie and two.

“The Park. All that parcell of pasture ground heretofore inclosed and fenced with a pale commonly called or knowne by the name of Windsore Little Park lying and being on the Easterne part of the Castle of Windsor in the Countie of Berks, and all that Ruinous and defaced Building, sett and being about the midst of the said Ground usually knowne by the name of the keepers Lodge, with all outhouses and other buildings to ye. said Lodge belonging and all the Pitts of Chalke and libertie of cutting and digging for chalke within any part of the said ground, with full power and authoritie to sell carry away, dispose, and convert the same to the best advantage of the purchaser or purchasers his or their heires and assignes, and all other profitts Commodities advantages, Emoluments, Liberties, Fraunchises and Immunities, with their and every of their appurtenances to the said parcell of ground or to any part of them the said premises before mentioned rightly belonging or apperteyning,

¹ ‘Commons’ Journals,’ vol. vii, p. 237.

which Parke or parcell of pasture ground aforesaid conteyneth in the whole one hundred sixtie eight acres, and two roodes more or lesse, and is valued to be worth upon Improvement yeerlie Two hundred tenn pounds Twelve shillings and six pence.

“The materialls of the said Lodge yet remayning upon the place wee value to be worth ffoure score pounds.

“The Trees of all sorts standing growing or being within the said parcell of Ground are valued at the Grosse summe of Two hundred and twentie pounds.

“The kings Meadows. All those Meadows or parcell or parcells of Meadow ground with thappurtenances commonlie knowne by the name of the Kings Meadows lying and being on the north east part of Windsor Litle Parke aforesaid, and adjoyning to the way commonlie called Datchett Ferrie, conteyning together Fiftie one acres three roods more or lesse. Worth at an Improved value by the yeare Seventie and seven pounds, Twelve shillings and six pence.

“The Trees growing upon the Premisses are valued at six pounds.”

“Bushie Close. All that close or parcell of ground lying and being on the North* east part of the said Litle Parke heretofore well fenced from the same, and used for copice ground commonly called by the name of Bushy Close conteyning one and twentie acres more or lesse (fitted to be ymproved and laid to meadow worth ech acre by the yeere Twentie shillings. In all one and twentie pounds.

“Trees upon the premisses are valued at Twenty shillings.

“Be it Remembered, That in the valuation of the Soyle of the Parke before mentioned wee have had respect to the proffitt and advantage that may be made by digging of Chalke there.

“That the premisses comprehended in this survey and every of them, are taken for Tyth free and soe are valued.

“Totall of the number of acres 241 1 00.

“Totall of the annuall values cccix.*li.* v.*s.*

“Totall of Grosse Values is cccvij.*li.*

“WILL. WEBB.

SIL. TAYLOR.”

The land described in this survey will be readily seen on referring to Norden's Plan of the Little Park.

The Little Park and the lands adjoining, mentioned in the survey, appear by the following letters patent, under Cromwell's

seal, to have been actually sold, and subsequently re-purchased for the Protector :

“ Oliver Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England Scotland and Ireland, and the dominions thereto belonging. To our right trusty and well beloved Bulstrode Whitlock, Sir Thomas Widdington Knight, John Lisle Lords Commissioners of the Greate Seale of England, Henry Rolle Lord Chiefe Justice of the Upper Bench, Charles St. John Lord Chiefe Justice of the Comon Pleas and Edward Montague and William Sydenham Two of our Councell Commissioners of our Treasury, Greeting, Our will and pleasure is and we doe hereby authorise and require you or any two or more of you That out of such our treasure as is or shall be remaining in the receipt of our Exchequer, you forthwith pay or cause to be paid unto Francis Thompson and Henry Cannon the sume of three thousand foure hundred seaventy and three pounds and five shillings in full payment for ye purchase of the Litle Parke att Windsor, and Meadows there, called the Kings Meadows, and the Bushy Close, and of all the estate right and interest of them, in and to the premises, by them conveyed to us and our successors for the use of the Commonwealth, Provided that they the said Francis Thompson and Henry Cannon doe first deliver unto you the said Commissioners of our Treasury, a former warrant for payment of the said moneyes directed unto the Trustees of the Moneyes arising upon the sale of the Honours Manors and lands of the late King Queene and Prince and of the fee farme rents or any of them, To the intent that the said former warrant may be cancelled, And these presents shall be your sufficient warrant for payment of the aforesaid sume of three thousand foure hundred seaventy and three pounds and five shillings to the said Francis Thompson and Henry Cannon upon theare delivery of the former warrant to you as aforesaid. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patents. Witness our seale at Westminster the sixth day of December in the yeare of our Lord one thousand five hundred fifty fower.

“ By the Lord Protector, BEALE.”

The above warrant seems to have been prepared in anticipation of the resolution of the Parliament House.

In December (18th) 1654, “ the Committee of the Revenue,” in their report to the House of Commons, recommended “ no value at all to be set upon Whitehall, Saint James’s House and Park, the Mews, Greenwich House and Park, Somerset House, Hampton

Court, and the Honour and Manor of Hampton Court, with all the parks and grounds thereunto now belonging, Windsor Castle, the little Park there, and other the land thereunto now belonging; the house called the Manor, in or near the City of York, the Tower, and which are to be reserved for the Protector's use and pleasure, yet may be estimated, though as no part of the public revenue, at £1254 25s. 4d."¹ And, in accordance with this report, the House, on the 20th of December, agreed that the above places should be kept unsold for the Protector's use.²

Crossing the Thames into Buckinghamshire, we have the following surveys of Burnham and Eton :

“ Burnham Abbey Oct^r 1649.

“ All that messuage or mansion howse comonly called or knowne by the name of the Monasterie or abbey house scittuate in the parrish of Burnham in the County afforesayd beinge Three miles from Windsor Two miles from Slow and two miles from Maydenhead and within three furlonges of the Roade way leadinge from Maydenhead to London, neere adjoyninge to the Mancon house of Marmaduke Dorrell Esq. called Undercomines, Consistinge of one Large Hall (with a porch at the Comminge in thereof) one Large Parlor, with two Garrettes over them. Two kitchines, two cellares, and Brewhouse, one Mealehouse, and five chambers over them, with some other small offices thereunto adjoyninge, and also two Rainges of housinge, consistinge of six Bay, formerly used as a chapple, but now the greatest parte of one of the sayd Rainges is used as a Garner beinge well floored with oaken boordes, and a large chamber over the same, the other Rainge consisteth of Fower Roomes below, Whereof one hath two chimneyes in it and one other Large Roome below with one chimney in it, and fower chambers over the sayd Roomes, all which sayd buildings and Rainges are built with free stone, bricke, good tymber and other stone, and three foote thicke in the walls, and well garnished with faire windowes, and with stronge Iron Barres in them. And on the South side of the sayd house, one other Rainge of Buildings called the Grainge or Farme house, consistinge of a hall a parlor, a kitchen, one Butterie and one washhouse, and over them

¹ Goddard MS., cited in Burton's 'Diary,' vol. i, Introd., p. cxxi, note (‡).

² Whitelock's 'Memorials.' At one time Hampton Court was ordered for sale. On the 15th of April, 1653, an "order" was made in parliament "for Hampton Court and the three parks there to be kept from sale" (Whitelock); but on the 23d of August following order was given "for Hampton Court and the parks there to be sold." (Ibid.)

five chambers, and adjoyninge to it a Faire Malthouse with a kyll and a cisterne therein conteyninge Five Bay, all Lofted over; As also two stables consisting of Six Bay; and one Hay house of eight bay, as alsoe three Large Barnes, Doble killiped consistinge of eightene Bay, one cow house of Three Bay, and one large Piggeon house, built with bricke and Tyles reasonable well stored, All w^{ch} sayd severall Rainges and houses afforementioned are all well covered with Tyle and in reasonable good Repaire. Alsoe one other Cowlhouse, and straw house, Thatcht with straw and alsoe two Greene Courtes before the sayd house, one spacious yarde, two orchards planted with old trees, Two gardens, one of them mounded with a Brickwall on the North side of the sayd house, and one verry thicke Mudd wall coped with Tyle on the east side of the sayd house. All which sayd Dwelling house Courts Gardens and Orchards are mooted three ways, viz^t. East west, and North, and on the south side at the Comminge into ye sayd house is mounded with a Hedge, a pale and a Gate house, with two lofts over it. All which the afforesayd houses Doe conteyne sixtie three Bay, and the ground whereon the sayd houses are scittuated, with the gardens orchards yards and Courts Doe conteyne by estimacon five acres two Roodes, with all wayes passages easements mootes, water-courses, commodities and advantages whatsoever to the afforesayd abbey and scite thereof or any parte thereof in any wayes apperteyninge, or belonginge per annum xv.*li*. x.*s*.

“The sayd house is in Reasonable good Repaire and not fitt to be Demolished, yett we have taken a view of the severall materialls thereof and Doe estimate the same together with the materialls of the severall outhouses and offices thereunto belonginge to be worth in Tymber, Tyles, Bricks, Stone, Glasse and Iron Besides the takinge down of the same ccccxxv.*li*.

“And then the scite thereof, conteyninge as afforesayd when the sayd materialls are cleared of, will be worth per ann. v.*li*.”

The above premises were vested in Mrs. Ann Dorrell, at the rent of £3 18*s*. 1*d*., being worth above that sum, £202 6*s*. 11*d*. They were granted by James the First, on the 20th of November, a. r. 21, to Sir Henry Vane, knight, for thirty-one years, and assigned by him, on the 20th of May, 1626, to Sir Marmaduke Dorrell and Sir Samson Dorrell, and by them to Christopher Hamden, Esq., on the 7th of April, 1628. On the 11th of April, 4 Car. I, he assigned them to Sir Thomas Wenman and John Hamden, Esq., in trust for Ann Dorrell, the eldest daughter of Sir Samson Dorrell,

to be re-assigned by them or the survivor to her within three months after she accomplished the age of twenty-two years. Thomas Lord Wenman, as survivor, performed the trust accordingly, by assigning, on the 1st of June, 1645, the lease to Mrs. Ann Dorrell.

“Eton Manor” (October 1650).—“Sadock’s Farm at the Wick” is described as having been granted by letters patent, on the 23d of March, 34 Eliz., to Samuel Garth, for twenty-one years, from Midsummer 1619, at the rent of £7 10s. 8d.; and afterwards by James the First, to John Tunbridge, for thirty-one years, after the expiration of the former lease, at the same rent; and as having been assigned by him, on the 24th of February, 1 Car. I, to Edward Phillips, and by mesne assignments to John Bell, since dead, leaving Ruth Bell his executrix, and who had twenty-one years to run from Michaelmas. The improved value is stated to be £87 8s.

“Mustions Farme at Eton Wick” is stated to have been demised by letters patent, 11th of June, 10 Car. I, to William Gwyn and William Loveinge, Esqrs., in trust for Edward Sydenham, for thirty-one years from Lady-day 1638, at the rent of 78s. 4d., and assigned by him in 1635 to William Collins, gentleman, and by Collins, on the 17th of May, 24 Car. I, for £200, to John Bell, whose widow, Ruth Bell, was entitled to it. The “improvement” is estimated at £50 15s.

“The Christopher.

“All that Inn, Messuage or Tenement scituate in Eaton comonly called or known by the name of the Christopher built part with Birch and part with Tymber and Flemish walls consistinge of one Hall, a Parlor halfe wainscotted and floored with Deelee Boards, one milke house, one Taylors shopp and under the same one Seller and behinde the same one kitchen one small parlour and one Brewhouse as alsoe one other Seller, one small Buttery, alsoe 3 stables, whereof one stable is Lofted over and fitted with 4 Lodginge Chambers, and the other two stables Lofted over, and over the other Roomes a Gatehouse eight Lodginge chambers and at the back end of the aforesaid stables one Longe Shead Standinge Crosse and mounded the Court

yard, used for the Straw house, and neere unto adjoyninge one Barne of 4 Bay strongly built with Tymber and covered with Tyle, and thereunto belonginge one Shead now used as a woolhouse, the ground wheron the said houses stand together with the Court yards gardens and backsides contayne by estimacon one acre now in the occupation of Ruth Cox and is worth per annum *xx.li.*"

Among several parcels of land held with the inn is—

"All that close of pasture ground comonly Called or knowne by the name of Parsonshearne, lyeinge and adjoyninge to the west part of th'abovesaid house and adjoyninge to the garden, contayninge by estimacon one acre and two Roodes,"

and—

"All that piece or parcell of arrable land lyeinge and beinge in Southfield, called parsons hearne."¹

"We finde that King James by his Letters patents bareinge date the second day of October in the *xxij^d* yeare of his Raigne did grant to John Tunbridge the aforesaid Inn called the Christopher and all th'abovesaid Lands and Tenements before particularly mentioned. To have and to hold the aforesaid premises unto ye said Tunbridge for and dureinge ye full end and terme of 31 yeares to Comence on ye 8th November 1644 Yeildinge and payinge yearly to ye kinge his heires and successors at Michaelmas and Lady day the sume of *iiij.li. v.s.* by equall porcons. The said John Tunbridge by his deed of Indenture bearinge date the first day of June 1626 sold all his right title and interest in the abovesaid premisses unto W^m Wiggott and soe by severall meane assignments wee finde W^m Bekeathland to bee the imediate Tenant and hath yet to come 25 yeares on the 8th of November next soe that the present Rent is *iiij.l. v.s.* and the Improvement is *xxxv.li. x.s. vij.d.*"

Lands in lease to Mr. Wells, lying in Eton, are described as—

"All those Tenements scituate in Eaton over against the Colledge built with Tymber and Flemish walle and covered with Tyle consistinge of fower Roomes belowe Stayres and 4 Roomes above stayres now in the occupacon of Edward Poole and Edward Okeley and are worth per annum *l.s.*"

Another house situate at the same place is stated to be "covered

¹ "Parson's hearne" means "parson's corner." (See Halliwell's 'Archaic Dictionary.')

with thatch." Several houses in Eton Street are described as having been demised by King James, 31st of August, in the twenty-eighth year of his reign, to John Eldred and William Widmore, at the rent of 36s. 8*d.*, and sold to Francis Wells, the "Improvement" being £39 13s. 4*d.* Lands in lease to Mrs. Clarke, of Windsor, the relict of Francis Clarke, are spoken of as "Meadow ground called Great ward meade, encompassed about with the River Thames on the south and the Mill River on the north," granted by James, 31st of August, a. r. 8, to John Eldred and William Widmore, for sixty years, and sold to Sir Marmaduke Dorell, through whom Francis Clarke became entitled.



The Christopher Inn, Eton, A.D. 1845

CHAPTER VII.

WINDSOR DURING THE COMMONWEALTH.

CONSTABLES OF THE CASTLE.

A.D. 1648. THE EARL OF PEMBROKE.

A.D. 1659. BULSTRODE WHITELOCK.

DEANS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

A.D. ——. CHRISTOPHER WREN, D.D.

A.D. 1658. EDWARD HYDE.¹

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

A.D. ——. CORNELIUS HOLLAND, ESQ., AND RICHARD WINWOOD, ESQ.

A.D. 1658. GEORGE STARKIE, ESQ., AND COLONEL CHRISTOPHER WHITCHCOTE.

A.D. 1660. ALEXANDER BAKER, GENTLEMAN, AND ROGER PALMER, ESQ.

UNDER STEWARDS, OR RECORDERS.

A.D. 1651. GEORGE STARKEY, ESQ.

A.D. 1659. HENRY PROCTOR, ESQ.

PROVOSTS OF ETON.

A.D. ——. FRANCIS ROUSE.

A.D. 1658. NICHOLAS LOCKYER.

The Earl of Pembroke appointed Constable of the Castle—Bulstrode Whitelock his deputy—Proceedings of Whitelock—Price of Wheat at Windsor—The Castle in the hands of Colonel Whitchcott—Prisoners there—Evelyn's Visit—Repairs of Windsor Bridge—Churchwardens' Accounts—Hall Book—Chamberlain's Accounts—The Church Plate—Cromwell's Constitution—Committal of Persons to the Castle for Preaching against him—Poor Knights—The Castle continued as a Garrison—Chamberlain's Accounts—Debates in the House of Commons on the Maintenance of the Poor Knights—Whitelock appointed Constable of the Castle—Corporation Accounts—Provostship of Eton College—Hall Book—Attendants at Cromwell's Funeral—The Protector's Proceedings at Windsor—Entries in the Hall Book—Chamberlain's Accounts—The Duke of Buckingham released from the Castle—Poor Knights—Surrender of the Castle to Colonel Ingoldsby—Release of Prisoners—Return of Members to Parliament—Double Election—Charles the Second proclaimed—Chamberlain's and Churchwardens' Accounts.

A SHORT time before the execution of Charles, namely, on the 19th of December, 1648, an ordinance of parliament was passed,

¹ Appointed, but never installed.

conferring the constablenesship of the Honour and Castle of Windsor, with the custody of the Great Park, on the Earl of Pembroke,¹ "basest among the base," and who sat during the Commonwealth in the House of Commons as knight for the County of Berks.² The earl soon afterwards appointed Bulstrode Whitelock his lieutenant of the castle and forest, which appointment, says Whitelock, "caused me to look into the nature of that place and office."³ Whitelock was at this time high steward and keeper of Greenwich Park, which he resigned to the Earl of Pembroke in exchange for the manor, walk, and lodge in Windsor Great Park.⁴ He soon entered on the duties of his office, for on the 26th of March, 1649, the following passage occurs in his 'Memorials':

"Two men measuring some ground in Windsor Forest, were asked by what authority they did it, they shewed a kind of warrant from Lieutenant General Cromwell, desiring all officers of the Forest, soldiers and others, to permit these men to set out some land, &c., in regard there was no Justice in Eyre.

"It were to be wished that such men as Lieutenant General Cromwell, would not so irregularly meddle with such matters as these are; the men were forbidden to make any divisions of the land, or ditches about it, till further order."

The observation of Whitelock indicates the coolness which subsisted about this period between himself and Cromwell.

To the manor lodge in the Great Park, Whitelock was wont to retire with his friends from political turmoil and official cares,⁵ and, instead of the royal stag-hunts of former times, we are presented with accounts of the chase under the auspices of the lieutenant of the forest and his Republican visitors.

On the 22d of August, 1649, Whitelock narrates as follows:

"I sent out my keepers into Windsor Forest to harbour a stag to be hunted tomorrow morning; but I persuaded Colonel Ludlow

¹ 'Commons' Journals,' vol. vi, p. 100. Directions for an ordinance for this purpose had been given as far back as the 27th of July previously. (Ibid., vol. v, p. 648.)

² Hallam's 'Constitutional History,' chap. x.

³ 'Memorials,' edit. 1732, p. 323.

⁴ Ibid., 27th of February, 1648-9.

⁵ Ibid.

that it would be hard to shew him any sport, the best stags being all destroyed, but he was very earnest to have some sport, and I thought not fit to deny him.”¹

23 d August. “My keepers did harbour a stag. Colonel Ludlow, Mr. Oldesworth,² Mr. Thomas³ and other Gentlemen met me by day-break. It was a young stag, but very lusty and in good case. The first Ring which the stag had led the Gallants, was above twenty miles.”⁴

The ringers no longer having the visits and various anniversaries of a royal family to commemorate, complimented the occasional “coming to town” of Mr. Whitelock by a merry peal.

Some time before the year 1653, Whitelock was appointed constable of the castle, for his commission as ambassador to Sweden, dated the 29th of October in that year, describes him as “constable of Windsor Castle.”

The castle, however, continued under the governorship of Colonel Whitchcott, and was used from time to time as a prison for state offenders. The Earls of Lauderdale, Kelly, and Rothes, and others taken prisoners by Cromwell in 1651, were removed to Windsor from the Tower, and there remained in confinement during the whole of the Commonwealth, a period of nine years.⁵

David Jenkins, commonly known by the name of Judge Jenkins, being one of the Welsh judges, who, becoming obnoxious to the Parliament for his conduct on the circuit, was taken prisoner at Hereford, in 1645, and first committed to the Tower, then to Newgate, and from thence “translated to Wallingford Castle,” was, on the 14th of January, 1656-7, by order of “his Highness and the Council,” released from Windsor Castle.⁶

We have the evidence of John Evelyn that the castle presented, as might be anticipated, a melancholy appearance at this period. In his ‘Diary’ he records a passing visit to Windsor in the summer of 1654 :

¹ Whitelock.

² Member for Salisbury.

³ Member for Okehampton.

⁴ Whitelock.

⁵ Heath’s ‘Chronicle,’ p. 301. See *post*, A.D. 1659-60.

⁶ See Burton’s ‘Diary,’ vol. i, p. 350.

“8th June. My wife and I set out in a coach and four horses, in our way to visit relations of hers in Wiltshire, and other parts, where we resolved to spend some months. We dined at Windsor, saw the castle and chapel of St. George, where they have laid our blessed Martyr, King Charles, in the vault just before the altar. The church and workmanship in stone is admirable. The castle itself is large in circumference; but the rooms melancholy, and of ancient magnificence. The keep, or mount, hath besides its incomparable prospect a very profound well; and the terrace towards Eaton, with the park, meandering Thames, and sweet meadows, yield one of the most delightful prospects. That night, we lay at Reading. Saw my Lord Craven’s house at Causam [Caversham], now in ruins, his goodly woods felling by the Rebels.”¹

On the 14th of June, 1650, the House of Commons ordered “That the Commissioners for Compounding have power and be authorized to put in execution and to perform what is yet remaining unperformed of the order made 13 Jan. 1648 authorizing the Committee of Sequestrations in the County of Bucks to fell and sell so many decayed trees and pollards and no other, growing upon the grounds and woods of the Duke of Bucks in the County of Bucks, to the value of Three Thousand Pounds; whereof fifteen hundred Pounds was to be paid to Colonel Whitchcott, for repair of Windsor Castle, and the residue to go towards the pay of the Horse Forces in the County of Bucks.”²

Considerable repairs were done to Windsor Bridge at this period, as the following extract from the book of Matthew Day, a member of the corporation, shows :

“ Windsor Bridge Repayred.

“Memorandum that upon the agreement made betweene the Major Bailefes and Burgesses of the Burrow of New Windsor in the County of Berks, and Benjamin Burgis sonne of Charles Burgis dececed, and upon the surrendering upp of a Lease which his aforesaid father held of the Longe bridge over the River of Thames, leding into Eaton, and upon condition of the greate Reparations hee was to bestow in Repairing of the said bridge which was done in the yeare of our Lord God 1649

¹ ‘Diary,’ vol. i, p. 288, edit. 1840.

² ‘Commons’ Journals,’ vol. vi, p. 424.

being all taken upp and new planked and treble Rayled through out the Bridge, and a new Draw bridge made at ye end next unto the Towne of Windsor, and sume new piles where nede was, which was a worke of charge for him to performe, The said Maior Bailefes and Burgesses In consideration thereof granted him a new lece of the said bridge which was to begine at _____ for the terme of _____ at five pounds rent p annum, and for that Ther was some addition of Increase of building by his said father, and the wharfe more enlarged then was expressed In a former lece resigned up by the said Benjamin Burgis, The vewing whereof was referred by the Maior and Company unto Silvester Swetso^r Maior, Matthew Day, Thomas Chapman, and William Stevenson, It was by them concluded that the said Benjamin Burgis shoulde enter into a Bond to the Maior Bailefes and Burgisses for the payment of five pounds on our Lady day 1653, to be disbursed towards the charge that shall be bestowed in making of a mere from the hedd pile unto the eight [eyott].”¹

The following are some of the entries in the churchwardens' accounts from Easter 1649 to Easter 1650 :

“ Given to Mr. Pitts the Minister . . . . .	. 00	01	00 ”
“ Given to an Irishwoman with her 7 children . . . . .	. 00	01	00 ”
“ Given to an Irishman and his wyefe . . . . .	. 00	00	04
Given to several Irish and other people that had breifes . . . . .	. 00	01	10
p ^d ffor wyne ffor severall ministers that preached in the parish church the last yeare . . . . .	. 00	04	08 ”

There are various payments to poor persons with briefs. At the foot of the account is added :

“ p ^d more since this accompt was cast upp ffor i quart of Sack that was fetcht att Mr. Maiors for two ministers that preached w ^{ch} was forgotten to be accompted 00	01	04 ”
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There is another significant item added to the account :

“ P ^d ffor taking downe the Kings armes 00	01	00 ”
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This, as it is scarcely necessary to explain, refers to the removal

¹ Extracts from Day's Book, Ash. MSS., No. 1126, f. 56 b.

of the royal arms from the walls of the church. The act, as it appears, did not follow immediately upon the execution of the king. It implies something more than the mere deposition of a sovereign, and denotes the settling down of the country under the Commonwealth, and the determined abandonment on the part of the town of Windsor of the monarchical form of government, and of all claim to the throne by the royal house of Stuart.

In the churchwardens' accounts of the succeeding year (Easter 1650 to Easter 1651), there is an item strikingly characteristic of the period, denoting, as it does, the destruction of the organ so recently presented to the church by the Bishop of Gloucester.

“Rec ^d of William Coles for four organ pipes that were left of the organ taken downe in the Church, wch organ pipes wayed 44 ^{lbs.} sould at £			
7 <i>d.</i> the pound . . . . .	. 01	05	10 ”
“rec ^d of John Cones for the woodden pipes .	. 00	05	00 ”

Among the payments for the same period are the following :

“p ^d for one oure glass . . . . .	. 00	00	06 ”
“Given to Mr. Gayer wch came w th Let ^s of reco- mendations from the Council for the Irish affaires . . . . .	. 00	00	04 ”
“Given to Thomas Smith wch came with Windsor Justicess pass and cert. of Done [^] 00	00	04
given to Ellin Gibben and her child having Let ^s of recom [^] dations and cert. ¹ . . . . .	. 00	00	04 ”
“p ^d for one pinte of Sack given to a marchant of Brisstall wch preached in the p ^r ish church by William Myelles Mare his appoyntment . . . . .	. 00	00	08 ”
“p ^d for bread and Beere and wood at the time when the churchward ^s and overseers of the poore made the rate for the poore . . . . .	. 00	02	00 ”
“given to Mr. Burton p ^t of the organ money . . . . .	. 00	03	00 ”

¹ Many other similar payments occur in this account.

In the accounts for 1651-2 the following entries occur :

" Given to Mr. Lupton for preaching 2 sermons	.	x.s."
" paid for two pints of Sacke for him	.	j.s. vj.d."
" paid the 5 May 1651 for bread and beer to them that went psession [procession]	.	j.s. vj.d."
" p ^d for searching the prerogative courte for the Counties of Devonsh ⁿ will in wch was given to the poore of New Windsor 20 <i>li</i> . 7 <i>li</i> . thereof was disposed by her ex ^{ors} at her funerall. the other 13 <i>li</i> . the churchwardens rec ^d and disposed by the consente of the ovseers of the poore	.	j.s."
" paid for an howre glasse	.	vj.d."
" p ^d for 6 fagotts at a meetinge in the vestrie	.	vj.d.
p ^d for an howre glasse	.	vj.d.
paid for scouringe the pewter and plate	.	j.s. vj.d."

The Countess of Devonshire, whose charitable bequest forms the subject of one of the preceding entries, was doubtless the dowager countess, who, with her son, entertained Charles the First, in 1647, at Latimers, near Chesham.¹ What claim the town of Windsor had upon her, or what the inducement was that led to the bequest, does not appear.

The frequent purchase of an "hour glass" may perhaps be taken as evidence of the vigorous and energetic exhortations and denunciations thundered from the parish pulpit by the numerous ministers who from time to time filled it, the hour glass placed before them² being considered as the occasional victim of a clenched fist or an outstretched arm; the sack from the Garter Inn, moreover, having, very possibly, some share in producing the catastrophe.³

Efforts were still made to keep down the crime of profane

¹ See *ante*, p. 212.

² See *ante*, p. 73.

³ A lively description of the style of church militant who adorned the pulpit at this period occurs in Scott's 'Woodstock.' Frequent allusions to the preaching of strangers in parish churches occur in Evelyn's 'Diary.'

swearing, by means of fines and penalties. In the accounts for 1652-3 are these items :

" Rec of John Wendricke for swearing	.	.	j.s."
" paid for a pinte of sacke when Mr. Harris his brother preached	.	.	0 x.d."
" paid for a pinte of sack when Mr. Johnson preached	.	0	x.d."
" paid to Huntington out of the money for swearing	.	0	vj.d.
" Paid to Goodwife Coxo out of the money for swearing		0	vj.d."
" Given to the Ringers at the Lo. Whitlocks cominge to Towne	.	.	j.s. 0
paid to Wid. Reader out of the money for swearing	.	0	vj.
Paid to W ^m Webb out of the money for swearing	.	0	vj.
Paid for a pinte of sack when Mr. Brothers preached	.	0	x.d.
Paid for an howre glasse	.	0	vj.d."
" paid for a pinte of sacke when Mr. Voyce preached	.	0	x.d.
paid for a pinte of sacke when Mr. Voyce preached	.	j.s.	0 "
" paid for new bindinge of the Church byble	.	x.s.	0 "
" Paid for a pinte of sacke when Mr. Barnett preached	.	j.s.	0 "
" paid for fasteninge the paraphrase of Erasmus to the deske ¹	.	0	vijj.d.
paid to J ⁿ Randall for 9 ^l of candles foundlie (formerly ?) for the use of morning prayer	.	v.s.	j.d."

There are no churchwardens' accounts preserved for the two subsequent years. On their resumption in 1655-6, we find the sack as an accompaniment to the preaching, and so matter of course had this charge become that it is lumped together thus :

" p^d for 9 pints of wine for severall ministers that preached ix.s."

Eight pints and seven pints are charged for in the respective years 1656-7 and 1657-8, with an additional sixpence in the former year, " given to a poor minister."

Another source of information in narrating the 'Annals of Windsor,' commences at this period. The 'Book of Orders,' or

¹ See *ante*, p. 73.

'Hall Book' of the corporation, begins in 1653.¹ The first leaf of the volume is torn out,² and the first existing entry refers to some preceding item on the missing page.

"Item, at the same court it is ordered that Mr. Mathew Day Mr. Hercules Trewe Mr. Charles Burgesse Mr. Richard Noakes Mr. Thomas Chapman, shall meet to consider of such proofes as shalbee fitt to bee used against Sadler and of such other matters as shalbee ppounded to them by the understeward of the Borough at or before the Triall."

Among orders for leases, made at a court of common council on the 21st of August, 1653, it was—

"Ordered that a lease be made of ye Towne Mills to John Godard att ye ould rent and £10 ffyne ffor 30 yeares ye same covenants menconed in ye former lease and the tennant to paye all taxes and ye lease to begin att o^r Ladye daye next."

The chamberlain's accounts, also, which ceased in 1647, as already mentioned, were resumed this year. They begin with the account of "William Milles gent. chamberlyn &c. ffor two yeares and a halfe," beginning at Michaelmas 1654, and ending at Lady day 1656, "made ye 30th of April by William Milles and Thomas Milles sonns and executors of the s^d William Mills before Richard Nash gent. Maior" &c.

Among the receipts, is the rent for two years and a half of the "Armory Chamber," and

"Of Mr. Baker in Pound Streete ffor the ground
wher the pound did stand ffor one yeare and
a half rent dew at Michaelmas 1654 . . . 00 00 09"

In the disbursements from Michaelmas 1653 to Michaelmas 1654:

Mr.
"payd to [^]Richard Braham Esq. 5*li*. 10*s*. wch he
of his owne will
layd out [^]to procure Mr. Goodale ye broad seale
to bee o^r Vicker (*wch hee nev[^] accepted of*) . 5 10 0"

¹ The volume is indorsed "The Book of Orders No. 1," but was subsequently indorsed "No. 1 Hall Book, began 1653, ending 1725—G H. Mayor 1784 and 85."

² "A Leaf torn out here marked 1" is written by Alderman Eglestone, a former chamberlain of the corporation.

The interlineation and parenthesis is evidently a commentary on the charge, added subsequently by some member of the corporation dissatisfied with the expenditure.

“ p ^d ffor wine and a sugerlof given to Mr. Holland			
when Mr. Day and I was in office .	. 00	10	06
p ^d to Mr. Hen. Harris his ffee as Towne Clarke .	2	00	00
p ^d Capten Burgis ye ffee farme Rent for ye yeare			
endinge at Mich ^{as} 1654 .	. 14	05	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
p ^d for a Branor (?) wch with ye dressinge and			
sendinge to Mr. Cressett cost .	. 2	6	6
p ^d for too Barrells of Ale sent to the Lord Whitlock			
30s. and for Excise 4s. carryage to Lond.			
and from thence to Chelsy in a wherry w th			
porters to cary it to ye house 7s. and for the			
caske 7s. the whole charge is .	. 02	08	00
p ^d ffor too suger loves sent at the same tyme to ye			
Lo: Whitlock .	. 00	12	06 ”
“ payd him [John Goringe the Smyth] more for an			
Iron Barr for the stock house .	. 00	01	00
p ^d for mendinge ye seale for ye leather sealers .	. 00	01	00
p ^d to Mr. Maior to ffree the Shreifs Bayliffs wch he			
layd out .	. 00	16	06
p ^d mor to the Shreifs Bayliffe to ffree horses wch			
they attached for an a mearcement y ^t ye towne			
was a merced, ye some of .	. 02	00	00
p ^d by order of Mr. Maior to Mr. Woodson for			
drawinge a petition to ye Lord Whitlock con-			
cerning doct ^r Challenors guift 2s. 6d. and 12d.			
to roger Ollive to Right it out fairer .	. 00	03	06 ”

The preceding entry refers to a legacy of Robert Challoner, D.D., Rector of Amersham, who died in 1621, and by his will charged his house and lands in East Oakley, after his wife's death, with the payment of £6 a year, in the sums of 10s. each, to twelve of the godliest poor of Windsor, to be chosen and changed every year by the Dean of Windsor, the mayor, and the minister of the town. His widow, Christian Challoner, died in March 1636, and the first payment of the legacy was made at Lady day 1637.

Probably a difficulty arose, to which the petition refers, in

consequence of there being no dean of Windsor at this time, to assist in receiving or distributing the money.

The charity subsists at the present time, the dean, the vicar, and the mayor having each the distribution of one third the sum received.¹

“Layd out ffor a dinnor ffor the Maior and company
 at a leete for a peece of Beefe a legg of Mutton
 a neck of veale and a q^{rt} of Sack 00 08 6
 p^d back to sevall of the tennants, the monthly tax
 wch coms to 04 08 03”

Apprehensions were, it seems, entertained at this period for the safety of the church plate, and on the 14th of October, 1653, it was delivered over to the custody of the mayor and corporation, to be kept by them in the Guildhall, and where it remained, apparently, throughout the period of the Commonwealth.

The following entries are inserted on the back of a page of the churchwardens' accounts for the year 1708 :

“Aprill ye 18th 1656.

“Mem^{ord}. that ye day and yeare above written W^m Herenden, Fra^s Hill, and Jn^o Church then churchwardens being then requested by Mr. Richard Nash Major, Mr. Hatch Mr. Fook Mr. Sweetster and others of the company in whose custody their was ye 14 of October 1653 delivered the plate belonging to the church for the more safe custody thereof within the Guildhall (viz.) two silver fflagons, two calices one silver cover and one bread plate which said plate being then produced and subsequently viewed by the aforesaid men to be their safe, was then redelivered to Mr. Richard Nash Maior Mr. Jn^o Hatch, Chamberline for the towne and Mr. W^m Poole, Chamberline for the poore, by us whose names are hereunder written.

“Fra^s Hill

“W^m Herenden

“John Church.”

“13 December 1658.

“Remayneinge then in the custodie of the Maior and Chamberlaine the plate belonginge to the church to witt, Two silver fflagons, two chalices one silver cover and one bread plate, wch lyeth there but not upon warrantie by them for safetie.

“This noate was made in the psence of the Maior Mr. Say Mr.

¹ The 32d Report of the Charity Commissioners, p. 105.

Browne Chamberlaine, and Mr. Gallant, and Mr. Noake Mr. Randall and Mr. Plumridge Bayliffs and others of the companie then psent.”

The price of bread appears to have been very high at the commencement of the Commonwealth, as is shown by the following curious table : ¹

“By William Hanbury of Kelmarsh in the County of Northampton Esq. A Table shewing the Price of Wheat and Malt at Windsor Market from 1646 to 1746 being 100 Years. Since continued 12 years further to 1758.

N.B The Bushel contains 9 Gallons, and }
the Duty on Malt is not included.

	Wheat.			Malt.		
	Pr Quarter.	Pr Bushel.		Pr Quarter.	Pr Bushel.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
For the 1st 20 Years, from 1646 to 1666	2 17 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 7 2	.	1 12 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 4 0	
” 2 “ 1666 to 1686	2 6 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	1 6 7	0 3 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	
” 3 “ 1686 to 1706	2 5 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 5 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	.	1 6 8	0 3 4	
” 4 “ 1706 to 1726	2 4 9	0 5 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	.	1 8 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	
” 5 “ 1726 to 1746	1 17 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 4 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	1 7 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
and for the 10 years since from 1746 to 1756	1 17 4	0 4 8	.	1 5 4	0 3 2	
Wheat at the Highest Price A.D. 1648	4 5 0	0 10 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.			
At the lowest Price A.D. 1744	1 4 10	0 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.			
The Difference between the high st and low st Price of						
Wheat in the 100 years	3 0 2	0 7 6	.			
Malt at the Highest Price A.D. 1659	.	.	.	2 8 8	0 6 2	
at the lowest price A.D. 1691	.	.	.	0 17 4	0 2 2	
The difference between ye two Extreams	.	.	.	1 11 4	0 4 0	
If the Century be divided into 2 halves of 50 years each, then the common Price or mean rate of the first 50 years is	2 10 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	.	1 8 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
And the Common or Mean Rate of the last 50 years is	2 2 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 5 4	.	1 7 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 3 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	
And the Common or Mean Rate of the whole Century is	2 6 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	1 8 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3 6	
1756 The Common or Mean Rate was.	2 5 2	0 5 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	.	1 6 0	0 3 3	
1757 “ “ “	3 0 0	0 7 6	.	1 16 0	0 4 6	

In the scheme or arrangement of the constitution by Cromwell and his council of officers on the 16th of December, 1653, Windsor

¹ Add. MSS., Brit. Mus., No. 4391.

was deprived of the privilege of returning members of parliament. Berkshire was to return seven; viz., for the borough of Abingdon, one; for the borough of Reading, one; for the county, five.¹

On the 30th of January, 1653-4, "Mr. Feak and Mr. Sympson" were sent prisoners to Windsor Castle,² having been examined before the council on the 28th, "for preaching against the Lord Protector and his government."³

On the 2d of September, 1654, "an ordinance for continuing the Almsmen and Almshouses, at New Windsore,"⁴ was passed in the House of Commons. These "almsmen" were the Military or Poor Knights.⁵

In a committee of the House of Commons, in November 1654, appointed to consider of the amount and disposal of the land and naval forces, the Castle of Windsor was, amongst others, recommended to be continued as a garrison.⁶

Among the disbursements in the chamberlain's account from Michaelmas 1654 to Lady day 1656 are the following items:

p ^d Mr. Gallant for 5 pints of Sacke sent for at a meeting in ye halle . . . . .	. 00	05	00
p ^d Mr. Noake his fee for counsell and asistance to the corporation when occasion serves for one yeare and a halfe endinge at Lady day last . . . . .	. 03	00	00
p ^d Clem: Cope for throwinge downe ye banke in ye parke at ye townsend . . . . .	. 00	04	09
p ^d Capt ⁿ Burgis his ffeefarme rent dew at Michaelmas 1655 . . . . .	. 14	05	10½

¹ Whitelock. The total number for England and Wales were to be 400.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ 'Journals of the House of Commons,' cited in Burton's 'Diary,' vol. ii, p. 61.

⁵ See *post*, 1657.

⁶ "The garrisons which they thought fit to be dismantled, demolished, and made untenable were these: Bristol Castle and Fort, Denbigh, Taunton, Mersey-fort, Carnarvon, and Shrewsbury. The garrisons to be continued were: Tenby, Carmarthen, Liverpool, Chepstow, Beaumaris, Yarmouth, Jersey, Guernsey, Scilly, Isle of Man, Isle of Wight, Mount in Cornwall, Pendennis, St. Mawes, Cackut, Hurst, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Dover, Sandwich, Warmouth, Deal, Sandown, Tilbury, Languard Fort, Hull, Scarborough, Berwick, Carlisle, Tower of London, Windsor Castle, Portland, Kelso, Southsea, Tinnmouth, Hascott in Suffolk." (Burton's 'Diary,' vol. i, Introd., p. lxxviii, note, citing Goddard MS.)

p ^d Mr. Sweetzer for a dinner w ^{ch} Mr. Maior and the Company hadd when they went a fishing as by his bill appeareth the some of	. 01	14	6
p ^d to Mr. Hatch Maior for takinge of an a meacem ^t at ye sizes	. 03	15	00
ffor 2 barrells of ale sent to the Lord Whitlock 36s. p ^d ffor caryage to London 4s. from thence to Chelsey 4s. ffor ye cask 8s.	. 02	12	00
p ^d for 2 Suger loaves 12s. 8d. and p ^d Robert ffrith for his ceare and paynes 2s.	. 00	14	08
Given to the Courts of Guard the some of 26s. on Saboth Days	. 01	06	00
Payd Mr. Addames His bill when the Maior generall was in towne ¹	. 00	9s.	07
Payd to the Shereifs Bayliffs when they came for the robbery mony the some of	. 00	7	00
p ^d Mr. Gallant for a gallon of Sack sent to ye Maior gen ^{all}	. 00	08	00
p ^d Mr. ffisher ffor a suger loffe sent to ye Maior generall	. 00	06	08
p ^d to John Goddard 10s. for enterteyninge the churchwardens when they went a pr ^{ss} ession in 1654	. 00	10	00

Among the debts owing to the mayor, &c., are enumerated “Mr. Windsor’s money £200,” and “the money given by Mrs. Osbourne a widow that dyed in the Castle to bye corne or coale for the use of the poore £25.”

Andrew Windsor, of Bentley, in the county of Southampton, by will dated the 15th of May, 1621, gave to the Dean and Mayor of New Windsor, and their successors and assigns, the sum of £200, to be laid out in the buying of lands, or to be preserved and remain as a stock, to be employed in making of cloth, whereby the poor there might be continually and for ever set on work.

Although it appears by the above entry, that the money either had not been received, or if received had been lent out and not paid back, it was eventually secured, and a yearly rent charge of £14 was in lieu of it charged upon Windsor Mill. The mill being subsequently conveyed to Queen Anne by the corporation of Windsor,

¹ Quære, Cromwell? [J. E. D.]

they, by deed dated the 24th of June, 1705, granted a rent charge of £14 per annum out of the "Butchers Shambles," in the market place.¹

Mrs. Margaret Osbourne by will gave, some time previous to 1653, £25 to the poor of the parish of New Windsor, to make a stock for ever of corn and coals. She directed the money to be paid to the mayor, to be by him and his successors, or by the chamberlain of the poor of the said borough, at the discretion of the mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, and burgesses for ever after, laid out, from time to time, upon corn and coal. The money was applied in 1673, it appears, towards the purchase of land at Langley, bought of Francis Rodley, and was considered as the fund from which the bread given away by the chamberlain for the poor on New Year's day arises, called the Spinner's bread.²

From Lady day to Michaelmas 1656 the following payments occur :

"paid to Mr. Noakes for 2 locks for ye cage and stocks . . . . .	. 00	03	00
paid for writinge the lease made to the Towne of ye Pound . . . . .	. 00	05	00
Paid for pullinge up the pound post, and mendinge it up againe . . . . .	. 00	04	00
Paid to John Goddard for the monthly tax . . . . .	. 00	06	08
Paid for mendinge the Poor Knights seate in ye church . . . . .	. 00	11	10
paid for Iron worke for the Pillorie . . . . .	. 00	01	06
paid to Rich: Michino ^r for repaing the market house as appeareth by his bill . . . . .	. 07	02	07
paid for bread and beere for the workmen in that time . . . . .	. 00	08	00 "
"paid at a meetinge at the Bell w th Mr. Maior and the companie . . . . .	. 01	03	00
paid to the Court of Guard for this halfe yeare . . . . .	. 00	14	00
paid to Mr. Galland for his monthly tax . . . . .	. 00	06	00 "

From Michaelmas 1656 to Lady day following :

"paid to the officers for a pclamacon ⁷ expenses and naylinge the Proclamation upp 00	01	01
---	------	----	----

¹ 32d Report of the Charity Commissioners and MS. churchwardens' book.

² Ibid.

paid to the sheriffe for the arrears of ye ffee farme rent . . . . .	. 05	00	00
paid for a ladder for the Dungeon and other car- penters work . . . . .	. 01	14	06
paid for expences upon Mr. Yung and Mr. Westrop at their first coming to Windsor . . . . .	. 00	02	04
paid for a new act of Parliam ^t for Mr. Maior . . . . .	. 00	00	06
paid for the monthly tax for the Towne Hall . . . . .	. 00	04	00
paid to the Courte of Guard for their use for a barrell of beere &c. . . . .	. 00	14	06''

At a court of common council of the borough, held on the 9th of January, 1656-7, the following entry was made in the Hall Book :

“Memorand. that at this Court a certaine Supervisemt of the Maner of New Windesor bearing date the 21 day of March in the second yeare of King James his Reygne of England &c. and of Scotland the 28 was delivered to John Church.”

In the margin is written, in a different hand—

“The 7^o Aprill 1657, Mr. Church brought in ye supervism^t.”

On the 28th of April, 1657, upon the question as to the ordinance for the support of the Poor Knights of Windsor, the following discussion took place in the House of Commons :

“*Colonel Shapcott* excepted against confirming the ordinance for the almshouse at Windsor. It concerns his county, and many thousand souls there.

“*Captain Hatsell*. This is a business of great weight, and ought to be looked into. It concerns many thousand souls. I desire that revenue may be examined. I have made application to his Highness in this, and have hopes of relief, to have something allowed for a minister out of it. Not one penny in the parish where I live but goes to that almshouse. Another living there, at £140 per annum, another £33, and another living robbed in the same nature. This is robbing the soul to clothe the body. Thus many poor parishes in our county, Devonshire, are spoiled in this nature, and all goes to maintain those thirteen gentlemen. Great allowance to officers. A steward £80 per annum ; sexton, verger, &c. £20 apiece.

“*Mr. Fowell*. I second that motion. It is worth your examination.

“*Lord Whitlock*. It is fit those ministers should have maintenance, but not to take other men’s rights to do it. It is their ancient right, before this ordinance. They are persons that have faithfully served you; none else are capable. Their salary does no more but maintain the poor knights and officers. I have seen their accounts, and what remains at any time, it is accounted for to the public use. There are three godly ministers maintained out of it.

“*Colonel Jones*. I hope this House will never divert anything that is given to a pious use. You have had a fair state of the case by this honorable person. It is acknowledged, on the other hand, that the pedigree is as ancient as Henry VIII. There is a liberal allowance for ministers’ maintenance elsewhere. I hope you will not take it from this.

“*Mr. Bodurda* moved, that Colonel Shapcott might be heard again.

“*Colonel Shapcott* stood up accordingly. I move, that if they have such an ancient and undoubted right, they may be left to law, and not confirmed by you. We desire but maintenance for our minister.

“*Mr. Trevor* moved that Lord Whitlock might be heard again, which was granted.

“*Lord Whitlock* moved [said], that he would do all the furtherance he could, to get them allowance for maintenance of a minister; he would move the governors at next meeting.

“*Mr. Bampfild*. I move, that you will not agree with the Committee in that; for there is great abuse of that revenue.

“Yet it was resolved to agree with the Committee.”¹

Although Whitelock had been appointed constable of the castle some years previously, by letters of Privy Seal, dated the 17th of May, 1657, in the name and style of “Oliver Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England Scotland and Ireland, and the Dominions thereto belonging,” a grant was made to him by the description of “Constable of Windsor Castle, Keeper of all the Forests Parks Warrens and other places whatsoever thereunto belonging, and Lieutenant of the said Castle and Forest of Windsor,” of the sum of £32 5s. per annum, payable half yearly, during his natural life.²

The office of constable was distinct from that of governor of the castle. Mr. Nevill, on the 10th of August, 1659, reported to the House

¹ Burton’s ‘Diary,’ vol. ii, p. 61.

² See 5th Report of the Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records, Appendix II, p. 263.

of Commons from the Council of State, "That it be humbly offered to the Parliament, That for the better security of Windsor Castle, which the Council conceive to be in some danger, they will please to grant a Commission to the Lord Whitlock to be Governor of the said Castle; and that he may have power to make a Deputy Governor there, during His necessary attendance upon other publick affairs; such deputy being first approved of by the Parliament."¹

On the 18th of May, 1657, an order was made and entered in the 'Hall Book,' for the renewal of the lease to George Starkey, Esq., "of the tols of the markett in his owne name for ffortie yeares," at the fine of three pounds.

In the chamberlain's accounts from Lady day to Michaelmas 1657 the following entry occurs :

"paid to Hen^r. Colt for Jⁿ Harrison's troublesome
 busenesse 01 05 00"

This is explained by an entry in the 'Hall Book,' on the 18th of May.

"Upon cōmplt of the Bayliffs that they were arreasted at the suite of John Harrison for lettinge one W^m Halloway be discharged who was arreasted by the Sarjeants at the suite of the said Harrison, It was ordered then that the Bayliffs Geo: Sea and Jⁿ Randall shall defend the said suite and shall appear in p^rson at the charge of the whole societie and shall take a declarⁿ and upon exm^acon thereupon they shall further pceede therein."

The following items in the chamberlain's accounts of the same period are of more general interest :

"paid for expenses at ye pclayminge the Lord
 Protector 00 11 06 "

"paid for deale boords and nailes for the pclamacⁿons . 00 00 10 "

Although Cromwell had been declared "Protector" by the first charter of the Commonwealth, called the "Instrument of Government," drawn up in December 1653, it was not until 1657 that he obtained that complete sovereign power which he exercised until

¹ 'Commons' Journals,' vol. vii, p. 755.

his death. A second charter, called the "Petition and Advice," was framed in May 1657, by the parliament assembled the previous year. Under the first charter, the English government may be ranged among republics, with a chief magistrate at its head. Under the second, it became substantially a monarchy, and Oliver Cromwell, from 1657 to his death, was, *de facto*, King of England.¹

It was the promulgation of this constitution or charter, that the above entries refer to, in which Cromwell is described for the first time as Lord Protector.

Some further expenditure on the same occasion is entered in the accounts of the subsequent year.

"paid at the proclaymeinge the Lo. Protector	. 01	07	04
paid then to the Ringers . . .	. 00	02	00
paid for the bonfire then . . .	. 00	02	06 "

Cromwell visited Windsor soon after this accession of power, and the following item occurs in the chamberlain's accounts of the same half year (Lady day to Michaelmas 1657):

"Paid for expenses when ye Lord Protector was at Windsor ² 01	01	09 "
---	------	----	------

The only other items worthy of notice in the same account are—

"paid to Mr. Starkey for 2 suger loaves p̃sented by him from the Towne to the Lord Whitlocke .	. 01	19	00
paid him for his monthly tax . . .	. 00	07	06 "

Besides the additional charges relative to proclaiming the Protector already noticed, the following disbursements are entered in the chamberlain's accounts from Michaelmas 1657 to Michaelmas 1658:

"paid for the towne waits . . .	. 00	02	02
paid for charges pclaymeinge the Act by ye Sarjeants . . .	. 00	00	04
paid for the charges of making up the Pound .	. 02	02	06 "

¹ Hallam's 'Constitutional History.'

² In the visits of Cromwell to Windsor, the reader will be reminded of the scenes laid at Windsor in Sir Walter Scott's 'Woodstock,' in which the character of the Protector is so graphically represented.

"paid for charges at the signeinge the pticon	. 00	06	00
paid for my charges to Worcester house	. 00	12	00"

The next items evidently refer to the action brought by Harrison against the sheriff's officers, already noticed.

"paid for charges on the arreast of the Sheriffs bay-			
liffs	. 00	03	00
paid for the writt thereupon	. 00	01	00
paid for Mr. Maior and companie concerninge the			
Sheriffs Bayliffs	. 13	15	00
paid for the sheriffs bayliffs charges at the Swan	. 03	04	06"

A vacancy occurred at this period in the Provostship of Eton College, by the death of Francis Rouse. Whitelock, the Constable of Windsor Castle, had a desire for the appointment, as appears by the following entry, under the date of October 25th, 1657.¹ The continued coolness, or something more, between Cromwell and Whitelock already noticed, is evinced in this passage:

"The Provost of Eton College Mr. Rouse being dead, I had some thoughts, and was advised by some Friends to endeavour to have the Place of Provost, a thing of good value, quiet and honourable, and fit for a scholar, and I was not wholly incapable of it; I therefore made applications to his Highness, concerning it, but found him engaged, or at least seeming to be so for another; my service was past, and therefore no necessity of a recompense, but this was reserved as a Bait for some others to be employed by his Highness."²

Nicholas Lockyer obtained the appointment in 1659, but was supplanted on the Restoration, in the following year, by Nicholas Monk.

The following entry on "Oath daie," the 5th of October, 1657, occurs in the 'Hall Book':

"At a meeting then held at the Guildhall the whole societie of

¹ In the list of Provosts of Eton inserted in Dugdale's 'Monasticon,' edit. 1830, vol. vi, part iii, p. 1433, Francis Rouse is stated to have died at Acton in Middlesex, on the 24th of December, 1658. In Harwood's 'Alumni Etonenses,' the 7th of January, 1658, is given as the date of his death. It is clear, however, from the above passage that the vacancy in the provostship must have occurred before.

² Whitelock's 'Memorials.'

Maior Aldermen and Bayliffs and Bretheren concluded that upon the Petition of Mr. Day Captaine Hall and others concerninge the digginge of a well neere the Butcher Roe, that fiftie shillings shal be delivered unto Captaine Hall by the Chamberlyn towards the finishinge of the foursaid well pvided that the pt^{es} or their Tennants shall continuallie maintain the same wth rope and buckett at all tymes, &c. the monie to bee dl^d 6 months after the well is finished."

At the foot of page 7 of the 'Hall Book,' and at the end of the entries for 1657, the following memorandum appears, but with the pen drawn across it:

"By consent it was agreed that the legacie booke treatinge of wills, fines, and inrollmts of sevrall natures concerninge the Burrough be left in the hands of Mr. Merwin to bee redelivred upon demand by the corporacon."

A subsequent entry, on the 27th of April, 1658, states that "Thomas Merwin had a booke out of the halle called the Maiors Book began in ye yeare of o^r Lord 1559."

The following is entered in the same book, and bears date May 3d, 1658:

"It is agreed by the Court to give unto William Baven one of the Brethren of this corporation Three score and tenn pounds in full satisfaction ffor that peece of grounde from wch hee now hath taken a house downe to be layd to the markett place to Inlarge it, the money to bee payd him within a munt, Provided that there bee an agreement made wth John ffisher to take downe that shopp hee houldeth of ye Corporation."

But on the 24th of the same month,

"At a Meetinge then held at the Guildhall by the Maior and Com^{on} Counsell it was voted that the agreeam^t above specified should be crossed out and that Mr. W^m Bavin by a generall consent should have ffortie pounds in consideracon of his assigninge the ground and the seller whereon his house late stood in the markett place, and that the same should bee made wthin one month after the date above written and that ffive shillings was nowe given in pte of the paym^t of the said ffortie pounds and the residue is to be paid upon the sealinge of the deede and that the celler shalbe lett againe by lease unto the said W^m upon the covenants that shalbe hereafter in the lease expressed for 40 yeares."

On the 31st of the same month a lease was ordered of the "Old Hawes" to Mr. Robert Harris, for the term of forty-one years.

On the 2d of November, 1658, it was "agreed that Captaine Burges should have a lease of 15 yeares to cōmence accordinge to Mr. Leers lease unto him upon alteringe the way leadinge into the Pitts pvided he lett a lease to the Towne for the same Terme of the way now leadinge and sett out by him for the way into the Pitts he payeinge 10s. p̄ ann. and not annoyeing Mr. ffookes his garden and maynteyneinge the fence on each side." At the same time a lease of the "Garden Plott" was granted to Mrs. Nazareth Pagitt.

An entry in the "Sessions book" of the corporation, dated the 28th of August, 1658, states that "W^m Low beeinge prisoner in the Guildhall by virtue of an act of Parliament for the disturbance of the Minister without bayle or mainprize and the Jury not psentinge on any other indictinge the said Lowe as alsoe his deniall of his wilfull disturbance was this daie discharged his imprisonment by the Justices at this p̄sent Sessions."

Among the attendants on the pompous funeral of Cromwell, in September 1658, were the Poor Knights of Windsor, Mr. Richard Pratt, Captain Fanshaw, Cornet Stephens, Captain Beale, Lieutenant Parker, Cornet Olmer, Lieutenant Mayns, Major Wallinger, Lieutenant Bankes, Mr. Grosvenor, Captain Roe, Colonel Herbert, Mr. Day, Captain Cooper, Major Leventhorp, Sir David Hatfield, Captain Burges, Mr. Cary, Colonel Whitchcott.¹

It is but justice to the usual policy of Cromwell, says Mr. Poynter, to believe that he prevented further waste and spoliation of the chapel at Windsor and elsewhere, from the time he possessed the power. He occasionally resided at Windsor. "He certainly kept together the endowments of the College, and the landed estates were greatly improved in value during his administration."² He instituted a regular establishment for the service of the chapel, and attached it to the foundation of the Poor Knights, which he maintained, and issued an ordinance of twelve articles for its regulation.

¹ See Lansdowne MSS., 95, No. 2, cited in Burton's 'Diary,' vol. ii, Appendix, 521.

² Ash. MSS., No. 1123.

“It was during the interregnum that those houses of the poor knights called Sir Francis Crane’s buildings were completed,” as already mentioned.¹

The following entry in the ‘Hall Book,’ under the date of the 27th of November, 1658, relates to proceedings involving apparently some question of corporated privilege :

“At a meetinge then had before the Maior and others [named] theire votes upon theise Three pticulars : the ffirst proposall is whether they will defend the pties attached as upon The pceedings in the behalfe of the Corporacon it is voted by a generall vote to defend the pties soe attached and to paie the charges incident thereon. the second proposall is that if by advice of Counsell they shal be animated to pceede ag^t the Bayliffs nowe arreasted in the Castle Court that then they all vote a generall pceedinge at theire charge. the third pposall is that if by advice of Counsell they shalbe pswaded to stand out the attachm^t that then at a generall chardge they will defende the same and not submitt to ffines upon the pties attached and that Mr. Maior and Mr. Randall are desired to appeare for themselves and the rest of the pties attached and That Mr. George Merifeild and Mr. Andrew Baker are desired and nominated attornies for the pties attached and for the other Suites who are to be satisfied for themselves and the advise of such counsell as are imployed in the whole businesses aforemenconed at the generall charge of the corporacon and that a L^re of attornie be sealed to the said attornies under the comon seale, the w^{ch} was done accordingle the daie and yeare above written and bearing date the 27 daie of November 1658. Mr. Merwin and Mr. Jⁿ Church shall appointe what monies shalbe disbursed by the Chamberlain in theire suites and that the Chamberlaine shalbe reimbursed such monies soe issued out by them, and in case there shall not bee monie sufficient in the chamberlaines hands that then such monies shalbe borrowed for the use of the corporacon and to bee repaied out of the generall stocke belonging to the Corporacon. Delivered then out of the Treassurie house the two charters of King James and Kinge Charles and the coppie thereof in English to Mr. Starkey.”

In December 1658 a writ was issued for the election of two members for Windsor to the parliament summoned after Cromwell’s death, on which occasion Colonel Christopher Whitchcott and

¹ See *ante*, p. 125.

George Starkey were returned. The following entry occurs in the 'Hall Book,' under the date of the 30th of December, 1658 :

"At a generall meetinge then had by the Maior and Twentie others of the companie then beeinge pésent in the Guildhall the warr^t from the Sheriffe of this countie was publiquelie reade directed to the nowe Maior for the choyce of Two Burgesses to bee elected for this Borough to sitt in this psent Parliamt appointed the 27th of January next ensueinge and that Mondaye bee appointed for the choyce by consent and at that tyme Colonell Whitecote and George Starkey Esq^{er} who stand for that choyce did both solemly take oath to be serviceable for this Burrough and that the houres of 10 and 12 in the morninge of the saide Mondaye be observed for the choyce accordinge to pclamacon at the Crosse to be made upon this psent meetinge concluded."

The following entries occur in the chamberlain's accounts between Michaelmas 1658 and Lady day 1659 :

"Paid Banister for his paines for ye writt for Bur-			
gesses . . . . .	. 00	10	00
Paid ye chardges in lawe agt the Bayliffs to Mr.			
Wooddeson w ^{ch} was comenced in the Castle			
Courte . . . . .	. 01	06	04
paid Captaine Hall by order for makeing ye well in			
ye streete . . . . .	. 02	10	00"

This is the payment authorised by the order of the corporation already mentioned :

"paid Mr Maior for bringing the Charter from			
London . . . . .	. 00	01	00
paid for the fishing Dinner . . . . .	. 04	06	10
paid to the Boatenen and ffishermen for their			
paines . . . . .	. 00	10	00
paid more at y ^t time for beere at Mr. Maiors . . . . .	. 00	04	00
Paid the Sheriffs Bayliffs by order . . . . .	. 02	00	00"

The churchwardens' accounts for the year ending at Easter 1659 present the following items :

"p^d for sending the money to London and from thence to the hight shreefes of the County with to

horse and to men ther was colected the same
 tim twenty three pounds sixteen shillings seven-
 pence for the distressed prodistantes in pouland . *Oli. 7s. 6d.*
 paid for Nailles for the makinge Mr. Evances seat
 and other seates and forms . . . 0 3 10 "

A marginal note of more recent date says that "Mr. Evans was
 Vicar."

"paid for a Lant horne for ye church . . . 1 2
 paid for 3 sheetes of parchment for to bee aded to the
 Register Book . . . 0 2 6
 paid for an ordinance of parlyment . . . 0 0 6
 paid for a Coard for the Saints bell . . . 0 1 6
 paid Capt. Hull for the yus¹ of his gines and Ropes to
 git the Lead up to the tope of the Stepell . 00 1 6
 payd Mr. Bowry for a church bibell . . . 1 10 00
 paid for an act of parlyment . . . 0 0 6
 paid for Sack when any Strainger preached . 00 16 6
 paid Robert Wishcard for gitinge ye Lord protectors
 money as hee was Rated . . . 00 2 0
 paid Tho. Tinker ffor Ringinge the Eight a clock
 Bell . . . 00 5 0
 paid John Brown for worke and naills and tape for
 Lininge the Reders seat . . . 0 1 5 "
 "Rec^d for the owld church Bible of Cap^e Hall . 0 12 0 "

No entries of interest occur the following year. We find, how-
 ever, that "Sack" still formed an item of expenditure.

"payed to Mr. Galland Maior for Sacke . . . 0 10 0 "
 "Rest dew to Mr. Galland Maior ffor Sacke . 0 7 0 "

Neither do the disbursements of the chamberlain between Easter
 and Michaelmas of the same year afford material for comment or
 extract, beyond the single item of—

"Paid the Serjeants for ye Proclamaçon by order . 00 01 00 "

On the 21st of February, 1658-9, the House of Commons
 "resolved, that George Duke of Buckingham, now a prisoner at

¹ Use.

Windsor Castle, upon his engagement upon his honour at the bar of this house, and upon the engagement of the Lord Fairfax in £20,000 that the said Duke shall peaceably demean himself for the future, and shall not join with or abet, or have any correspondence with any of the enemies of the Lord Protector, and of this Commonwealth, in any the parts beyond the seas, or within this Commonwealth; shall be discharged of his imprisonment and restraint; and that the Governor of Windsor Castle be required to bring the Duke of Buckingham to the bar of this House, on Wednesday next to engage his honour accordingly.”¹ The duke was, therefore, on the day named (the 23d), brought to the bar of the House in the charge of “a servant to the Governor of the Castle, and after an admonition by the Speaker and the Duke’s submission, he was discharged.”²

On the 20th of September, 1659, a Report having been read respecting the Poor Knights of Windsor, the House “ordered that it be referred to a Committee, to look into the revenue for Maintenance of the poor knights of Windsor; to examine what the present revenue is; and what it will be for the future, after Leases expired; and state it, and report it to this House: And also to see that the charitable uses to which the said Revenue was granted, be performed; and that the Residue of that Revenue be answered to the Use of the Commonwealth: And to examine what Leases have been made of the said Revenue, and what Fines paid thereupon; and how disposed of; and by what authority: with power to give relief and allowances to the poor knights, and other poor people there, not exceeding what they have been formerly allowed.”³

On the 28th of December, 1659, Colonel Henry Ingoldsby reported to the Parliament, that he and Major Wildman, with three hundred volunteer horse, came before Windsor Castle, and the governor, Colonel Whitchcott, surrendered to them for the use of the Parliament.⁴ It was thereupon resolved, “That this House doth approve of the action of the Forces for securing the Castle of

¹ Burton’s ‘Diary,’ vol. iii, p. 375.

² Ibid., p. 435.

³ ‘Commons’ Journals,’ vol. vii, p. 781.

⁴ Whitelock’s ‘Memorials.’

Windsor for the Parliament; and that the Thanks of this House be given them for their good affection and service therein: And the House doth declare, 'That they will take into consideration their good service in due time.'

Colonel Ingoldsby was also called in, and the Speaker "acquainted him with the said vote, and gave him and the said Forces the 'Thanks of this House accordingly.'" ¹

"I doubted," says Whitelock, "lest this might bring my name in Question, I being Constable of that Castle; and Wildman having been employed with me by Fleetwood, to consider of a Form of Government of a Free state, wherein we two, and none else, had gone far: I now doubted lest Wildman had discovered this; and the more, because Wildman had before offered to bring three thousand Horse to me to be commanded by me, if I would keep Windsor Castle, and declare for a free Commonwealth: But I saw no likelihood of effect in this; and Wildman carried himself prudently and faithfully, and nothing was said of me. And Ingoldsby had the thanks of the House for his good service.'" ²

On the 21st of February, 1659-60, the House of Commons ordered, "that the keeper of the Castle of Windsor, do forthwith certify to the Parliament the causes of the Imprisonment of the Earls of Crawford and Lauderdale, and the Lord Sinclair now in prison there." ³

On the 3d of March following, "A Letter from Colonel Whitchcott from Windsor Castle, 22d February 1659; and a warrant of the 27th Day of November 1659, signed 'He. Lawrence, President,' directed to the Governor of Windsor Castle, to receive into his charge John Earl of Crawford Lindsey; and another warrant, signed 'He. Lawrence, President,' dated the 17th of January 1656, directed to the Governor of Windsor Castle, to take into his charge the Body of John Lord Sinclair, and another warrant dated 14 January 1656, signed 'Oliver P.' to detain and keep under imprisonment the Body of the Earl of Lauderdale; were read."

The House thereupon ordered, "that the Earl of Crawford

¹ 'Commons' Journals,' vol. vii, p. 798.

² Whitelock's 'Memorials.'

³ 'Commons' Journals,' vol. vii, p. 848.

Lindsey, the Earl of Lauderdale, and the Lord Sinclare, now Prisoners in Windsor Castle, shall be discharged of their Imprisonment, upon giving security to the Council of State, to whom it is referred to take the same, not to act anything prejudicial to this Commonwealth.”¹

On the 1st of March, 1659-60, an order was made “for maimed Soldiers, &c. and for the poor Knights of Windsor.”²

At the election to the new parliament in April 1660, Alexander Baker,³ gentleman, and Roger Palmer, Esq., were returned by an indenture under the hand of the mayor and the common seal; and Richard Winwood, Esq., by another indenture by the burgesses, without the common seal or the hand of the mayor.

The following entries relating to this election appear in the ‘Hall Book.’ It will be seen that the circumstance of the double return is withheld. The first entry, under the date of the 2d of April, 1660, says: “Warrant from the Sheriff of this Countie of Berk was made publicuely directed to W^m Galland gent the Nowe Maire for the Choyce of two burgesses to be elected for this Burrough to sett in the parliament appointed the 25 daie of April next ensuing at Westminster on w^{ch} daye Thursdaie was appointed for the choyce by pclamac^on thereof given to all whom it concerns publicuelie at the Cross beinge the auntient place of Publicacon.” On the 25th of April, it was “consented that Alexander Baker gent. Richard Winwood Esq. and Roger Palmer gent. who stand for the Elecon of the Burgesses of this Burrough who solemlie take the oath of ffreemen should be admitted burgesses of the said Burrough (at wch tyme Mr. Palmer and Mr. Baker were chosen Burgesses for this pesent Parliamt, and were sent by Indenture under the Com^on seale of the Burrough).”

In consequence of the Report of the double return, by the Committee for Privileges and Elections, and of the recommendation of the committee, it was, 27th of April, 1660, resolved by the House of Commons “that Alexander Baker and Roger Palmer do

¹ ‘Commons’ Journals,’ vol. vii, p. 860.

² Whitelock.

³ Erroneously spelt “Blake.” (See ‘Commons’ Journals,’ vol. viii, p. 3.)

sit in this House until the merits of the Cause touching the said double return be determined." No further proceedings are entered in the journals of the House.

The period of the Restoration now arrived.

On the 12th of May, 1660, an entry in the 'Hall Book' informs us that—

"The Maior and Corporacon together wth divers ffreemen and Inhi-
tants of the Burrough aforesaid togeather wth divers of the Militia did in
the Towne hall pclaime kinge Charles the second Kinge of England
Scotland ffrance and Ireland &c. wth all ioye and acclamations."

Matthew Day has recorded a more particular account of this ceremony.

"King Charles the Second was proclaimed King of England, Scotland, Frawnce and Ireland, uppon the 12th of May 1660 at the Rownd Market howse in New Windsor; at which tyme the troupe of the county horse was in the Towne and Mr. Gallant, an Innkeper, being major was there atended with his Company in their gownes, who had a Trumpeter sounding a trumpit before them; and from thens went to Windsor bridge, and from thence went to the Castle Geate and ther with the troupe of horse and trumpet did likewise proclaime the King. And was desired by the officers that were in ye Castle to come into the Castle and there to proclame King Charles the Second in the Castle, w^{ch} was also ther allso proclaimed with great Ioye."¹

Contemporaneously with the return to a monarchical government in the country, a marked change occurs in the character of the entries composing the municipal and parochial accounts.

The following are extracts from the chamberlain's accounts between Michaelmas 1659 and Michaelmas 1660:

"paid the Smith for hinges for the K. Armes	. 00	00	04
paid likewise to the Courte of guard	. 00	02	06
paid for settinge up ye K: Armes	. 00	02	06
Paid to Mr. Maior for the Troopers at ye Proclam [^]	03	06	03
Paid Mr. Church towards the Mace	. 05	00	00
paid for Drums and Colors	. 00	02	04
paid Mr. Church towards the Mace	. 09	00	00
Lent towards the Mace	. 00	10	00"

¹ Extracts from Day's Book, Ash. MSS., No. 1126.

These items respecting the mace are explained by the following entries in the 'Hall Book.' 14th May, 1660: "At a meetinge then had by the Maior and the greater number of the compaue it was thought goode that the mace nowe carryed before the Mayor be altered and to that purpose the saide mace was pulled to peices and openly weighed in the Guildhall, the weight whereof was 66 ounces and 3 quarters. Mr. J^{no} Church is desired to take care for this businesse who shalbe allowed satisfaccon for his disburse^{ts} therein from the chamberlaine." On the 18th of May, sixty-three ounces of silver plate were ordered to be added to the weight of the former mace. And again, on the 11th of June, in order to raise £14 towards the payment of the new mace, each brother of the hall was ordered to disburse 10s., "to be repayed out of the next monies that shall come to the chamberlaine's hands."

"paid to Tho. Round for pcl ^r the order agst In-			
mates by order . . . . .	. 00	01	06
paid to Mr. Irish for a petition . . . . .	. 00	01	00
paid for the monthly tax for ye Hall . . . . .	. 00	01	02
paid the guards by Mr. Maiors appointmt . . . . .	. 00	05	00
paid Walter ffarrer for fetchinge lead for ye			
Crosse . . . . .	. 00	00	02
paid at Mr. Gallants to enterteyne Dr. Denham . . . . .	. 00	06	04
paid Mr. Mihill for worke about ye Cross . . . . .	. 00	11	09
paid Meare for the chymnie in ye Townehall . . . . .	. 02	00	00
paid Punter towards the Crosse settinge up . . . . .	. 02	15	00"

The church plate, which during the civil war had been deposited for safety in the Town-hall, was restored to the churchwardens on the 8th of March, 1660, as appears from the following entry of that date in the 'Hall Book:'

"Received then by us Thomas White and Reginald Ransome Churchwardens for the yeare not yet expired all the plate belonging to the Church wch were intrusted for saftie into the Maior and Chamberlaines hands, to be kept in the Towne hall and now delivered (viz^t) 2 silver flaggons wth pueuce¹ cases one silver plate 2 silver cupps and one kiver² I say rec. by us Thomas White. Renall Ransom."³

¹ Puce colour.

² Cover.

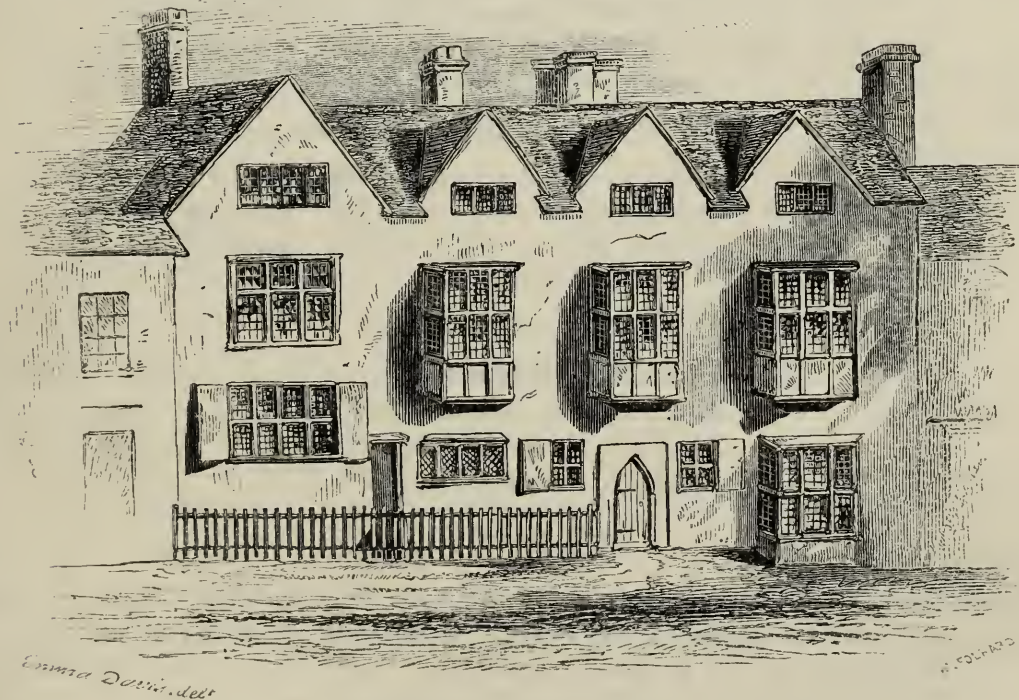
³ An entry more than a year afterwards, at the foot of one of the churchwardens' accounts, appears to refer to the same circumstance: "April 22, 1661. This account was

Measures were also adopted for the repair of the fabric of the church. The churchwardens' accounts for the year 1660-61 show the receipt of £24 12s. 7d. for that purpose.

The following entries occur in the same account, interspersed with payments to "poor ministers:"

"p ^d Hum. Bowrey for a com ^m on prare book	. 00	10	00 "
"p ^d for byndinge ye book yt stands on ye deske	.	02	06
p ^d for alteringe ye standinge deske	. 00	02	06
Given one Hen. Bignall a poore minester	. 00	01	00
p ^d Mr. Gallard for xv pints of Sack given to sevall minesters that have preacht in the pish church	00	15	00 "

seene pused [perused?] and alowed by theis p^rsons whose names are hereunto subscribed. At w^{ch} tyme there was viewed the plate that was delivered to the Maior bayliffs and burgisses to bee saffely kept, w^{ch} plate was delivered to John Hillman, John Newman and John Price, Churchwardens and by them Lockt into the Chest; Richard Church Maior William Galland."



The Manor House, Datchet.

CHAPTER VIII.

WINDSOR IN THE REIGN OF CHARLES THE SECOND.

CONSTABLES OF THE CASTLE AND HIGH STEWARDS OF THE BOROUGH.

A.D. 1660. JOHN VISCOUNT MORDAUNT.

A.D. 1668. PRINCE RUPERT.

A.D. 1682. THE EARL OF ARUNDEL.

DEANS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

A.D. 1660. BRUNO RYVES, D.D.

A.D. 1683. FRANCIS TURNER, D.D.

A.D. 1677. JOHN DURELL, D.D.

A.D. 1684. GREGORY HASCARD, D.D.

MEMBERS FOR WINDSOR.

A.D. 1661. SIR RICHARD BRAHAM, KT., AND THOMAS HIGGENS, ESQ.

A.D. 1679. SAMUEL STARKEY, ESQ., AND RICHARD WINWOOD, ESQ.

A.D. 1684. SAMUEL STARKEY, ESQ., AND RICHARD WINWOOD, ESQ.

UNDER STEWARDS, OR RECORDERS.

A.D. 1651. GEORGE STARKEY, ESQ.

A.D. 1662. FRANCIS RIDLEY, ESQ.

A.D. 1659 HENRY PROCTOR, ESQ.

A.D. 1673. JAMES SMITH, ESQ.

A.D. 1661. GEORGE STARKEY, ESQ.

A.D. 1680. THOMAS STAPLES, ESQ.

PROVOSTS OF ETON.

A.D. 1660. NICHOLAS MONK.

A.D. 1662. JOHN MEREDITH, D.D.

A.D. 1665. NICHOLAS ALLESTREE, D.D.

A.D. 1681. ZACHARY CRADDOCK, D.D.

Restoration of the Stuarts—Persons ordered to leave the Castle—Mr. Thayne replaced as Keeper of the Little Park—Viscount Mordaunt Constable of the Castle—Whitelock's Letters to Lord Willoughby of Pacham and to Lord Mordaunt—Return of Members for Windsor—Proceedings thereon—The Mayor's Feasts—Dr. Bruno Ryves Dean of Windsor—Order of the Garter—Chamberlain's Accounts—Declaration against the Solemn League and Covenant—Matthew

Day's Letter relating to the Pest-house Walls—Churchwardens' Accounts—St. George's Chapel—Feasts of St. George—Chamberlain's Accounts—Hall Book—Renewal of the Charter—Churchwardens' and Chamberlain's Accounts—Alterations in the Castle—Orders for the Works—Decorations—Evelyn's Visit—St. George's Hall—Mr. Poynter's Comments on the Alterations—Hollar's Drawings—Nell Gwynne's House painted by Verrio—Corporation Accounts—The Plague—Chamberlain's and Churchwardens' Accounts—Viscount Mordaunt superseded in the Constableness by Prince Rupert—Impeachment of Lord Mordaunt, and proceedings thereon—Chamberlain's and Churchwardens' Accounts.

THE restoration of the Stuarts was probably attended by more immediate consequences to the inhabitants of Windsor than any former change of dynasty. Various parts of the castle had become, during the Commonwealth, the habitation of a number of poor persons, apparently unconnected with the care and government of the building, and their sudden ejection seems to have occasioned considerable hardships. On the 7th of August, 1660, a petition "of the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses and Inhabitants of his Majesty's Borough of New Windsor," having been read in the House of Commons, the House ordered "that it be referred to the Justices of Peace to take care of the poor women and children, who are commanded out of the Castle of New Windsor, to dispose of the said women and children according to law."¹

The first decided step, however, towards the former arrangements was the replacement of Mr. Thayne as keeper of the Little Park. On the 18th of May, 1660 (several days before the actual return of Charles the Second), the House of Lords, upon information "that Alexander Thayne Esquire Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod attending this House, hath been kept out of his possession of the Little Parke at Windsor since 1648," ordered "that he shall have the present possession of the same, as formerly, until the pleasure of the king be farther known."²

Soon after the establishment of Charles the Second on the throne, Viscount Mordaunt was appointed Constable of Windsor Castle, in the place of Bulstrode Whitelock, who had probably resigned, with the allowance of ten shillings a day. Lord Mordaunt,

¹ 'Commons' Journals,' vol. viii, p. 112.

² 'Lords' Journals,' vol. xi, p. 33.

the second son of John fifth Baron Mordaunt, and first Earl of Peterborough, was a zealous royalist, and had assisted in the restoration of Charles, who created him Baron Mordaunt of Reigate and Viscount Mordaunt of Avalon. The letters patent of Lord Mordaunt's appointment as constable are dated the 28th of February, in the thirteenth year of the king's reign (A.D. 1661), but the appointment appears to have been virtually made in the previous year, for on the 2d of July, 1660, the high stewardship of the borough of Windsor was offered to Lord Mordaunt, and he is described at that time as constable of the castle.¹

The following letter of Sir Bulstrode Whitelock to Lord Willoughby, of Parham, dated August 18th, 1660, also proves that Lord Mordaunt was at that time getting information as to the duties of his new office :

“ My Lord,

“ I shall be alwayes ready to doe any Service in my Power to your Lordshipp or any Friend of yours, especially to my Lord Mordaunt, and in the businesse of Windsor I have some experience, which may render me the more capable to serve his Lordship. It would take up too much of your time to acquaint you with the particulers relating to the office of Constable of Windsor, but in generall it is thus.

“ Hee is Keeper and Governour of the Castle, and to command any Garison or under officers there. Hee may make use of any Lodgings or Roomes in the Castle whereof the King hath not present use ; Hee is Judge of the Castle Court for tryall of Suites of any value arising within the hono:^r ² The Processe and Proceedings are to bee in his

¹ *Vide* Hall Book, vol. i, p. 10.

² The jurisdiction of this court has been already referred to in an earlier part of this work (see *ante*, Vol. I, p. 323) ; but the following list of parishes, made at a later period, is inserted here :

“ The names of the several parishes within the Jurisdiction of the Court of the Honor and Castle of Windsor.

“ In Berkshire.

New Windsor	Shottesbrooke
Clewer	Binfield
Bray	Wokingham
Cookham	Barkhamstead
Bisham	Arborfield
Hurley	Finchampstead
Remenham	Easthamstead

name, and hee may constitute a Steward or Deputy (which your nephew Will: now is) to heare and determine those causes, and himselfe may stay judgment where he thinks fitt, for a convenient time in any suite depending, and is to appointe the atturneyes who shall practice in that Court. He is Keeper of the Forest which is 120: miles compas, and hath the care of the Vert and Venison there when it is stored, and power to hunt and dispose of them as he shall thinke fitt, not prejudicing the King's Pleasure. Hee hath command of all the Game within the Forest and may appoint Deputies by Commission to take care that no Deere, Hares, Coneys, Pheasants, Partridges, Heath-

Wargrove	Bracknall
Hurst	Warfield
Ruscomb	Winkfield
Waltham St. Laurence	Sunninghill
Waltham Abbotts	Old Windsor

“ In Buckinghamshire.

Datchett	Eton
Wyrardisbury	Farnham Royal
Horton	Headsor
Langley	A part of Wooburn
Iver	Dorney
Hedgerley	Burnham
Fullmore	Taplow
Stoke	Hitcham
Upton cum Chalvey	

“ In Surry.

Ash	Pirbright
Bisley	Stoke
Bifleet	Thorpe
Chobham	Tougham
Chulsey	Windlesham
Egham	Bagshot
Frimley	Woking
Horsell	Worplesdon
Pirford	Wanborough.

“ The above is an account of the several principal parishes within the Jurisdiction of the Court of the Honor and Castle of Windsor and where the process of that Court has been executed time out of mind exclusive of the several villages and hamlets within the said several Parishes.

“ Part of the village of Twyford which is in Two or Three parishes viz. Hurst and Ruscomb and also part of the Town of Wokingham are in the several Counties of Berks and Wilts. As to those parts which are in Wilts [they] are not within the Jurisdiction of this Court.” (MS. volume, in the possession of J. Secker, Esq., of copies and extracts from the books belonging to the constableness of Windsor Castle, p. 208.)

poult or other Game be killed without Lycence, but preserved for his Majesty's pleasure, and may punish such as shall destroy them. None may hunt within the Forest without the King's Lycence, or the Constables, nor fell any wood, without lycence. Hee may appoynte Courts of the Forest to be kept for punishing of Trespassors. Hee may dispose of the severall Lodges and walkes in the Forest to whom he pleaseth; The Litle Parke used to bee in his Custody, and the Great Parke within his care. Some buildings adjoyning to the Castle used to be lett by him att a Rent reserved to himselfe. There is a Prison within the Castle called the Colehouse to which hee may committ offenders. Hee may make a Lieutenant of the Forest, with such of his Power as hee shall think fitt to depute to him, and are according to lawe. The Rents belonging to the Castle used to be accounted to him and by his Officers to the Exchequer. His Fee is Twenty pounds yearely and Tenn Load of wood for fuell and 40^s. yearly to defray the charge of cutting it. There be many other particulars wherein I shall be ready to informe his Lordship, and to write on him with my best advice and assistance, in this or any other businesse concerning him, whensoever he shall appoint, or your Lordship shall give intimation to

“Your Lordships affectionate Bro: & humble serv^t

“B: WHITELOCKE.”

This letter led to a direct communication between Whitelock and Viscount Mordaunt, who required further information, for we find Whitelock addressed the following letter to him, inclosing an essay on the office of constable:

“My Lord,

“Upon receipt of your Letter I looked upon some olde notes of mine coccerning the Constable of Windsor Castle, and I being to goe this day out of Towne, I thought better for the present to send those Notes (though full of Impertinencies) to your Lordship rather then to cause your expectation to heare from me at my returne, which will not bee this moneth yet, and that I apprehend might bee too long a deffering the expressions of my readinesse to serve your Lordship which I shall be ready to manifest upon all occasions, and at my returne hither, if I may be in this, or any way usefull to your Lordships service, I shall most willingly expresse myselfe

“My Lord

“Yo^r Lp^s very faithfull &

“humble servant

“Temple Sept. 10.

B. WHITELOCKE.”

1660.”

In the essay or treatise accompanying the letter, Whitelock enters into a tedious dissertation on the origin of the words "constable" and "castle," and the duties of the former. It is an amplification of the letter addressed to Lord Willoughby, of Parham, and contains nothing worth recording, except that the deputy constable or steward has "the custody of the constable's seal of his office, being a castle between a Stag's horns with which all the process is sealed." He concludes by saying that "the office of Constable of Windsor Castle is of very great antiquity, honour, power, and pleasure, but of very little profit."¹

Viscount Mordaunt having accepted the office, was sworn in as high steward on the 9th of April, 1661.² He attended in his official capacity on that day at the election of members of parliament for the borough,³ when Sir Richard Braham, knight, and Thomas Higgens, Esq., were returned by the mayor, bailiff, and thirty burgesses, and William Tayleur, Esq., and Alexander Baker, Esq.,⁴ were returned by the burgesses at large.

Mr. Tayleur was a barrister, who held the offices of paymaster and surveyor of the castle and clerk to the constable, and resided in the castle. He appears to have been a popular character with the townspeople of Windsor, and identical with the "Mr. William Taylor" who in 1641 sat for a short time as one of the members for Windsor, and was expelled the House for the strong expressions of disapprobation at the attainder of the Earl of Strafford.⁵

The conduct of Lord Mordaunt towards Mr. Tayleur, on this and other occasions, was some years afterwards made the ground of an impeachment against him, as will be presently seen.

Upon a petition against the return of Sir Richard Braham and Mr. Higgens, Mr. Sergeant Charlton, on the 6th of July, 1661,

¹ Ash. MSS., No. 1126.

² Hall Book, vol. i, p. 10.

³ Ibid.

⁴ "1662 December 3. My son John Dugdale was married at Westminster in K. Henr. 7th's Chapell, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Alex. Baker, of Windsor." (Sir W. Dugdale's 'Diary,' by Hamper, p. 111.) "1671. January 9. My sons wife dyed in London, and on Thursday following, 12, was buried at Windsor." (Ibid., p. 133.) The son married again, on the 4th of April in the same year!

⁵ See *ante*, p. 155.

reported to the House of Commons, from the committee for elections, the fact touching the return for the borough of New Windsor.

“That the question being, whether the Right of Election was in the corporation consisting of Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses not exceeding the number of thirty, or in the Inhabitants at large; That it appeared by the evidence, that the said Borough did before the time of Edward the 4th, send Burgesses to the Parliament, who were elected only by the Mayor and a select number not exceeding the number of thirty, being the corporation of the said Borough; and it was proved by several witnesses and so appeared by divers Returns in several kings reigns. That the Election for above seventy years had been by a select number consisting of the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses not exceeding the number of thirty; and not by the Inhabitants at large, who never chose till anno 1640: and that upon the whole matter, the Committee was of opinion That the Mayor Bailiffs, and Burgesses not exceeding the number of thirty, had only the right of Election; and that Sir Richard Braham and Thomas Higgens Esquire who were elected and returned as Burgesses to serve in this present Parliament for the said Borough of New Windsor by the Mayor Bailiffe and Burgesses not exceeding the number of thirty, were duly elected and ought to sit.”

The House accordingly “Resolved that this House doth agree with the said Committee That the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses not exceeding the number of Thirty, have only right of Election; and that the said Sir Richard Braham and Mr. Higgens were duly elected and ought to sit in this House as Burgesses for the said Borough of New Windsor.”¹

This decision of the House, confirming the right of election to a limited number of burgesses, was properly reversed on a subsequent election in 1679. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Baker attributed the adverse decision of the committee to their being unable to produce in evidence the necessary records which had been mislaid by a Mr. Starkey.²

Sir Richard Braham was soon afterwards, namely, on the 16th of April, 1662, created a baronet. He is described as of New

¹ ‘Commons’ Journals,’ vol. viii, p. 292.

² See the Report of the Election Committee, 1678-9, *post*.

Windsor, and as the eldest son of Richard Braham, of Wandsworth, by Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Giles, doctor of music, and great grandson of Sir John Braham, knight, of Braham Hall, Suffolk. Sir Richard Braham dying without surviving issue, the baronetcy became extinct. The old parish church of Windsor contained several monuments to members of this family.¹

While the members of the corporation protected the alleged rights of the borough, they did not forget to make provision for their own creature comforts. On the 3d of September, 1660, "it was then agreed that xx^{li} should be allowed to the Maior for feasting to continue for seaven yeares." Again, on the 8th of September, 1662, "it was then agreed by the major parte of the company that upon the motion of Mr. Richard Nash, Maior elect, that the feasting according to usuall manner bee taken off and that it bee referred to the discretion of the Chamberlayne for the tyme beeinge for provydinge for the ordinary Feasting dayes in the Guildhall."²

Dr. Bruno Ryves was, in 1660, made Dean of St. George's Chapel, and Nicholas Monk was about the same time appointed Provost of Eton in the place of Nicholas Lockyer, who was ejected for non-conformity.

Dr. Ryves, who was the author of 'Mercurius Rusticus,' a work of some reputation, seems to have been as violent and intolerant in his notions on the side of royalty, as any of the non-conformist preachers who had filled the pulpits during the Commonwealth, were on the other side.

Evelyn tells us, in his diary, on the 15th of January, 1662, "there was a general fast throughout the whole nation, and now celebrated in London, to avert God's heavy judgments on this land. Great rain had fallen without any frost or seasonable cold, not only in England, but in Sweden, and the most northern parts, being here near as warm as at Midsummer in some years. This

¹ See Ashmole's 'Berkshire.' Various grants of arms appear to have been made to Windsor families at this period; *e.g.*, on the 13th of May, 1662, to Thomas Hayes, of Windsor, and James his brother, and on the 31st of May in the same year to John Powney, of Old Windsor, gentleman. (Harl. MSS., No. 1470, arts. 72 and 152.)

² See Hall Book, pp. 10—15.

solemn fast was held for the House of Commons at St. Margaret's. Dr. Reeves, Dean of Windsor, preached on Joshua, vii. 12, showing how the neglect of exacting justice on offenders (by which he insinuated such of the old king's murderers as were yet reprieved and in the Tower) was the main cause of God's punishing a land. He brought in that of the Gibeonites, as well as Achan and others, concluding with an eulogy of Parliament for their loyalty in restoring the Bishops and Clergy, and vindicating the Church from sacrilege." Evelyn, at least, might have been well satisfied, if not sickened, with the vengeance already exercised towards the unfortunate regicides, whose quarters, he tells us, he saw "mangled, and cut, and reeking, as they were brought from the gallows in baskets on the hurdle." All his comment, however, on such a spectacle is, "Oh, the miraculous providence of God!"

Early in 1661, measures were adopted for restoring the Order of the Garter to its proper condition, by filling up the vacant offices, and installing the numerous knights who had been elected since the civil wars; for Charles the Second had held chapters of the Garter from time to time during the Commonwealth, and on the 26th of May, 1660, the very day after he landed at Dover, he held a chapter at Canterbury, when General Monk (immediately afterwards made Duke of Albemarle), and Admiral Edward Montagu (who commanded the fleet which brought the king to England, and was made Earl of Sandwich), were declared Companions of the Garter. At a chapter on the 14th of January, 1661, Sir Richard Fanshaw was sworn as deputy-chancellor, and Dr. Bruno Ryve, the dean of Windsor, as registrar. The Feast of the Garter was kept at Windsor on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of April, 1661. The king arrived at Windsor from Whitehall on the 15th, attended by all the Companions, except foreigners, the Marquess of Newcastle, and the Earl of Bristol. The following twelve Companions were installed on this occasion:—the Dukes of Ormond and Buckingham, the Earl of Southampton, the Marquess of Newcastle, the Earl of Bristol, the Duke of Albemarle, the Earls of Sandwich and Oxford, the Duke of Richmond, and the Earls of Lindsey, Manchester, and Strafford. The Marquess of Newcastle and the Earl of Bristol were installed by deputy. The Earl of Bristol being

abroad, his countess appointed Sir Richard Fanshawe to act as his proxy.¹

The following payments occur in the chamberlain's accounts between Lady-day and Michaelmas 1661 :

" Paid to Meares for mending the Towne well	.	00	03	06 "
" Paid to the Kings ffootmen	.	01	00	00 "
" Paid Mr. Rob ^t Harris for Underhoure rents	.	04	05	08 "
" Paid to the Kings Messenger	.	07	00	00
Paid for a quart of Sacke to make him drinke	.	00	02	00 "
" Paid to Mr. Maior Church for his iournies to				
London this yeare	.	03	15	00
Paid at Mr. Gallants ye daye Mr. Maior came				
home	.	00	12	00 "

¹ Sir H. Nicolas' 'Orders of Knighthood.' Lady Fanshawe says in her 'Memoirs' — "The first Feast of Saint George, my husband was Proxy for the Earl of Bristol, and was installed for him Knight of the Garter. The Duke of Buckingham put on his Robes, and the Duke of Ormond his Spurs, in the Stall of the Earl of Bristol." (Ed. 1830, p. 133, cited by Sir H. Nicolas.) The following curious "Order for the fashion and materials of the Sovereign and Knights-Companions Under Habit," was issued soon after this installation :

"Charles R. It being most certain, that nothing can be more conducing to the keeping up of that Lustre and Dignity, of our most noble Order of the Garter, wherein it is at this present, than those very means by which it hath attained unto it constancy and immutability. For these reasons, having at a chapter held at our Castle of Windesor, the 16. of April last past, resolved upon a review and examination of its Statutes, to see if possibly length of time, and change of Customs, might have introduced anything in them, which might make them swerve from the ancient Rules, so far as they were not inconsistent with the present Usance. We have thought it not unworthy our care, to descend unto the particulars of its Clothing : And thereupon having found, that in what concerns the Under-Habits, used by the Companions at the solemnizing of Instalments, or the Celebration of St. George's Feast, they followed too much the modern fashion, never constant and less comporting with the decency, gravity, and stateliness of the Upper Robes of the Order. It was resolved in that Chapter, and accordingly we ordain and enjoyn, That from this time forwards the Companions shall be obliged, to a certain and immutable form and fashion, as well for their Under-Habits as their Upper Robes, to be used on those solemn days and Occasions, that is to say, to the old Trunk-hose or Round-Breeches, whereof the Stuff or Material shall be some such Cloth of Silver, as we shall chuse and appoint, wherein as we shall be to them an example, so we do expect they will follow us in using the same, and no other. Given under the Signet of our said Order, this — day of May 1661." (Ashmole's 'Order of the Garter,' Appendix No. clxxx.)

The two preceding items are evidently connected with an order made on the 18th of May, 1661, "at a meetinge at ye towne halle before Richard Church gent. Maior and the majore part of the Company" when "it was agreed that Mr. Maior, Mr. Wm. Taylor,¹ Mr. Jo. Nash and Thomas Merwin goe to London and to the Lord Mordant our high steward to indeavour to take off the some of 36*l.* 6*s.* charged as a homage dew to his ma^{tie} and that order bee taken to take upp 40*l.* uppou Interest to discharge the same if it cannot bee taken of and that the mony dew for rent bee demanded and delivered to Mr. Maior to beare charges, returnge an account at their Returne."

"Paid the Courte of Guard	00	01	00"
"Paid to the Sextons of the Castle Church	00	05	00
Paid for hanginge the Markett bell	00	01	06
Paid for 2 horse hyer for them to S ^r .Tho: Drapers	00	03	00
Paid Mr. Randall for 2 ^{lb.} of Candles when the Alarum was	00	01	00"

And in the following year, Michaelmas 1661 to Michaelmas 1662:

"P ^d Mr. Gallants when S ^r Richard Braham and Mr. Starkey gave us venison pasties, for wine and beere	02	12	00"
"p ^d at town Halle when the Comissoners were there to purge ye Corporation as they said	00	03	08"

This entry refers to a sessions held for the borough on the 14th of July, 1662, according to the statute 13 Car. II, for the well governing and regulating corporations, before Lord Viscount Mordaunt, John Lord Lovelace, Sir Richard Braham, Kt. and Baronet, Sir Richard Powell, Kt., and Sir Edmund Sawyer, Kt., the commissioners appointed in pursuance of that act, when John Finch, of the borough of New Windsor, was ordered to be removed

¹ Under the circumstances alleged in the articles of impeachment of Lord Mordaunt (see *post*), Mr. Tayleur (or Taylor, as his name was generally spelt) was not a desirable person to attend a deputation to solicit any favour from Lord Mordaunt.

and displaced “from being an alderman in the same corporation and for bearing any office trust or employment relating to the government of the said borough.” The same order being also made with reference to “John Fisher,” “William Baven,” and “Matthew Saye.”

At the same sessions a declaration was made in the following form against the “Solemn League and Covenant:”—“We whose names are here underwritten doe declare that we hould that there lyeth no obligac̃on upon us or any of us or any other person from the oath com̃only called the Solemne League and Covenant and that the same was in itself an unlawfull oath and imposed upon the subjects of this Realme against the known Laws and Libertyes of the Kingdome.”

To this declaration are attached the signatures of Viscount Mordaunt, Lord Lovelace, Sir Richard Braham, Sir Richard Powell, and Sir Edmund Sawyer, and of the mayor and members of the corporation.¹

On the same occasion Henry Choune, John Randall, Richard Plumridge, and William Roe, were ordered to be admitted aldermen in the stead of those displaced, and Thomas Merwin and John Church to be admitted benchers, and John Nash bailiff in the place of William Roe. Reginald Randsom, Robert Frith, Captain Hall, and Hamon Fearnhead, were in like manner ordered to be admitted younger brethren of the corporation on their taking the appointed oaths. All the persons above named were accordingly admitted into the corporation.²

Several payments to workmen occur in the accounts of 1661, stated in the margin to be “To Repaire the pesthouse walle.”

The following curious letter from Matthew Day, addressed to the mayor in 1659, relates to the repair of the pest-house walls:

“Mr. Maior,—My sarvis presented unto you, and to the brotheren of your sosietie; I haveinge bine a member thereof; and onely remaine alive of those your predecessors who are named in your charter; meake bould to put you in remembrance of the frugall care they had of the improveing of the rates and revenues of this corporation, which I

¹ See No. 5 Hall Book, p. 14.

² Ibid.

doubt not but that your bretheren, now sucscedinge, will indevor to continew, if not to augment to the succeeding bretheren of the sositie; and what they did for the generall good of the inhabitanche of this towne in the buildinge and making of a pest-house,¹ the benefite thereof hath bine found to have been much for the saftie of the towne, in the time of visitacions.

“For before there was a pest-house thay weare necessitated to make small cottages and hutches for such as were visetid, for the better saftie of the towne (in the fildes); and notwithstanding there care in buildinge of a pest-house, the want of a wall about it was found to be defective, for that I have knowne some infectid have, in the anguish of their desese, broke out of the pest-house, and came naked in to the towne, and were forced back in to the pest-house.

“Whereuppon it was conceived that of necessity a wall was to be meade about the ground belonging unto the pest-house, for the better securety of those whoe weare infected, for cominge into the town, and for the comfort of those visetid peopell, for taking of the ayre (without offence to others).

“Uppon which consideracions the wall about the ground of the pest-house was buellt, which was not done at the charge of the maior and his bretheren onely, but by the gift of several of the inhabitans that lived in the towne, and other well-affected to the good of the towne, whose names and gifts I have a perticuler.

“And if their be anie defect in the wall it wold not be neclecid to be repaired, for we know not how sone it maye please God to send a visitacion, and in the repairing of it, to imetate the cowst that your predecessors take, which I doubt not but will be a good helpe for the doinge of it.

“Yours to sarve you,

“MATHEW DAY.”

“From my house, this viijth of March, 1659.”²

This was probably one of the last matters connected with Windsor that Matthew Day took part in. He died in 1661, in the eighty-eighth year of his age.³

¹ See *ante*, p. 52.

² This letter is printed in Stoughton's 'Windsor in the Olden Time,' p. 227.

³ In Ashmole's 'Berkshire' (vol. iii, p. 71) the following inscription occurs, transcribed from Matthew Day's monument, which stood in the south aisle of the old parish church: "In hopes of a Resurrection to Glory, hereunder sleepeth the Body of Matthew Day, Gentleman, who was five Tymes Maior, a constant Patron, and as a Treasury of the Rights and Customes of this Town and Corporation. He married Mary (eldest daughter

In the churchwarden's accounts for the years 1661-2, among the sums received for "breaking up the grounde in the church," is—

" Of S ^r Richard Braham for ye buriall of his Lady,			
the some of	0	10	0"
" Of Coll. Whitchcott for his sonn and wefe	00	17	4"

Among the miscellaneous payments :

" p ^d for Bread and beere for ye Ringers on Gun-			
powder treason day	00	03	06"
" pay ^d for Horse higher and meate with our owne			
expenses when wee were sent for to Oxford	03	00	10"

This visit to Oxford may have been connected with the act of Uniformity, passed 14 Car. II, by which every clergyman was bound to subscribe the articles before the archbishop or his ordinary.¹

" Given to the Ringers when the Lord Chancellor			
came to towne	00	02	00"
" p ^d the pator ² for a book of prairs made for the			
29 ^t Januarij and iij acts for observation of			
ffast dayes	00	02	10"

The following entry occurs in the chamberlain's accounts, under the date of 11th of December, 1662. "It was ordered that Mr. Gallant pay to Mr. Church ffouer pounds w^{ch} he p^d to the Kings Messengers for bringine proclaymacons."

of George Dowdeswell, Gent.) his now surviving Widdow, with whom he lived 63 years, 7 Moneths, and 16 Dayes, and by her had Issue 6 Sons and 6 Daughters. After his Pilgrimage of 87 yeares, 9 moneths, and 28 Dayes, he finish'd his Course, the 28th of Decemb. 1661. His piety towards God, his constant Love to his Wife, his Christian Care of his Children, his Charity to the Poore, his Amity to all, as they gained him respect and Honour when alive, so being dead, doe imbalme his name, both as an Ornament to his owne, and as a paterne to succeeding Generations."

¹ Stat. 13 and 14 Car. II, c. 4. On this occasion the canons of St. George's Chapel subscribed before the Dean of Windsor, he being the ordinary of the place; "and though some of them in *majorem cautionem* subscribed also before the Archbishop of Canterbury, yet was it with this salvo, saving the rights and privileges of this Free Chapel." (Ashmole's 'Order of the Garter,' p. 176.)

² Apparator?

Measures were adopted at an early period to restore the fittings of St. George's Chapel in their former splendour. Charles the Second "finding," says Ashmole, "shortly after his happy restoration that through the licentious barbarism of the late times, the sacred Utensils formerly dedicated to the use of the Altar, had been sacrilegiously plundered, and being religiously earnest to set again on foot, so laudable a way of provision, for supply of all things necessary to its service and ornament, upon the petition of the Dean and Canons of Windsor, exhibited in Chapter held at Whitehall, the 20. of June, did with the cheerful and ready consent of the Knights Companions, revive the foresaid Decrees, for raising the like sums of money, both from himself and the present and future Knights-Companions which by virtue of the foresaid decrees had been formerly collected.¹

"Hereupon his Highnes James Duke of York, bestowed a fair piece of Plate of 100*l.* value, and the Earl of Southampton gave not only what the Statutes required, but half as much more, towards the Plate designed to be bought with the rest of the Knights-Companions money. And to enable Dr. Bruno Ryves the now Dean of Windesor, to collect and receive, not only from the rest of the present Knights Companions, but all other, within one year after their Election, the sum of £20 a piece, and thereof to give an account of the following chapter, and so successively of slackness or failer if any should be, the Sovereign in November following, issued out his warrant unto him, under the Sign Manual and the Signet of the Order.

"How the money hereby collected was bestowed, as also what other Plate was added to the Furniture of the said Altar, by some other piously disposed persons, will appear by the following Inventory, taken by Dr. Browne Chanter, and Dr. Evans Steward of the Colledge, the 20 of July 1667. and from them transmitted to my hand.

"A pair of plain gilt Flaggons, bought with the money collected from the Knights-Companions, weighing 150 ounces.

¹ See the original draught of the warrant to the dean, to collect the money, Ash. MSS., No. 1131, f. 17, 18.

A pair of wrought Flaggons, with great Bellies, having the Figure of St. George on Horseback on their Covers, the rest all Feather-work, bought with the Knights money, weighing 414 ounces.

One plain small Bason, wrought and gilt only in the middle of it, weighing 25 ounces and one half.

A pair of plain gilt Chalices and covers, bought also with the Knights money, both weighing 163 ounces and one quarter.

A large embost Bason, with the Figure of Mary Magdalen, washing our Saviours feet, weighing 198 ounces.

A pair of large Taper Candlesticks embost, with Nozles to them, weighing 264 ounces.

These Candlesticks and Bason were obtained of her Highness Princess Mary about November 1660. by Dr. Brown, but she dying before the following Christmas, the charge (being 233 $\frac{1}{2}$. odd money) lay upon the Colledge.

A pair of large Basons gilt and embossed with the History of Christ, at his last supper upon one; and on the other, of Christ blessing the young children coming to him, being obtained by Dr. Brown of her Highness the Duchess of York 1661. both weighing 305 ounces.

A plain gilt corporas, the gift of Sir Richard Fanshaw, weighing 24 ounces.¹

A double gilt Chalice and Cover, with a broad Foot, having a Cross on the Cover, and another on the foot; the gift of the Lady Mary Heveningham, weighing 33 ounces.”²

Over the altar were two pieces of arras; the one representing Christ and his Disciples at supper, given by Bryan Bishop of Winchester, prelate of the order; and the other representing Christ

¹ Sir Richard Fanshawe was at Windsor in 1662, on his way to Lisbon. “Upon Sunday the 10th of August we took our Journey to Portugal, carrying our three daughters with us, Katherine, Margaret, and Ann. This night we lay at Windsor, where, on Monday the 11th, in the morning, we went to prayers to the Kings chapel with Doctor Heavers, my husband's chaplain. On our return we were visited by the provost of Eton, and divers other of the clergy of that place, and Sir Thomas Woodcock, the chief commander of that place, in the absence of Lord Mordaunt, Lord Constable of Windsor Castle. Upon the desire of some there, my husband left some of his coats-of-arms, which he carried with him for that purpose, as the custom of the ambassadors is, to dispose of where they lodge.” (Lady Fanshawe's ‘Memoirs,’ ed. 1829, p. 147.) It was on this occasion, perhaps, that the present mentioned in the text was made.

² Ashmole's ‘Order of the Garter,’ p. 498.

and the two disciples at Emmaus, after Titian, given by Lady Mordaunt, wife of the constable of the castle.¹

In 1662 a grand feast of St. George, after an interval of many years, was celebrated. Ashmole records that on this occasion the elect knights “were constrained to receive their investiture below in the choir yet directly under their proper stalls,” owing to “the great concourse of people, which at that time had flockt to Windsor (greedy to behold the glory of that solemnity, which for many years had been intermitted) and rudely forced, not only into and fill’d the lower row of stalls, but taken up almost the whole choir.”²

The celebration of the Feast two years later, was remarkable as the occasion on which music was first introduced into St. George’s Chapel. Ashmole, in describing the religious service, says that after the pronouncing of the blessing “at the Feast of St. George celebrated at Windsor in the 15. year of the present Sovereign, there was an anthem composed for the present Solemnity, sung to the organ and other instrumental musick, placed in the organ loft; and this was the first time that Instrumental Musick was introduced into the said chappel.”³

The following are extracts from the chamberlain’s accounts from Michaelmas 1662 to Michaelmas 1663 :

“p^d to Mr. John Hearey, Clarke of the peace to stop.
Mr. Banister for destrayning the Towne for the
high wages 0 10 0”

“p^d for wine w^{ch} the Maior and p^{te} of the Company
dranke when they had beene to waite upon Sir
Rich^d Braham about the poores money . . . 0 6 8”

The preceding entry refers to a bequest of Archbishop Laud, already noticed,⁴ but which was not carried out until the Restoration, when the archbishop’s will was proved. The connection of this item with the charity, is evinced by an order made on the 12th

¹ Ashmole’s ‘Order of the Garter,’ p. 499.

² Ibid., p. 357.

³ Ibid., p. 542.

⁴ See *ante*, p. 154.

of October, 1663, "that Mr. Maior and the two Chamberlains affix the comon seale to a letter of attorney for S^r Richard Braham to receive my Lord of Canterbury's guift at London now due of the Executors and that they also affix the comon seale unto a bond of £200 pounds conditioned for the paym^t of £100 with Interest to ffrancis Ridley Esq." ¹

" p ^d to Roger Punter for making a foote bridge in the greate flood	0	4	0"
" p ^d Rich ^d Mitchinor for the use of his Lader	0	0	6"
" p ^d Geo. Allen for his helpe	0	0	6"
" ffor wyne w ^{ch} the Maior gave to the Kings Trum- petters	0	11	0
p ^d them in money by Mr. Maiors order	3	0	0
p ^d for cleansing and mending the streets ag ^t the Kings coming in as appeares by Mr. Randalls and Mr. Fishers bills	4	7	6"
" p ^d to Mr. Wm. Tailleur ² for the use of our Soveigne Lord the King for the Manner of Underoure for one yeares rent dewe at our Lady day last past	4	5	0"
" p ^d to Mr. Weighnwright yoman Ussher to the Kings Ma ^{tie} and for his fee by Mr. Maiors order	1	0	0
p ^d for wyne given to him by Mr. Maior	0	3	10"
" p ^d for 12 quarts of Renish wyne and a sugar Loafe given to the Lord Maior of London and p ^d at ye Garter	1	3	0"
" p ^d for 12 bottells of Sacke and 12 bottells of Renish wyne and a Sugar Loafe waying 6 pound given to Sir Ric. Braham	2	6	0"
" P ^d to our Soverigne Lord the King the sum of fifteene pounds to make up the 40 <i>li</i> given him by ye Maior and Company	15	0	0"
" p ^d to Browne the Sadler for covring the Maiors hassock in the Church	0	2	4"

¹ No. 1 Hall Book.

² Paymaster and surveyor of the castle. (See *ante*, p. 297, and *post*.)

“ p ^d to Tho. Banister the feefarme rent due to the			
Kings ma ^{tie} at Michaelmas last	.	.	10 0 0
More for a quart of Sacke given to him	.	.	0 1 0
p ^d to Mr. Wm. Bavin for two subsidyes for ye Towne-			
hall	.	.	1 12 0
p ^d to Charles Breach for one yeares quit rent dew to			
the Kings ma ^{tie} at Mich last for the Town hall	.	.	0 6 8”
“ p ^d to Roger Olive for 3 months Tax for the Towne			
hall and the stables	.	.	0 5 0”
“ p ^d Thom. Round for carrying a L ^{re} to Colonell Nevill			
p ^d for Trophy money	.	.	0 1 6
p ^d to Mr. Maior for a l ^{re} from Sir J ⁿ Robison	.	.	0 0 6
p ^d to Mr. Dan. Quattermaine for wyne given to the			
L ^d Maior of London	.	.	3 0 0”

The following order occurs in the hall book, with the date of 6th October 1662: “Ordered in case Mr. Adams doth not give his attendance on Mr. Maior and the rest of the Brothers of the Guildhall on Monday the 20th daye of October instant in his habitt as a Brother of the said Hall it is by a generall vote that the some of x*l*. be leaveyed upon him for his contempte of w^{ch} order he is to have notice hereof.” This order was afterwards “discharged upon the appearance of Mr. Adams.” The negligence of Mr. Adams, however, brought him into disgrace on a subsequent occasion, for on the 27th of February, 1664-5, we find an “order to distrain and levy on Mr. Adams for 8*l*. every third Sunday forfeited by his neglect to attend the Mayor at Church.” The distress was actually made, for in the chamberlain’s receipts for 1664-5, the sum of ten shillings is entered as “received of Mr. Mansfield and Mr. Carey for a distresse made uppon Mr. Adams for not attending the Mayor for one whole yeare.” An order had been made in 1662 “that the Aldermen and Brothers of the Hall attend the Maior in theire formalities on the Sondayes to the Church that is to say one halfe on the one daye and the other halfe on the next and soe to continew under payne of the forfeiture of 3*s*. and 4*l*. on everie one neglectinge and that notice be given who shall attend by the Sericants.” At the same time it was ordered “that 2 keyes be made for the Maiors Gallery in the Church and delivered to the

Sargiants who are to take care that noe straingers enter therein unles he be brought in by some of the Company and that no Townesman be admitted therein, but that ye seate be kept for the Company and those that belonge to them." The order respecting the attendance on the mayor at church was modified in the following year. On the 5th of October, 1663, it was ordered "that the Company should be devyded into Three pts to attend the Mayor on the Lords Daye, upon penaltie of 8*d*. to bee payd upon any that shall make default, whereof ij to the Sarieant and the other vj.*d*. to the use of the company."

The following order of the date of the 20th of October, 1662, occurs in the Hall Book, and evidently relates to the use of the Town Hall by Mr. Tayleur in matters connected with his official duties as surveyor and paymaster of the castle :

"Ordered that from and after the 22d of November next ensuinge, the Bayliffs of the Burrough of New Windsor who have the Custody of the Guildhall and of the Gaole and other edifices thereto belonging for the use and benefitt of the Maior Bayliffs and Burgesses doe not permitt or suffer any Courts or meetings relatinge to any Courte to bee kepte or (?) in the Guildhall of the said Burrough other than the Courts and Meetings belongeinge to the said Maior Bayliffs and Burgesses nor to suffer any Persons or Prisoners to be imprisoned or kepte in prison in the Gaole or roomes belonging to the said Gaole of the said Burrough other than the Prisoners of the Burrough and that the Keyes of the Hall and Gaole bee kepte in such hands as that the doores thereof bee not opened but for the use and service as formerlye of the Maior Bayliffs and Burgesses upon the penaltie of £5 for every contempt herein."

The above entry appears in the book to have been crossed through, and in the margin is written "Dissolved." This is apparently explained by the following resolution of the 24th of October :

"Upon the motion of the former orders dissolvinge concerninge Mr. Tayleur it was agreed that if Mr. Tayleur would give a greene cloth to the use of the Townehall and also will paye an acknowledg-ment of xx.*s*. for the use of the Towne Hall yearely duringe the tyme he shall make use thereof and shall not in the mean tyme infringe the liberties of this corporation."

Signed "WM. TAILLEUR."

The fact of Mr. Tayleur holding his courts at the Town Hall, was made use of by Lord Mordaunt to justify his arrest of Mr. Tayleur, beyond the limits of the jurisdiction of the castle; the subject of one of the articles of impeachment against his lordship.¹

In October 1663, it was ordered "that concerninge the cleansing of the streetes, the Bayliffs for the tyme beeinge shall make an agreement with such persons as may doe the same for the best advantage of the Towne, and that notice be given that all persons sweepe before their doores the soyle soe that the scavenger may the easier carry the same away."

The corporation, in 1663, took measures to obtain the renewal of their charter. These proceedings are recorded by entries in the Hall Book.

"August 10. 1663. It was then ordered that Mr. Gallant, Mr. Choone, Mr. Randall, Mr. Roe, Mr. Church, Mr. Adams, Mr. Hill, Mr. Mansfield and Mr. Lee with the Steward shall meete or the major parte of them at Mr. Choone's house to consider of the heads of the Peitcon to bee presented to his Majestie in relation to the Reneweing of the Charter and to returne their resolutions thereupon :

"Accordinge to the said order these considerations were presented, 27 Aug. 1663.

"Inprimis that the Maior Bayliffes, Aldermen, Benchers and Brethren nowe in being, bee the same to be named in the charter.

"Item. that the High Steward and Under Steward that nowe are, bee the same, and that as it is nowe Under Steward or Towne Clerke it may bee in the New Charter, Recorder or Under Steward.

"Item that the bounds of the Corporation may be ascertained to bee the whole parish of New Windsor, the Hamlett of Didworth only excepted and soe much of Clewer parish as was formerlie within the Charter, with addition of the howses at the lower end of Pescod streete, and the explanation of the 3 closes beyond Mr. Eyres house called Ditch Croft and the 2 Hatch ffields.²

¹ See *post*.

² The charter, however, did not attempt to define the limits of the borough. The following "Note of the Boundes of the Burrowe and Mannor of Windsor in the County of Berks" occurs among Ashmole's extracts from Matthew Day's Book :

"The Burrow and Mannor of New Windsor beginneth at a litle eyott at the upper end of the Longegoswell, cauled Beckes cros and from thence extends it selfe unto the further side of the River of Thames, including the whole Thames, unto the water of Mr. Anderow Windesor Esq^r; from thens unto the further banck of the River of

“Item that it may bee expressed in the Charter that the Burgesses of Parliament bee chosen by the Maior and Company only as it hath bin latelye adjudged their right, and that their retorne be only allowed.

“Item that the Clause in the old charter to preferr any Inhabitant to bee a Bencher may be omitted in the new.

“Item that the Maior and Recorder for the tyme beeinge bee Justices of the Peace and Quorum and that one other Justice of the Peace bee yearlye chosen out of the Aldermen.”¹

“These heads were brought into the Towne Hall on Thursday the 27 August 1663 and then and there approved of by the major parte of the Company.”

“Ordered then likewise that the care of managinge of the New Charter bee cōmitted to S^r Rich: Braham Knt. and Bart. Burgess for Parliam^t for this Burrough and ffrancis Ridley Esq. steward takinge to theire assistance what counsell they shall thinke fitt.”

On the 12th of October, 1663, it was “ordered that the managment of the renewing the charter be prosecuted according to the order herein made the 27th of August last, and that order affirmed without contradiction of any.”

Thames, unto ye furdest part of the plaieng leasee, from thence half the strem of the Thames unto Datchet Ferey, from thens unto Swans bredge, and from thens alonge by the midell of the Ditch or borne cauled Spelters, and from thence unto the greate Parke, and from thens through a pt of the walke* belonging unto Captain Taverson; and from thens throw p^{te} of the Walke which Mr. Richard Norris now houldeth unto a gulley called pissingtre, and from thens into mote parke; and soe by battels borne unto Sandihill, where formerly a tree grew with a cros in it, and from thens to a certaine place cauled quelmeshed, and from thens to Wingfeild plaine, unto a bridge leding from Wingfeild to Windsor neere unto a plase cauled Saint Lenards; and from thens along by the mote parke pale, unto a knape or hill overagainst the Clapper of the mote parke, neere unto the Spittell; upon which knape or hill ther are divers crosses; and so through the lands of James Durdant, into a close of Roger Brawnes and from thens to Mr. Genings his house, and from thens round about by Hatchfeild, and so along by a close cauled Ketchcroft, and so into the high waie neere unto Mr. Eayres howse, and from thence halfe the high waie unto Clewer lane gate where sometime a Crosse stode, and from thence by the backe side of the Gardens and Orchards of the Tenements lying neere unto the goswells unto a house wherein Widow Nipse now dwellith, and so along by the high way unto Windsor bridge. Farther Didworth Mansell, Didworth loringe, and the Reye is within the Parish and Lordshippe aforesaid.” (Ash. MSS., No. 1126, f. 52 *a*.)

* “which is the next walke in ye Parke unto the Towne of New Windsor.”

¹ Another proposed clause is rendered illegible, a portion of the leaf on which it is written, being cut away.

The new charter bears date at Westminster 9th of February, in the sixteenth year of the king's reign (A.D. 1664). This charter, although superseded for a few years (but not annulled), in the next reign was the governing charter of the borough down to the period when nearly all municipal corporations were placed on the same footing by the statute 5 and 6 Wm. IV, c. 76. As already observed, this charter is nearly a transcript of the charter of James the First, the heads of which have been enumerated.¹

There is no limitation of the elective franchise, as prayed for by the corporation, probably for the very sufficient reason that the king could not limit it. And so far from the omission of the clause empowering any inhabitant to be a benchman, the power is expressly inserted, in case of the death of a benchman, to elect a successor from among the inhabitants generally. The only points sought for by the corporation which was complied with (except as to the individuals appointed), was making the mayor an *ex officio* justice of the peace, and giving the corporation the nomination of another out of their body; but this was only a repetition of a former clause.

The charter of Charles, however, differed from that of James the First, in requiring the high steward, mayor, and other officers of the corporation to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy; and requiring the express approval of the sovereign to the appointments of high steward, under steward, and town clerk, before those persons entered on their offices. On the other hand, the exemption of the grant of the charter of James from fine or fee, is not to be found in this charter of Charles. These are the only substantial variations in the two charters.

The arrival of the new charter was, it seems, celebrated in the manner usually adopted for commemorating any great event. The following item occurs in the chamberlain's accounts:

“paid for wine beere Tobacco and fire for the Major
and Company and to the Ringers when the
New Charter was brought home . . . 02 10 10”

The other entries, worthy of any notice, in the chamberlain's

¹ See *ante*, pp. 53—56. See Bye-laws made in 1683, *post*.

accounts for the same year ("part of 1663 and part of 1664"), are :

"paid to Mr. Thomas Addams for 2 subsidyes for
the Towne hall endinge at Lady day last . 01 12 00 "

"paid Edward UMBERFIELD for Iron worke about the
Duckinge stoole 00 04 06 "

"paid to Roger PRINTER (?) for worke done at the
Towne hall and about the Pillory and the
Duckinge stoole as appeares by his Bill . 06 05 00
paid to Mr. Newman for painting of the Pillory . 00 12 00 " ¹

The following entry in the book of churchwardens' accounts is significant of the return of matters, connected with the church, to their former position :

"The 12th day of March 1663-4. The Lady Elianor Rowe widow of S^r Thomas Rowe Knight gave to the prsh of New Windsor one Pulpit-cloath, and Cushion Cloath, and one comunion Table Cloth of purple collour wrought about and fringed." ²

Lady Rowe was the widow of Sir Thomas Rowe, and she appears to have given the above on occasion of her husband's death. He was one of the members for Windsor in the reign of Charles the First, where some account of him will be found. ³

The following entries in the Hall Book refer to privileges of the borough, both before and subsequent to the grant of the new charter :

First, an extract from an order of the Court of Quarter Sessions at Reading, 12th of January, 1663-4, 15 Car. II. discharging John Winckfield from the office of high constable of the hundred of Ripplesmere, on the ground that he was an inhabitant of New

¹ At the end of the account of the chamberlain for the poor from the 22d of February, 1663, to the 7th of December, 1664, is this entry in a modern hand : "This is the last account of the Chamberlain for the Poor entered in this Book and from this time are entered in a separte book called the Chamberlain for the Poors Book."

² There are no churchwardens' accounts for the years 1662-3 and 1663-4. Two leaves were left for their insertion, in one of which the above entry has been made.

³ See *ante*, p. 148.

Windsor, and by the charter of that borough, exempt from any office in the county ; and appointing Wm. Russell, of Old Windsor, in his stead.

Secondly, April 12th, 1665, “ One Mr. John Smyth who was lately come into the Burrough and had opened his shop to sell by retayle was sent for to the hall and warned to forbear.”

On the 7th of November, 1664, it was “ ordered that in future every mayor be allowed his charges in going to the assizes.”¹

Among the payments of the chamberlain from Michaelmas 1664 to Michaelmas 1665, are the following items :

“ Allowed Goodman Goddard for his tax for the royal ayd . . . . .	. 00	05	00
p ^d Mr. Galland for a treat given to the Windsor Herald 3s. 6d. and for his fee £2. 10. 00 . 02	. 02	13	06 ”
“ p ^d Edward Umberfield for mendinge the chaine att the bridge . . . . .	. 00	01	00 ”
“ layd out for viewinge of the head pile . . . . .	. 00	01	06
p ^d for a treat to the officers of the garrison . . . . .	. 00	08	00
p ^d to John Goreinge for 4 hold fasts for the Crosse	00	01	00 ”
“ p ^d Goodman Stone for takeinge up the head pile . . . . .	. 00	03	00
p ^d for the tax for ye royal ayd . . . . .	. 00	00	06
To the constables for the royal ayd . . . . .	. 00	00	06 ”
“ p ^d for horse hire to Henley w ^h was sent to hire the rammer and gin . . . . .	. 00	02	06
p ^d Wm. Davis for Iron worke for the gin . . . . .	. 00	10	06
p ^d Wm. Davis for Iron worke for the Rammer . . . . .	. 05	10	00
p ^d Goodman Pearman for carryinge downe ye head pile . . . . .	. 00	02	00 ”
“ To goodwife Punter for stuffe and worke for ye gin and Rammer and centry howses . . . . .	. 20	00	00
p ^d Mr. Choone Mayor for a piece of Timber for the head pile . . . . .	. 02	00	00 ”

Other payments occur to various persons, for six days' work, apparently connected with the pile, and also for “ 8 nights watch.”

¹ No. 1 Hall Book, p. 19.

" p ^d for the Royal ayd . . . . .	. 00	00	06 "
" p ^d Goodman goodard for halfe a yeares tax for ye royal ayd . . . . .	. 00	10	00
p ^d Thomas Bacon for mendinge the cucking stoole .	. 00	01	04
p ^d Goodman Goldin for Iron worke for the cuckinge stoole . . . . .	. 00	01	06 "
" p ^d for the tax for the towne hal . . . . .	. 00	00	06 "
" p ^d for drinke for the soldiers att the repairinge of the pesthouse and clensing the wel . . . . .	. 00	03	06 "
" p ^d 5 soldiers for a dayes worke att the pest house .	. 00	10	00 "

Numerous other payments were made for work at the Pest-house. From entries in the following year there can be little doubt that the "Pest-house" was required at this time for the accommodation of persons infected with the plague. Among the receipts for this year (1664-5) and following the receipt of £1 for the Pest-house garden, is this entry: "It was att ye tyme ordered by the company y^t in reguard of the visited people there y^t is in the pest house, the rent should be respited til our Lady day 1666."

In the churchwardens' accounts for 1664-1665, among the "Receipts for breaking ye ground in ye church," is—

" Rec ^d for Collonell Whichcott 00	08	08 "
--	------	----	------

Colonel Whichcott was the governor of the castle during the Commonwealth, and evidently continued to reside at Windsor after the Restoration. He seems to have been a worthy person, and respected by men of all parties: Ashmole incidentally refers to "the civil permission" given to him by Colonel Whichcott in May 1659, to copy the arms and styles of the knights of the Garter.¹

Among the payments—

" P ^d Mr. Quatremaine for wine given in ye vestry to such strangers as praicht . . . . .	. 00	07	00
To ye Ringers when his mjt ^t cam . . . . .	. 00	06	08 "

¹ 'Order of the Garter,' p. 628.

“for mendinge ye service booke . . .	. 00	00	06
To ye Ringers on his mj ^t Birth day . . .	. 00	02	00 ”
“To warne ye housses for ye Preumbiliation . . .	. 00	01	00 ”

The last entry refers to the perambulation of the parish boundaries. A detailed account of the ceremony will be found at a subsequent and recent period.

“p ^d ye Aparator for ye booke of articles and warning to ye Busheps Courte . . .	. 00	02	00 ”
“Given to 3 souldiers who had certificate from ye Duke of Albymarle to pas into Ireland . . .	. 00	01	06 ”
“To a distrest Gentlewoman and her Daughter . . .	. 00	02	00 ”
“for mending the younger Brothers seate . . .	. 00	00	05 ”
“To Mr. Harwood for drawing ye names of those Poore who Rec ^e ye bread every Sunday and enterring ye Lady Row her guift in this booke ¹ . . .	. 00	01	06 ”

Windsor having become the habitual summer residence of Charles the Second, “the arrangements necessary,” says Mr. Poynter, “for adapting the Castle to the exigencies of a court modelled upon that of the Grand Monarque led to more important additions than had hitherto been made to the buildings of the upper ward since its erection by Edward the Third.”²

The precise period at which Charles the Second began to build at Windsor is not very clearly ascertained, neither is it possible to follow any of the details attending the progress of his works.³ St. George’s Hall certainly remained untouched in 1663, since Hollar’s engraving, which shows it in its original state, represents the grand feast of the Knights of the Garter held in that year (?).

The following “Orders to be observed by the officers belonging

¹ As to Lady Rowe’s gift, see *ante*, p. 315.

² Poynter’s Essay prefixed to Sir J. Wyatville’s ‘Illustrations.’

³ *Ibid.* In the accounts of the Surveyor-General’s Department, those relating to Windsor at this period are missing. Where they were deposited, and whether they are in existence, is uncertain. (*Ibid.*)

to His Majesty's Works in Windsor Castle," issued in 1665, seem to show that the works were begun about that time.

"Charles R. Our Will and Pleasure is that the Constable of our Castle and Honor of Windsor for the time being do take care that these ensuing orders be from time to time punctually observed. And our further Will and Command is That our Comptroller of our Works and our Surveyor and the Inferior Officers there do from time to time and in all particulars give obedience hereunto.

"That none of our officers shall from henceforth take upon them more than is incident to their own charge, or shall hereafter be appointed by us or our constable of the said Castle and Honor for the time being, and that all the service be done by the joint consent of the Officers of our Work there.

"That our Officers of the Works shall jointly make their Warrants to the Purveyor for the quantity and quality of the Materials to be provided and for providing of Carriages and therein shall set down and deliver unto him under their hands a Rate not to be exceeded.

"That all Warrants directed to our Officers of the said Works shall be considered of and directed for execution by their joint consent ; And the said warrants shall be kept in the Office of the said Works on a File for that purpose.

"That when any timber trees be felled for our use in our Forest of Windsor The Lops Tops and Bark of the said trees be prized by two indifferent Persons and sold to our best advantage And the monies thereof arising to be employed to our service in such manner as our constable for the time being shall direct.

"That no materials be bought from any Officers or Artizans having standing pay from us to be used in any of the said Works. But that the same be provided by the Purveyor at the best rates for our benefit.

"That in the Books of Accompts for the said Works nothing be set down but in its true nature expressing the Parties names who have been paid for any provisions work carriages or otherwise, with all meet circumstances, for the more plain demonstration of the Truth thereof.

"That the Paymaster do make all his payments in the presence of our Comptroller or his Clerk at the Payhouse in the Timber Yard. And that no such Fees or Payments as ought to be and have been heretofore accustomed to be paid by warrant from our Constable be at any time hereafter issued forth or paid without such warrant from the Constable of the said Castle and Honor for the time being.

"That all moneys that now are or hereafter shall become payable

for day labour or for work done by the day to Labourers or Artificers &c., be paid in due course and order of time, according to the Priority of the said work, without partiality or favour.

“That for the better and more effectual performance of these our orders, an office be with all convenient speed set out and erected in the Timber Yard, as heretofore hath been used, and performing other services and duties by our officers of our said Works there to be done. And likewise that convenient Room be allotted to the Purveyor in the Timber Yard for securing the stores that now are there or hereafter shall be provided for the carrying on the Works in our said Castle.

“That all the old materials that shall remain on any buildings or alterations within our said Castle or Forest, shall either be employed upon our Works there, or sold to our best advantage, and the monies to be accompted. Given at our Court at Whitehall the 28th day of February in the 17th year of our Reign 1664¹.

“By His Maties command,

“HEN: BENNETT.”¹

“These works, and the extensive repairs which time, neglect, and violence had necessitated, were executed by Sir Christopher Wren, under the nominal surveyor general, Sir John Denham,² and the best artists were employed upon the paintings and carvings which were lavished on the decoration of the interior. The apartments can still boast of a profusion of the exquisite works of Grinling Gibbons. The principal addition made to the castle by Charles II was the ‘Star building’ (so called from a colossal star of the Order of the Garter worked in colours, in the centre of the north front, and now named the ‘Stuart building’), extending along the terrace from Henry VII’s work eastward about one

¹ MS. volume in Mr. Secker’s possession, entitled “Copies and Extracts from ye books belonging to the Constableness of Windsor Castle.”

² Some of the credit or discredit attaching to the works in this reign must, it would seem, be shared by another hand. The following is a copy of a brass plate on the wall of Mid-Lavant Church, near Chichester: “Hugh May Esq. Comptroller of the works to King Charles the Second, Comptroller to the Castle of Windsor, and by his Majesty appointed to be sole Architect in contriving and governing the works in the great alterations made by his Majestie in that Castle. Dyed the 21st day of February 1684¹ in the sixty second year of his age.” Evelyn, also, in his ‘Diary,’ under the date of the 1st of March, 1671, noting his endeavours to get Grinling Gibbons, the famous carver, into notice, says—“His Majesty’s Surveyor, Mr. Wren, faithfully promised me to employ him. I having also bespoke his Majesty for his work at Windsor, which my friend Mr. May, the architect there, was going to alter, and repair universally.”

hundred and seventy feet. This new erection, with the building adjoining as far as the kitchen, the building of Henry VII, the inner range toward the court, including St. George's Hall and the Royal Chapel, and the return next to King John's Tower, formed on the principal floor a suite of seventeen state rooms and a principal staircase, of dimensions and proportions truly palatial, and in a style of architecture which may atone by its grandeur and magnificence for what is called its want of purity, the only characteristic which it has of late been the fashion to discern in it. The ceilings, especially, were decorated in the noblest style art has ever devised, and if the execution were unequal to the intention, it must be attributed to the general decline of historical painting at this period, when its best efforts scarcely attained a respectable mediocrity, and when perhaps few of its professors could have been found more competent than Antonio Verrio to the task which he undertook.¹ The general disesteem in which this painter has been held, may be traced as much to the satire of Pope and Walpole as to his own want of merit; but the sarcasms of the latter are directed less against the painter than against the class of art which he practised, in which Walpole allows him more merit than he probably intended. Verrio's deficiencies as a painter are neither few nor trifling; but, whatever his merits or demerits may be, his paintings at Windsor Castle, and even some of the rooms which they decorated, are now the subject of history, and some notice of them must not be omitted.

“The taste for fable and allegory has been sufficiently ridiculed; but the painter of a ceiling, unless his subject be of a religious character, has little choice but to represent such airy personages as dwell in those regions of the imagination. To suspend the material world over the heads of the spectators is an absurdity which Verrio, with all his faults, had too much sense to commit. His pencil, therefore, wandered into the mazes of personification and mythology throughout the ceilings at Windsor (with the exception of that in

¹ Evelyn, being at Windsor on the 23d of July, 1679, says in his ‘Diary’—“After dinner I visited that excellent painter Verrio, whose work in *fresco* in the king's palace, at Windsor, will celebrate his name as long as those walls last. He showed us his pretty garden, choice flowers, and curiosities, he himself being a skilful gardener.”

the chapel, the subject of which was the Resurrection), complimenting his royal patron and the Queen with the attributes of all the virtues, and introducing local allusions wherever they could be made applicable. A considerable proportion of these works, some of them of large dimensions, and containing numerous figures, were executed within five years. Verrio began to paint at the castle in 1676, and the apartments were certainly for the most part finished in 1681, according to a list written about that date, and preserved by Vertue, which furnishes some interesting particulars relative to the sums paid to Verrio on account of these performances. From this paper, it appears that he had for the chapel £900, and £150 for additional works there. For the ceiling of the King's guard chamber, a room eighty feet long, but painted only in three compartments, £300. For that of the King's presence chamber, representing Charles II, with the four quarters of the globe and the emblems of commerce, £200. For the Queen's drawing room, an assembly of the gods, £250. The Queen's bed-chamber, Endymion and Diana, £100. The King's great bed-chamber, Charles seated on a throne, surrounded by allegorical personages, £120. The King's drawing room, the restoration of Charles II, treated allegorically, £250. The King's closet, Jupiter and Leda, £50. The King's dining room, a banquet of the gods, £250. The Queen's presence chamber, Catharine of Braganza attended by the cardinal virtues, £200. The Queen's guard chamber, Catharine in the character of Britannia, attended by the gods, &c., £200. The privy chamber, £200. The Queen's long gallery, £250. The Queen's chapel, £110. The Queen's privy chamber, £200. The Queen's great stairs, £200; and several other sums for private apartments. The ball-room, sixty feet in length, painted with the subject of Charles giving peace to Europe, under the symbol of Perseus and Andromeda, does not appear in this list; nor the Queen's audience chamber, in which Her Majesty appeared again as Britannia, drawn in a car to the temple of Virtue. St. George's Hall is likewise omitted. The ceiling, in three compartments, represented the King in the robes of the Garter, attended by a host of personifications, and the insignia of the order, supported by winged genii, and honoured by the Muses. The wall on the north

side, one hundred and eight feet in length, was painted with the triumph of the Black Prince."¹

Evelyn, under the date of the 16th of June, 1683, says: "I went to Windsor, dining by the way at Chiswick, at Sir Stephen Fox's, where I found Sir Robert Howard (that universal pretender) and Signor Verrio, who brought his draught and designs for the painting of the staircase of Sir Stephen's new house.

"That which was new at Windsor since I was last there, and was surprising to me, was the incomparable fresco painting in St. George's Hall, representing the legend of St. George, and triumph of the Black Prince, and his reception by Edward III; the volto, or roof, not totally finished; then the Resurrection, in the chapel, where the figure of the Ascension is, in my opinion, comparable to any paintings of the most famous Roman masters; the Last Supper, also over the altar. I liked the contrivance of the unseen organ behind the altar, nor less the stupendous and beyond all description the incomparable carving of our Gibbon, who is, without controversy, the greatest master both for invention and rareness of work, that the world ever had in any age; nor doubt I at all that he will prove as great a master in the statuary art.

"Verrio's invention is admirable, his ordnance full and flowing, antique and heroical; his figures move; and, if the walls hold (which is the only doubt, by reason of the salts which in time and in this moist climate prejudice), the work will preserve his name to ages."

Notwithstanding this laudation of Verrio, and the estimate formed of him then and still by many persons, it is impossible not to feel great regret at the desecration of the beautiful gothic work of St. George's Chapel, by the introduction of this incongruous style, the traces of which, although followed by the exhibition of still worse taste in the last century, have been, fortunately, in a great measure removed, and the building restored to its original beauty by recent efforts on the part of the dean and chapter.

¹ Poynter. See Pine's 'Royal Palaces' for the representations and detailed descriptions of the state apartments. (Ibid.)

Neither St. George's Hall nor the chapel were completed at the king's death; "nor probably," says Mr. Poynter, "for some years afterwards. In 1674 the former was fitted up as a theatre, and an order was subsequently given to Sir C. Wren to make such alterations in it as the French comedians should direct.¹ As late as 1701, an account of £1800 was still open with Verrio for his works at Windsor. For painting the sides and ends of St. George's Hall and repairing the ceiling, £600. For the altar piece and sides of the chapel and repairing the ceiling, £500. For the king's privy stairs, £200. For the stone gallery and guard chamber staircase, £400; and £100 for repairing several ceilings where defective. Upon which account Sir C. Wren reports, that he has been to Windsor and diligently reviewed and considered what Signor Verrio has there performed, and that he is of opinion that every article of his bill is very modest, and that he highly deserves what he demands."²

In 1676 the ditch was filled up, and the terrace continued along the south and east fronts of the castle. The north terrace was at the same time enlarged to its present extent opposite the Star building, and the whole new faced with stone, and the above date (1676) inserted.³ A warrant from the king, dated the 16th of September in this year, grants to the dean and canons of Windsor, and their successors, the free use of the terrace in compensation for the college walls, belonging to the said dean and canons, which had been taken for the purpose of enlarging the castle;⁴ a privilege in which the public have always been permitted to share.⁵

Evelyn, in continuation of the passages last cited from his 'Diary,' says: "There was now the terrace brought almost round the old castle; the grass made clean, even, and curiously turfed; the avenues to the new park, and other walks, planted with elms and limes, and a pretty canal, and receptacle for fowl; nor less observable and famous is the throwing so huge a quantity of

¹ MS. in the Office of Works.

² Ibid. (Poynter's Essay.)

³ Pote.

⁴ MS. in the Office of Works.

⁵ Poynter.

excellent water to the enormous height of the castle, for the use of the whole house, by an extraordinary invention of Sir Samuel Morland.”¹

The keep or mound under the Round Tower was disfigured by a partial facing of brick, but it was not completed, the part adjoining the lower ward being alone finished.

¹ See *post*. Pepys’ account of a visit to Windsor may be inserted here. On the 25th of February, 1665-66, he left London with his wife, in a coach and four, and slept that night at Cranbourne Lodge, the official residence of Sir G. Carteret as vice-chamberlain. “26th. Called up about five in the morning, and my Lord [Sandwich] up, and took leave, a little after six, very kindly of me and the whole company. So took Coach and to Windsor, to the Garter, and thither sent for Dr. Childe [Organist], who come to us and carried us to St. George’s Chapel, and there placed us among the knights’ stalls; and pretty the observation, that no man, but a woman, may sit in a Knight’s place, where any brass plates are set, and hither come cushions to us, and a young singing boy to bring us a copy of the anthem to be sung. And here, for our sakes, had this anthem and the great service sung extraordinary, only to entertain us. It is a noble place indeed, and a good Quire of Voices. Great bowing by all the people, the poor Knights in particularly, to the Altar. After prayers, we to see the plate of the chapel, and the robes of Knights, and a man to show us the banners of the several Knights in being, which hung up over the stalls. And so to other discourse very pretty, about the Order. Was shown where the late king is buried, and King Henry the Eighth, and my Lady Seymour. This being done, to the Kings house, and to observe the neatness and contrivance of the house and gates: it is the most romantique castle that is in the world. But, Lord! the prospect that is in the balcone in the Queen’s lodgings, and the terrace and walk, are strange things to consider, being the best in the world, sure; and so, giving a great deal of money to this and that man and woman, we to our tavern, and there dined, the Doctor with us; and so took coach and away to Eton, the Doctor with me. . . . At Eton I left my wife in the coach, and he and I to the College, and there find all mighty fine. The school good, and the custom pretty of boys cutting their names in the shuts of the window when they go to Cambridge, by which many a one hath lived to see himself a Provost and Fellow, that hath his name in the window standing. To the Hall, and there find the boys verses, ‘De Peste,’ it being their custom to make verses at Shrove-tide. I read several, and very good they were; better, I think, than ever I made when I was a boy, and in rolls as long and longer than the whole Hall, by much. Here is a picture of Venice hung up, and a monument made of Sir H. Wotton’s giving it to the College. Thence to the porter’s, in the absence of the butler, and did drink of the College beer, which is very good; and went into the back fields to see the scholars play. And so to the chapel, and there saw, among other things, Sir H. Wotton’s stone with this epitaph:

‘Hic jacet primus hujus sententiæ Author :—
Disputandi pruritus fit ecclesiæ scabies.’

But unfortunately the word ‘Author’ was wrong writ, and now so basely altered that it disgraces the stone. Thence took leave of the Doctor, and so took coach, and finely, but sleepy, away home, and got thither about eight at night, and after a little at my office, I to bed.”

“If the suite of apartments,” observes Mr. Poynter, “did honour to the eminent architect who superintended their construction and decoration, the same judgment cannot be passed upon the alterations he effected on the exterior of the castle. To open windows in the outer walls, and to give the apartments on all sides the advantage of looking upon the beautiful scenes they command, was a measure both tasteful and judicious, and in the imperishable facing of heath stone which replaced the friable surface of the old building, we recognise the architect who never suffered utility to be a secondary consideration in his works; but while he broke up the gloomy character of the ancient castle, and re-established the durability of its structure, he unfortunately swept away nearly every trace of the architecture of the Middle Ages, so beautiful in itself and so valuable in its associations, and substituted nothing in its place. Had Wren assimilated the front of the Star building to its interior, we should have had an edifice, incongruously associated it is true, but in an intelligible style of architecture. In avoiding this incongruity, the architect fell into a much more grievous error, for as he could not Italianize the whole castle and would not Gothicize his new building, he seems to have devised the unhappy expedient of obliterating all architectural character whatever. From the Star building on the north side round to the Devil Tower on the south, the walls were reduced to flat surfaces, the towers pared down to the most insipid outlines, and the windows converted into ranges of mean circular-headed openings, equally displeasing to the eye and the judgment. Some of the larger size exhibited a strange kind of attempt at composition, being divided across the middle by a balustrade. Such was the general aspect of the castle for above a century after the time of Charles II.”¹

The accurate drawings of Hollar make us familiarly acquainted with the appearance of the castle at this period. That artist was employed by Ashmole to illustrate his work on the ‘Order of the Garter,’ published in 1672, and probably also to make drawings for

¹ Poynter. “Among the improvements in the domestic arrangements of the castle at this period, the Devil’s Tower, formerly set apart for the custody of state prisoners, was fitted up for the reception of the maids of honour. Hence the ungallant association in the double name it has since borne.” (Ibid.)

the 'History of Windsor,' which Ashmole intended to compile. Three of those drawings, not inserted in the 'Order of the Garter,' but remaining among the Ashmolean MSS., form the subject of the tail-pieces of the present and two subsequent chapters.

In the 'Antiquarian Repertory' there is an engraving of Windsor Castle, from an original drawing by Sir Peter Lely, then the property of Paul Sandby. The description accompanying it says: "In the foreground is represented King Charles the Second going to take the diversion of shooting, attended by his proper officers and servants, with led horses. The king is sufficiently pointed out by being the only person in the group who is covered."¹

Verrio's pencil was employed by the king's orders to paint the staircases in the house at Windsor in which Nell Gwyn resided,² then, or soon after, called Burford House, from being the residence of her son, the young Earl of Burford, afterwards created Duke of St. Albans. This house is the subject of Knyff's well-known large engraving.³

The only letter of Nell Gwyn's composition, known to exist, is dated "Windsor, Burford House, April 14, 1684."⁴

The lodge in the Great Park now known as Cumberland Lodge, was built in the reign of Charles the Second, but was afterwards improved by the Earl of Portland and the Duchess Dowager of Marlborough, who successively enjoyed the rangership of the Great Park.⁵ Cranbourne Lodge, also in the Great Park, was built in this reign, by Richard Earl of Ranelagh, paymaster of the forces, and was subsequently occupied by Charles Duke of St. Albans.⁶

¹ 'Antiquarian Repertory' (A.D. 1808), vol. iii, p. 261.

² Cunningham's 'Story of Nell Gwyn,' p. 138, citing Accounts of the Paymaster of His Majesty's Works and Buildings, preserved in the Audit Office.

³ "A prospect of the House at Windsor, Belonging to his Grace Charles Beauclerk Duke of St. Albans, Earle of Burford, and Baron of Heddington, Cap^t of the Hon^{ble} Band of Gentleman Pensioners, Marshall and Surveyor of the Hawkes to his Maj^{tie} and one of the Gentlemen of His Maj^{ty}'s Bed Chamber." (L. Knyff, De. J. Kip, Scul.)

⁴ Cunningham's 'Nell Gwyn,' p. 151. Mr. Cunningham rejects the notion that Filberts, near Windsor, was ever a residence of Nelly.

⁵ Lysons' 'Magna Brit.,' vol. i, p. 415. (See *post*, Reign of George the Second.)

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 437.

Returning to the corporation accounts, we find among the receipts of William Rowe, chamberlain from Michaelmas 1665 to Michaelmas 1666, the following sums relating to the Plague :

“ R^d of Mr. Galland in part of the monneys I layd
out in the tyme of the visitation 10 14 05 ”

“ Rec more of Galland for monney I layd out for the
visited people 06 05 09 ”

The preceding and subsequent entries of payments relate to the Plague. This (1665) was the year of the Great Plague of London. The king removed to Oxford, and remained there through great part of the winter. The courts of law also were adjourned there, and subsequently to Windsor, as the following extract from the ‘London,’ or, as it was then called, the ‘Oxford Gazette,’ testifies :¹

“ Oxon Jan. 13. His Majesty, with the advice of His Privy Council, hath upon mature deliberation, Resolved That the two last Returns of the next Term, shall be held in his Castle of Windsor, for the preventing the too early resort of company to His cities of London and

¹ The well-known journal, familiar to every one by the name of the ‘London Gazette,’ was first published under the title of the ‘Oxford Gazette,’ and was issued for the purpose of affording intelligence of the king and the court on occasion of the removal from London on account of the Plague. The first number was published on Thursday, the 16th of November, 1665. It consists of a single leaf, with two columns on each side. Twenty-three numbers were printed at Oxford, two every week. The twenty-third number announces the removal of the court from Hampton Court (the king having left Oxford on the 27th of January) to Whitehall, and the twenty-fourth number, bearing date the 5th of February, 1665-6, is called the ‘London Gazette.’ The ordinary publication of the ‘Gazette’ was interrupted for a few days by the Great Fire of London, in September 1666. The number due on Thursday, the 7th, was not published, and none appeared between the 3d and the 10th of that month. The early numbers consisted of a single leaf, *i. e.*, two pages of two columns each. The first number exceeding that size is No. 1627, published in June 1681, which, as well as the two succeeding numbers, consists of two leaves, rendered necessary on account of the number of addresses presented at that time to Charles the Second against the growth of Popery. Double numbers from that period became of frequent occurrence for the same reason, until the ‘Gazette’ was at last permanently enlarged, but still varying in bulk. In November 1688 the publication of three numbers every week, instead of two, commenced. No. 2400 (from the 15th to the 17th of November) states that “for the preventing of False News and Reports it is thought necessary that the Gazette shall, for the future, be published Three times a week.” Nevertheless, at the end of a week it returned to the former publication of twice a week, and has so continued ever since.

Westminster, and to favor the total abatement of the sickness there, which with a little care and patience, now in the declension, we may, by God's mercy, in few weeks hope for; whereby His Majesty may with safety return to the city, which as well his own Gracious Inclination, as the conveniency of His Great Affairs of State, makes Him now desire with some impatience."¹

The latter part of the sittings in Hilary Term 1666, were accordingly held at Windsor, and on the 6th of February were re-adjourned from Windsor to Westminster, where the courts of law assembled on the 9th.²

Among the "disbursements" of the chamberlain, for the same year:

" p ^d by Mr. Mayors order when some of the Company met about lending his matie monney	. 00	04	00 "
" p ^d Rose Burtal for cleansinge the pest house and for ffaggotts pitch frankinsense Broomes Candles	. 00	02	06
p ^d for the Royal aid and new supply for ye Towne hall	00	00	11 "
" p ^d Mr. Galland att a meetinge about the lone of monney to his matie	. 00	03	04 "
" p ^d the tax for the towne hal and the new supply	. 00	00	11 "
" p ^d Hercules Colte for makeinge cleane the towne hal bran frankinse water moppes &c.	. 00	07	04 "
" p ^d Tho. Round for cryinge downe the faire	. 00	00	06 "

In the "receipts" of the chamberlain between Michaelmas 1666 and 1667, the following entry occurs:

" July 2. (1667) Rec ^d of Mr. Wise for one Leather Buckett lost at the fire at Eaton Colledge the some of	. 00	03	00 "
--	------	----	------

And in the payments:

" Nov. 19 (1666) p ^d Mr. Hartover for part of the Bishop's picture and frame	. 03	00	00 "
--	------	----	------

This refers to the portrait of Dr. Goodman, the Bishop of Gloucester, for the town hall.

" p ^d for 6 quarts of Sack when the peace was pro- claimed betwixt the dutch and us	. 00	12	00 "
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¹ 'Gazette,' No. 18, January 11th to 15th, 1665-6.

² Ibid., No. 25. See also Heath's 'Chronicle,' pp. 543-5.

From an entry inserted (although subsequently crossed through with a pen) in the churchwardens' accounts from Lady-day 1666 to Lady-day 1667, it appears that a victory over the Dutch was celebrated by a peal of bells.

"for bread and Beere to ye Ringers on his Mat^s Birth-day and Coronacon 0 8 0"

A victory over the Dutch had been gained by Prince Rupert and the Duke of Albemarle, on the 25th of July 1666, and a thanksgiving for the event was ordered for the 23d of August.¹

The following are other entries in the churchwardens' accounts for the same year :

"Paid to Mr. Galland for wine for Strange Ministers that preached several times 0 7 0"

"charges in the perambulacon 0 5 0"

"Paid Thos. Tinker for warning the bound houses . 0 1 0"

"paid for making cleane the churche after the prest soldiors departed 0 6 0"

"paid for covering and clasps for ye Booke of com^{on} prayer 0 3 6"

Among the receipts, for breaking the ground in the church, is the sum of seven shillings "for the Lady Paggett."

In the chamberlain's receipts from Christmas 1667 to 1668, are the following items :

"Dec. 30th [1667] To three men for carrying the Ducking stool 00 00 08"

Jan. 25th [1668] "To John Redman for beere att a meeting with S^r Richard Braham at the Hall about the paving of the Towne . . . 0 04 8"

"To Doctor Brownes man for bringing the Kings picture w^{ch} the Doctor gave to the corpora^{cion} 0 01 00
ffebr 1st. To Thomas Round and John Redman for stopping the Barges for not paying pontage . 0 03 00"

¹ See 'London Gazette,' No. 74, July 26th to 30th, 1666.

“Feb: 15. To Mr. Newman for Drawing the Towne Armes		0	12	00”
“March 5th. To the widd ^o Goring for 2 paddlocks and keyes and for mending 2 Locks for a chaine and staple for ye whipping post .		0	05	10
March 9th. To Mr. George Pennington for beere when Mr. Maior and S ^r Rich: Braham were together about the paving of the Towne .		0	05	00”
April 24th. “To Mr. Hartover for gilding the frame of the Kings picture		0	14	00”
May. “To John Randall gent Maior for his charges att the Assizes		1	14	06
More for letters from London and to the cryer for giving notice to keepe the hoggs out of the streete ¹		0	01	04
18th. To Mr. ffrith for fetching p ^{te} of the Ducking stooll which the water carried away		0	02	00”
“June 17th. More to Porter for beere when Mr. Maior and some of the Company mett when the league was made with Spaine .		0	02	06
To Mr. Galland for wine beere and tobacco when S ^r Richard Braham surrendered up S ^r Tho: Worssopps lease to ye Corpora ^c on		1	01	08
To Mr. Thomas White for the Kings picture which he bought of Mr. Hartover ye Limner		1	10	00”
July. “More to Mr. Quatermaine for Sack when Mr. Maior mett w th Mr. Hayes about the water as by his bill appeares		0	05	06”
“August 11th. To William Round for the frame of the Kings picture		0	04	06”
“Payd att Mr. Lloyds and at the Keyes for beere and tobacco when Mr. Maior and Mr. Steward and some of the Company mett about the Garter		0	03	08
16th. To Thomas Dukes for going to Portsmouth about the Garter		0	11	00
18. To the Undersheriffe to take off a fine like to				

¹ See the Bye-laws of the Corporation, *post*.

come upon the Towne for not repairing a			
bridge in Berkshire, and spent 3s. upon him .	0	13	00
Sept. 4th. To S ^r Richard Brahams servants when			
Mr. Maior and the company dined there .	0	10	00”

A communication from Bagshot, dated September 9th, 1668, inserted in the ‘London Gazette,’ states: “Thursday last His Majesty, accompanied with his Royal Highness, arrived here [from Whitehall] and have spent the time in hunting hereabouts. Sunday last His Majesty did Sir Thomas Draper the honour to dine with him at his house at Sunninghill, when he was very handsomely entertained. In the afternoon he went thence to Windsor, where according to the Statutes of the Order, His Majesty, accompanied with his Royal Highness Prince Rupert, and several other Knights of the Order, offered in St George’s church; which was performed with the usual ceremonies; and from thence they returned in the evening to this place.”

On the 10th of September the king went from Bagshot to Portsmouth, and returned to Whitehall on the 12th.

The appointment of Lord Mordaunt as constable of the castle was revoked by the king, by letters patent bearing date the 19th of October, in the twentieth year of his reign (A.D. 1668), and Prince Rupert appointed in his place.¹

¹ The appointment of the constable of the castle and keeper of the forest and parks was accompanied by the appointment, although by a separate instrument, of the same individual to the office of governor and captain of the castle and of the forts and fortifications belonging to the same. The first appointment is in Latin, the latter in English—the one certainly not a translation of the other. The distinction and separate instruments occur in all the appointments, and as recently as that of the Marquis of Conyngham. (See copies of these instruments of the successive appointments of the Earl of Arundel, &c., and of the letters patent appointing Prince Rupert, in a MS. volume in the possession of J. Secker, Esq., of Windsor, entitled “Copies and Extracts from ye Books belonging to the Constableness of Windsor Castle.”) In the order by James to the attorney-general, to prepare a bill for the appointment of the Duke of Norfolk, the offices of constable and lieutenant appear to be distinct. This MS. volume contains copies of the following warrants issued by the new constable:

“Prince Rupert Count Palatine of the Rhine, Duke of Bavaria and Cumberland &c. Constable and Governor of the Royal Castle and Honor of Windsor, and Keeper of the Forest there.

“Whereas there hath always been a yearly allowance of Twenty Load of Fire wood out of the Forest of Windsor for the use of the Constable of the Castle, These are there-

The circumstances that led to the dismissal of Lord Mordaunt are closely connected with Windsor, and are sufficiently curious to warrant their insertion at length.

The interference of Lord Mordaunt in the election of members of parliament for Windsor, in 1660, soon after his appointment, has been already alluded to.¹ Mr. Tayleur, the subject of the alleged illegal acts of the constable, on that and subsequent occasions, at length brought his grievances before the notice of the

fore to will and require you forthwith to set out Twenty Load of Beech and Oak of Dotterds, and such other wood (the taking whereof may prove least prejudicial to the Forest) within a certain Walk commonly called New Lodge Walk, and that you cause it to be cut, and brought to the Castle fitted for my use for which this shall be your warrant. Given under my hand and seal the 29th day of Oct. 1668.

“(Signed) RUPERT.

“To the officers of the works and the
Regardors of the Forest of Windsor.”

“Whereas I have issued out my orders to the officers of the works and the Regardors of the Forest of Windsor, for the cutting Twenty Load of Fire wood and bringing the same to the Castle fitted for my use; These are therefore to will and require you for the doing thereof to pay or cause to be paid the sum of Five Pounds out of His Majesty’s revenue belonging to the said Castle and Honor of Windsor; For which this shall be your warrant. Given under my hand and seal this 29 Day of Oct. 1668.

“(Signed) RUPERT.

“To the Receiver and Pay Master for the time
being of the Revenue belonging to His
Majestys Castle and Honor of Windsor.”

The same MS. volume also contains forms of appointment by Prince Rupert of Mr. Rowlandson, surveyor of the works and “keeper of the Timber yard situate on the south side of the Castle;” of Edward Wise, as storekeeper; and of Sir William Reeves, Kt., as deputy-governor.

The following is the form of the appointment or commission of the Deputy-Governor of Windsor Castle used in this reign :

“ — — Constable and Govenor of His Majestys Royal Castle and Honor of Windsor. To — — — Greeting. By virtue of the power and authority to me given by His Most Excellent M^{ty} Charles the 2d by the Grace of God &c. I do hereby constitute appoint and ordain you to be my sole Deputy Governor of the s^d Castle of Windsor and the Garrison therein, and do require and authorise you at all times in my absence, to do perform and execute all such things as to your said office and Trust do in anywise appertain. Commanding and requiring all officers and soldiers in the said Castle and Garrison to obey all such orders and commands as you shall from time to time receive from His Majesty or myself according to the Trust reposed in you, and your duty to His Majesty. Given under my hand and seal &c.”

¹ See *ante*, p. 297.

House of Commons. On the 2d of November, 1666, a petition from Mr. Tayleur having been read, the House of Commons resolved, "that Mr. Tayleur be called in to the Bar," to aver the matter of his petition. Mr. Tayleur being called in, and standing at the bar of the house, and the petition being shown him, he owned it, and averred that "he would make out the substance of it to be true. The House ordered the petition to be referred to the Committee of Grievances, to take it into consideration, and the committee was ordered to sit that same afternoon to appoint a day for hearing the matter.¹

The petition was, however, surreptitiously removed, for on the following day Sir Thomas Gower reported to the House, from the Committee of Grievances, that the committee met the day before, as ordered, but the petition being miscarried, could not be had; so there could be no proceedings by the committee. The House ordered, that upon the calling of the House on the following Tuesday, every member should "give an account and purge himself," "concerning the subtracting of Mr. Tayleur's petition." The inquiry as to the loss of the petition does not seem to have been followed up, but Mr. Tayleur was called in, and presented a fresh petition, which was referred to the Committee of Grievances, with the same instructions as before.²

Evelyn gives us the following account in his 'Diary' of one day's proceedings of the committee, under the date of the 23d of November, 1666 :

"23rd. At London, I heard an extraordinary case before a committee of the whole House of Commons, in the Commons' House of Parliament, between one Captain Taylor³ and my Lord Viscount Mordaunt, where, after the lawyers had pleaded, and the witnesses been examined, such foul and dishonourable things were produced against his Lordship, of tyranny during his government of Windsor Castle, of which he was Constable, incontinence, and suborning witnesses (of which last one Sir Richard Breames was

¹ 'Commons' Journals,' vol. viii, p. 645.

² Ibid., p. 646.

³ This is evidently a mistake. Mr. Tayleur was a barrister, and none of the offices he held at Windsor gave him the title of captain.

most concerned), that I was exceedingly interested for his Lordship, who was my special friend, and husband of the most virtuous lady in the world. We sat till near ten at night, and yet but half the Counsel had done on behalf of the Plaintiff. The question then was put for bringing in of lights to sit longer. This lasted so long before it was determined, and raised such a confused noise among the members, that a stranger would have been astonished at it. I admire that there is not a rationale to regulate such trifling accidents, which consume much time, and is a reproach to the gravity of so great an assembly of sober men."

It is obvious that Evelyn was under a misconception in supposing it was a committee of the whole House which sat on this occasion. The way in which he speaks of the "Counsel for the Plaintiff" shows also that he looked upon it rather as a trial than as an *ex parte* preliminary investigation, on which a report was to be made to the House.

Pepys, in his 'Diary,' under the date of November 26th, 1666, says: "Into the House of Parliament, where, at a great Committee, I did hear, as long as I would, the great case against my Lord Mordaunt for some arbitrary proceedings of his against one Taylor, whom he imprisoned, and did all the violence to imaginable, only to get him to give way to his abusing his daughter. Here was Mr. Sawyer,¹ my old chamber-fellow, a counsel against my Lord; and I was glad to see him in so good play. Here I met, before the Committee sat, with my cozen Roger Pepys, the first time I have spoke with him this parliament."

On the 18th of December Sir Thomas Gower reported from the committee the following resolutions:

"Resolved, &c. That this Committee doth find it proved, That upon an order from his Majesty to the Lord Mordant to clear Lodgings belonging to the Chancellor of the Garter in the Castle of Windsor, Mr. Tayleur was turned out of certain Lodgings in that Castle, in March 1660 by Soldiers of that Garrison.

"Resolved, &c. That this Committee do find, That Mr. Tayleur's First Imprisonment, in March 1660, was illegal and arbitrary.

"Resolved, &c. That the second dispossession of Mr. Tayleur, out

¹ Afterwards Sir Robert Sawyer, attorney-general from 1681 to 1687.

of certain Rooms in the Timber-yard belonging to the Castle of Windsor, by order of the Lord Mordaunt, was illegal.

“Resolved, &c. That the second commitment of Mr. Tayleur, by my Lord Mordant was illegal.

“Resolved, &c. That the whole matter of fact be reported to the House, together with the Votes and Opinion of this Committee.”

The House adopted and voted the above resolutions, and thereupon—

“Resolved, &c. That an Impeachment be drawn up against the Lord Mordant, upon the votes of the House.

“Ordered That it be referred to Sir Thomas Gower, Mr. Solicitor General, Sir Job Charlton, Mr. Trevor, Mr. Serjeant Mainard, Mr. Edw. Seymour, Mr. Crouch, Colonel Strangwaies, Sir Robert Holt, Mr. Pryn, Mr. Whorwood, Mr. Garraway, Sir Robert Atkins, Sir Thomas Littleton, Sir Thomas Meres, or any three of them, to draw up the said Impeachment.”¹

The committee lost no time in executing the task assigned them, for, on the 21st of December, Mr. Pryn reported, “that the Committee had agreed, and drawn up, in writing, several articles of Impeachment against the said Lord Mordant: which he read; and after, delivered the same in at the Clerk’s Table: which articles were read the First time; and after, were severally read the Second time; and upon the Question, severally agreed to: And are as followeth; viz.

“Articles of Impeachment, by the Commons of England, assembled in Parliament, in the name of themselves, and of all the Commons of England, against John Lord Viscount Mordant, Constable of the Castle of Windsore, for several high crimes and misdemeanors committed by him.

“I. That the said Lord Viscount Mordant, being a peer of this Realm, and Constable of the Castle of Windsore, in the County of Berks, and Commander of the Garison Soldiers there, understanding that one William Tayleur Esquire (who had faithfully served his late Majesty King Charles the First in his wars, and been a great sufferer for his Loyalty to him during the Time of the late usurpations; and by

¹ ‘Commons’ Journals,’ vol. viii, pp. 664-5.

his Majesty King Charles the Second, since his most happy Restoration, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of England, promoted to several offices of Trust within the said Castle and Honour of Windsore, and in actual Possession of certain Lodgings within the said Castle, claimed by him as appertaining to his said Offices, or one of them); did intend to stand for the Election of one of the Burgesses of the said Borough of Windsore, to serve in this present Parliament, for which writs of summons were issued in the month of March in the year of our Lord 1660, some weeks before the time of the said Election; to disparage and prevent the free Election of the said Wm. Tayleur, and strike a Terror into those of the said Borough who should give their voices for him, and deprive them of the Freedom of their voices at the Election, by colour of a warrant from his Majesty, on or about the Seventeenth Day of the said month of March, did by Soldiers, forcibly eject the said Wm. Tayleur, together with his Wife (then great with child), Family, and Goods, out of the said Lodgings and Castle; the rude carriage of which Soldiers then frightened a young child of the said Mr. Tayleur out of his wits; whereof it soon after died: And moreover, on the twenty-third day of the same month, the said Lord Viscount Mordant, contrary to the great Charter and other Laws and Statutes of this Realm, and the Liberty of all English Freemen, did command and cause the said William Tayleur to be forcibly, illegally, and arbitrarily seized upon, by his Soldiers, in the Prison of the said Borough, out of the precincts of the said Castle; which Soldiers broke open the said Prison Doors, where the said William Tayleur was then a prisoner, under an arrest for Debt; and carried him out of the said Prison, into the said Castle, without any warrant but their swords, or any lawful cause; and there detained him prisoner, by the said Lord Viscount Mordant's command, from two of the clock in the afternoon, till near one of the clock the next morning, in a cold low room, some steps under ground; refusing to accept of Two thousand Pound Bail, then proffered, for his enlargement.

“II. That the said Lord Viscount Mordant, at the time of the said Mr. Tayleur's Imprisonment, when Two thousand Pound Bail was proffered for his Release, being told that the said Mr. Tayleur was the King's servant, and had the King's great seal for his Place, as well as the Lord Mordant had for his, in high contempt of his Majesty's royal authority, and great seal, replied, He would dispose of the said Mr. Tayleur's Places, and break the great seal, and justify it when he had done.

“III. That the said Lord Viscount Mordant, in or about the month of March Anno Domini 1664, by Letters, and otherwise, made sundry uncivil addresses to Mrs. Ann Tayleur (now Mrs. Vachell),

Daughter to the said William Tayleur: Which she rejecting, and threatening to make the said Lord Viscount's Lady acquainted with them; the said Lord Viscount swore, by a most dreadful Oath and Imprecation, He would prosecute her, and her Family to all Eternity.

"IV. That, not long after, on or about the Three-and-twentieth Day of November, Anno Domini 1665, by order of the said Lord Viscount Mordant, the said William Tayleur was forcibly and illegally dispossessed, by Soldiers, of certain Rooms in the Timber Yard belonging to the said Castle, without the walls thereof, claimed by the said William Tayleur, as belonging to his offices of Paymaster and Surveyor of the said Castle, and peaceably held and enjoyed by him, from the time of his foresaid Ejection out of the Lodgings he possessed within the said Castle in March 1660.

"V. That a warrant, obtained from his Majesty by untrue suggestions and misinformations, dated the thirtieth of November 1665, but not produced till some months after upon a *Pluries habeas corpus*, for the Restraining of the said William Tayleur from going out of the said Castle, was directed to the said Lord Viscount Mordant; who, by virtue of his own warrant (not mentioning the said warrant of his Majesty's) about the ninth of December following, caused the said Mr. Tayleur to be again forcibly and [il]legally apprehended, and taken into custody, in the said Borough of Windsore, without the precincts of the said Castle, by one Richard Voyle, then Marshal of the said Castle, assisted with a File of Musqueteers; who, by command from the said Lord Mordant, carried him Prisoner into the said Castle; and there continued, and illegally detained him Prisoner, during the space of twenty weeks, and five weeks thereof a close prisoner, not permitting him to go to church, though he desired it; and locking him up every night, refusing to take Bail for him, when offered soon after his imprisonment; whereas his Majesty's warrant was only to restrain him within the said castle: At which time Henry Martin, a Traitor, one of the late Regicides, then a prisoner there, had liberty to go abroad out of the said Castle, without a keeper.

"VI. That the said Lord Viscount Mordant, during the said William Tayleur's Imprisonment, illegally refused to return and obey an *Habeas Corpus* brought by the said Mr. Tayleur for his enlargement: And being afterwards served with an *alias habeas corpus* by Leonard Symondson, servant to the said Mr. Tayleur, for his enlargement, the said Lord Viscount Mordant, in high contempt of his Majesty's authority, and Laws of this Realm, gave the said servant reproachful Language, calling him Rogue, for delivering the said writ; and saying, 'That was all the answer he would give to it:' directly refusing to obey the same; and continued the said Mr. Tayleur divers weeks after

Prisoner, till set at Liberty upon a *Pluries habeas corpus* by his Majesty's Court of King's Bench.

"VII. That the said Mr. Tayleur, soon after his enlargement upon the said *Pluries habeas corpus*, hearing and fearing, that he should be again illegally imprisoned by the said Lord Viscount Mordant, did thereupon make application to his Lordship, by his Friends for a Reconciliation: Who answered them, 'He would never be reconciled to him;' and threatened to imprison him again; 'and then, if he brought another *Habeas corpus*, he would imprison him again and again; and keep him prisoner as long as he lived; and likewise turn him out of all his employments and offices, and dispose of the same to others, as he pleased.' By reason of which threats and menaces, the said Mr. Tayleur was enforced to desert his Wife, Family and Employments at the said Borough of Wyndsore, and to obscure himself elsewhere, till this present Session of Parliament, to prevent future illegal imprisonments by the said Lord Viscount Mordant.

"All and every which proceedings are contrary to the great Charter, and other Laws and Statutes of this Realm, and the Rights and Liberties of all the Commons and Freemen of England; and of dangerous consequence and example, if unredressed.

"And the said Commons, by Protestation, saving to themselves the Liberty of exhibiting, at any time hereafter, any other accusation or Impeachment against the said Lord Viscount Mordant, and also of replying to the Answer to the said Articles or any of them, or of offering proof of the premises, or any other Impeachment or accusations, that shall be exhibited by them (as the case shall, according to the course of Parliaments require) do pray, That the said Lord Viscount Mordant may be called to answer the said several crimes and misdemeanors; and receive such condign Punishment, as the same shall deserve; and that such further proceedings may be, upon every one of them, had and used against him, as is agreeable to Law and Justice."

The title of these articles was twice read, and, upon the question, agreed to, and the articles ordered to be engrossed.¹ On the following day the engrossed articles were read, and some amendments made,² and the articles agreed to. Mr. Prynne, Mr. Swynfen, and Sir Robert Atkins were ordered to withdraw and search the Records; "and see what method hath been formerly used in Im-

¹ 'Commons' Journals,' vol. viii, p. 666.

² The articles given in the text are as they were sent to the Lords. (See 'Lords' Journals,' vol. xii, p. 60.)

peachments from this House.”¹ A conference, through the medium of a committee, was had with the House of Lords in the Painted Chamber, on the 29th of December, the matter of which conference was, on Thursday, the 3d of January, 1666-7, thus reported to the Lords by the Earl of Anglesey :

“That Mr. Seymour² said, He would not trouble their Lordships with a large induction or preface ; but deliver the Articles against John Viscount Mordant, Constable of the Castle of Windsor ; which Articles would speak for themselves.

“That the particular Articles of the Impeachment being read by Mr. Seymour, he said, The crimes are so fully expressed, that he had little to add ; he expressed, That here is an illegal Dispossession and arbitrary Imprisonment of William Tayleur Esquire, by the Lord accused, because Mr. Tayleur’s Daughter would not prostitute herself to his Lust. He said, That all the Commons of England are wounded through the said Mr. Tayleur ; for what the Lord Viscount Mordant hath done arbitrarily against one, he may by his power do against as many others as he please ; and then concluded, that the House of Commons would be ready to make good the charge, and attend the prosecution in such ways and time as their Lordships shall according to the course of parliament appoint.”³

The Impeachment being read to the House, Viscount Mordaunt, “being present, and standing in his place, made a short speech, declaring his Innocency concerning this business ; and desired to have a copy of his charge, and that a day might be appointed for hearing, that so he may clear himself from this scandal.” Thereupon the Lords ordered the Committee for Privileges to search the Journals for precedents of the course of proceeding in impeachments of the same nature, and to report to the House on the following Wednesday, and directed Lord Mordaunt, in the mean time, to have a copy of the articles, and that on the following Thursday they should hear “what his Lordship shall offer unto this House concerning the said Impeachment.” However, the Committee of Privileges producing several precedents, the Lords, on the 10th of January, appointed the 17th instant for Lord Mordaunt to put in

¹ ‘Commons’ Journals,’ vol. viii, p. 668.

² One of the committee of the House of Commons.

³ ‘Lords’ Journals,’ vol. xii, p. 60.

his answer in writing. The Commons, however, were impatient, and on the 16th of January sent a message to the Lords, to put them in mind of the Impeachment.¹

On that day he “gave the House humble thanks, for giving him so long time to advise for the putting in his answer to the Impeachment of the House of Commons against him; and in obedience to their Lordships command, now presented his answer in writing, with a desire that the same may be communicated to the House of Commons.”

The following answer was then read :

“The humble answer of John Lord Viscount Mordaunt, Constable of His Majesty’s Castle and Honour of Windsor, to certain Articles of Impeachment, exhibited against him by the Commons assembled in Parliament, for several High Crimes and Misdemeanors supposed to be committed by him.

“The Lord Viscount Mordaunt, not being conscious to himself of any Malice or Purpose of Evil to any man alive, nor having had other displeasure against William Tayleur, in the said articles named, than what arose from his insolent and provoking Deportment towards His Majesty, in disobeying His warrants, and his Lordship in the execution of his office (under whose immediate Government he is by the offices he holds in Windsor Castle), and from the variety of Complaints which have been reiterated to his Lordship by the Country against him for his oppression in those offices, and from the manifest abuses by him committed, in mispending the Revenue of the said Castle, and defrauding the artificers, as also clandestinely and fraudulently endeavouring to pass accompts without Controul, which Matters are now depending in the courts below at Westminster Hall, accounts it a singular unhappiness, that so worthy a body as the Honourable House of Commons, for whom his Lordship hath ever had so great Respect, should think themselves concerned in that one man’s person to accuse him, in their names, and in the names of all the Commons of England : And he did well hope that it being offered to that Honourable House, on his Behalf, that he would (with Leave from your Lordships) lie ready to answer Mr. Tayleur in any action at Law, and wave his privilege, they would have spared themselves and your Lordships the trouble of this examination, and him the misfortune of being accused by them : Therefore, praying your Lordships that no Informality in this his answer, nor any mistaken word or expression, may be construed

¹ ‘Lords’ Journals,’ vol. xii, p. 76.

to his disadvantage, and saving to himself all privileges and Rights belonging to him as a Peer of this Realm, and all advantages of exceptions to the Insufficiency and Informality of the said Impeachment, humbly answers,

“ To the First Article,

“ Which concerns the dispossession of William Tayleur of certain rooms in Windsor Castle, about the Seventeenth of March, One thousand six hundred and sixty, the said Lord Viscount Mordaunt answereth, That he was very ignorant of those faithful services Mr. Tayleur had done to the late king of ever-blessed memory, or of any sufferings upon the account of his Loyalty to Him ; which had he known, they would have obliged him to a due consideration of him ; and doth affirm he is yet as great a stranger to his merits, as he was at that time to his person ; and heartily wishes his Obedience and Integrity to His Majesty that now reigns could have justified that character of him : But to satisfy your Lordships how ill he deserved from His Majesty and the Lord Mordaunt in the matters of this article, saith, That in the year One thousand six hundred and sixty, when His Majesty was pleased, on His Grace and Favour, to confer upon him that important Trust of Constable and Governor of the Castle of Windsor, he found Mr. Tayleur in possession of that house which belongs to the Chancellor of the Garter ; that the first Installation being presently to be solemnized, His Majesty was pleased, by His immediate warrant of the Twenty-fourth of February, One thousand six hundred and sixty, to command that within twenty days the possession of that house in habitable condition, should be delivered to the Chancellor of the Garter ; with which warrant Mr. Tayleur being acquainted, and having perused it, positively refused to remove upon that warrant ; but he was advised by the Lord Mordaunt to consider better of it ; However, he afterwards returned the same answer, with somewhat more stubbornness ; and his wife being importuned by his Lordship to persuade her husband to yield obedience, she said she would acquaint her husband with it : All those fair ways being essayed, and finding no obedience, rather than suffer his Majesty’s Commands to be disputed by his servant, and contumaciously disobeyed in his own house, his Lordship found it necessary, in observance to the said warrant, to command a Serjeant of the Garrison, with some few soldiers, to remove his goods and family, yet with all civility imaginable ; which they punctually observed, and assisted them in carrying out their goods. As to the affrightment of the child out of its wits, his Lordship cannot think the sight of Soldiers in Windsor Castle should have such effect, the child having been seen

playing and well after that time of removal, and as his Lordship is informed, was sick of the Worms, and this affrightment never spoken of till this occasion.

“The dispossession was indeed by soldiers ; the king’s commands not being otherwise to be executed there, no sheriff or other civil officer being permitted to come into the Kings House and Garrison, by order of the place : And these were the only causes of this dispossession and not any concernment in his election to Parliament, which is most evident, in that he did stand for Burgess, wherein the election was free, and was elected by the Commonalty of the Town ; but his election afterwards was avoided by the House of Commons. As to the seizing Mr. Tayleur by soldiers out of the precincts of the Castle, and carrying him into the Castle, without warrant or any lawful cause, his Lordship saith, that the time of his securing was three weeks before his election ; and that the place where Mr. Tayleur was apprehended, was within the Jurisdiction of the Castle, (as he taketh it), for that the Courts were there held by the said William Tayleur, as Clerk to the Constable of the Castle, who, being a Counsellor at Law, would not have kept courts there as his Lordship’s deputy, if the same had been out of the Jurisdiction of the said Castle. And his Lordship saith, That he being informed and assured that the said Mr. Tayleur was not a prisoner for debt, and the said Mr. Tayleur having insolently disobeyed his Majesty’s commands concerning his own House, and spoken several scandalous and opprobrious words against his Lordship and his Family, his lordship did command an officer and some few soldiers to carry him to the Guard, where he was detained some few hours, and after set at liberty ; and his Lordship denies that any bail was tendered to him for his enlargement : and his Lordship being Constable and Governor of the said Castle (it being then a Garrison for the king), and believing that it might be a great encouragement to others to disobey Commands, if this insolence were not taken notice of and punished ; these were the true Causes of his being sent for, and hopes it will not be imputed to him as done arbitrarily, or in Contempt of the Law, to which he hath always shewn ready obedience, and hath asserted its Authority in the worst of Times, with the Hazard of his Life.

“To the Second Article, he saith,

“That, as Constable of the said Castle, his Lordship claims to have the Disposition of several of those offices in possession of William Tayleur by colour of his Patent ; but denies any contemptuous words spoken of the kings great seal, or otherwise than to the effect and purpose to vacate his Patent, which his Lordship was informed by his Counsel to be void in Law.

“ To the Third Article

“ His Lordship denies any uncivil Addresses to Mrs. Vachell, or of any Threats of Ruin to her Family, as mentioned in the Article.

“ To the Fourth, he saith,

“ That there were several rooms in the Timber Yard in the possession of the said William Tayleur, all which (except such as he claimed to belong to him as surveyor of the said Castle) did belong to several Artificers, to some by Patent, and to others by constant Usage and Enjoyment; and that by His Majesty's order under his privy signet of the Twenty eighth of February, One thousand six hundred sixty and Four, the Rooms belonging to the artificers of the said Castle are commanded to be restored to them; and, that his Lordship might be sure to do no man Injury, he desired several gentlemen of the neighbourhood, who had been well acquainted with the offices and Usage of the said Castle (whereof the said William Tayleur was one) to make enquiry, and certify concerning the said Rooms; which all of them (except Mr. Tayleur) accordingly returned, ‘ That the Rooms possessed by the said William Tayleur belonged to divers artificers;’ whereof Mr. Tayleur having notice left at his house, his wife and family there refused to deliver possession according to his Majesty's commands, but instead thereof returned reviling Language; and at this time when he was removed from the said Rooms, the said William Tayleur was suspended from the place of Receiver by an order of His Majesty and Council, and Mr. Dudley Rouse placed in the said office, the said rooms claimed to belong to the said office were delivered to the said person that was placed in the said office, and the rest to the artificers to whom they belonged; but the rooms as surveyor are still in his possession, without any disturbance.

“ To the Fifth Article, the Lord Mordaunt saith,

“ That the suggestions in His Majesty's warrant of the Thirtieth of November, One thousand six hundred sixty and five, for restraining William Tayleur from going out of the said Castle, are true; and that he was taken by the Marshal and brought into the Castle without any soldiers, and during his restraint there he was not a close prisoner by his Lordship's Directions, as by his Lordship's warrant will appear; Neither did he at any Time refuse Bail for him, for none was tendered. And as for Henry Marten's Liberty, his Lordship saith, it was not done with his privy or consent; but saith, he hath since enquired thereinto, and finds the fact to be, that the Lord Lovelace, being Lord Lieutenant of the County, coming to Windsor, sent to the officer, to

desire Leave for Henry Marten (his Brother-in-law) to dine with him, who accordingly gave him leave, and sent the marshal with him, who brought him back again.

“ To the Sixth, he saith,

“ That the First *Habeas Corpus* was returnable immediate, and was delivered in his Lordship’s absence, he being then attending His Majesty at Oxford, and did not know of the same till after the Return thereof. The second *Habeas Corpus* was not delivered to his Lordship till Saturday afternoon at Windsor, and the Term ended on Monday following ; so as, by reason of the shortness of the time, he could not make Return thereof ; and his Lordship doth deny that he called the person that delivered the said writ, ‘ Rogue ;’ or used any reviling or reproachful language against him for the delivery of the said writ ; and upon the *Pluries Habeas Corpus*, his Lordship made a Return thereof in due time, and the Court of Kings Bench saw cause to hold him bound by Recognizance to appear the last day of the Term, to answer any Information that should be exhibited against him for the matters in the warrant.

“ To the Seventh, he saith,

“ That he knows not what Mr. Tayleur might hear concerning his future Imprisonment, nor what his guilt might make him apprehend ; but that his Lordship had not the least thought of it himself. He assured a Noble Peer of this House, who writ to him on Mr. Tayleur’s behalf, that he would not imprison him ; neither was he afterwards imprisoned by his Lordship, or did any warrant or command from his Lordship issue to that purpose. And as to the Allegation, that he hath been enforced to leave his Wife and Family, ’tis surely a great mistake ; for he oftentimes since kept Courts publicly at Windsor, without Interruption, or cause of fear.

“ Having thus most plainly expressed to your Lordships the Truth of his proceedings, he humbly submits the same to your Lordships Judgement.”¹

The Lords thereupon ordered a copy of this Answer to be sent to the Commons, and directed the Committees for Privileges to meet the same afternoon, “ to consider in what manner it shall be communicated ; and also to consider how to acquaint the House of

¹ ‘ Lords’ Journals,’ vol. xii, p. 77.

Commons of their unseasonable message yesterday, in putting this House in mind of the Lord Viscount Mordant's business, when the Lords had appointed this day for that purpose; and to make report thereof to this House."¹ On the following day, Lord Mordaunt's answer was communicated to the Commons, who, on Monday, the 21st of January, sent Sir William Lowther to desire the Lords to appoint a day for proceeding on the articles of impeachment.² Their Lordships appointed the following Saturday, and, upon the desire of Lord Mordaunt, they assigned Mr. Ayliffe, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Winnington as his counsel, and granted him an order for the attendance of his witnesses.³ Notice was also given to the House of Commons, that Sir George Carteret, Vice-Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household, Sir John Denham, Knight of the Bath, and Sir Richard Braham and Sir Thomas Woodcock, Knights, members of that House, were required as witnesses for Lord Mordaunt.⁴ The Commons accordingly gave permission to those members to attend, and, at their request, the following persons were summoned by the Lords as witnesses on behalf of the Commons, viz., "Sir Edmond Sawyer Knight, John Wood, John Phelips, George Starkey, John Hersey, Richard Fincher, John Topham, Michael Bynon, Francis Ridley, Thomas Welden Esquires, Richard Franklyn Doctor of Physic, Captain Richard Harrison, George Welden, Robert Harrison, William Tayleur Junior, Gentlemen, Mrs. Tayleur, Mrs. Welden, Mrs. Vachell, Mrs. Mary Tayleur, Walsingham Havergill, the Widow Tayleur, Henry Chowne Senior, Gilbert Baddams, Hercules Colt, Symon Bernard, Henry Hammond, Kitchell Combes, John Price, George Lee, Robert Porter, and Leonard Symondson;"⁵ and the Commons appointed Serjeant Maynard, Sir Robert Atkins, Mr. Pryn, Serjeant Seis, Mr. Coleman, Sir Thomas Gower, Sir Richard Temple, Mr. Seymour, Sir Francis Goodrick, Mr. Montague, and Mr. Synfen, to whom the Solicitor-General was subsequently added, to manage the evidence on their behalf, and they were

¹ 'Lords' Journals,' vol. xii, p. 79.

² 'Commons' Journals,' vol. viii, p. 680.

³ 'Lords' Journals,' vol. xii, p. 83.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 84.

⁵ 'Commons' Journals,' vol. viii, p. 681; 'Lords' Journals,' vol. xii, p. 85.

directed to proceed according to the precedent in Lord Cranfield's case.¹

On Saturday morning, the 26th of January, the proceedings commenced in the Lords by Sir Robert Atkins, who attended with the other members appointed, desiring that the Impeachment against Lord Mordaunt might be read, which was accordingly done, Lord Mordaunt sitting on a form near the bar, uncovered. Sir Robert Atkins then objected to his lordship, the person impeached, sitting in the house as a judge, and moved that "he might stand without the Bar of the House." And when one of Lord Mordaunt's counsel rose to speak, Sir Robert Atkins took further exception to Lord Mordaunt having counsel assigned to him, "to plead for him in Matter of Fact upon the Impeachment," and referred to precedents in support of this objection. The Commons and strangers were thereupon ordered to withdraw, and the House of Lords, "after a serious consideration," directed the Committee for Privileges to meet that afternoon, "to search precedents concerning the demeanor of a peer at the time of his defence, being impeached by the House of Commons for misdemeanors, and concerning counsel to be allowed to a peer impeached for misdemeanors;" and to make their report on the following Monday morning,² to which day the proceedings stood over. The committee then reported several precedents, and the Lords "ordered that the Lower Baron's Bench should be removed and a stool set near the Bar, where the Lord Viscount Mordaunt is to sit uncovered, as a peer, but not in the capacity of a Judge; and that he shall be admitted counsel for his Defence."³ This resolution being communicated to the Commons, they desired the members appointed to manage the evidence to

¹ 'Commons' Journals,' vol. viii, pp. 681—684.

² 'Lords' Journals,' vol. xii, p. 92; 'Commons' Journals,' vol. viii, p. 684.

³ 'Lords' Journals,' vol. xii, p. 94. Pepys says, under the date of the 28th of January—"To Westminster, where I spent the morning at the Lords' House door, to hear the conference between the two Houses about my Lord Mordaunt, of which there was great expectation, many hundreds of people coming to hear it. But, when they come, the Lords did insist upon my Lord Mordaunt's having leave to sit upon a stool uncovered within their barr, and that he should have counsel, which the Commons would not suffer, but desired leave to report their Lordships' resolution to the House of Commons; and so parted for this day, which troubled me, I having by this means lost the whole day."

consider the precedents referred to by the Lords, as well as any other precedents they could find, and report the result on the following day. Mr. Prynne having made a report accordingly, the Commons acquiesced in Lord Mordaunt's having counsel, but, after a division, they agreed to maintain the objection to his sitting within the bar.¹ The Lords, on their part, adhered to their resolution. A conference took place between the two houses, under protest, but with the same result. The Lords claimed the right of every court to regulate matters of form, the Commons urging that that general rule was confined to circumstances and matters of form that could not possibly prejudice justice, but that the admitting Lord Mordaunt to the place assigned to him on the trial "may have influence to the prejudice of Justice, by the intimidating of Witnesses, when they shall see the Lord Mordaunt admitted to so extraordinary a Favour, being a person of great command, and divers of the witnesses living under his command." A second conference followed in the Painted Chamber, with the same result. The Commons then requested a "Free Conference," which, after a long debate, the Lords refused, and acquainted the Commons with their determination and adherence to their former resolution, and stating that they were ready to proceed with the trial. A conference on the subject of the Lords' refusal to grant a free conference was followed by a free conference at the request of the Lords on the subject of the last conference, and to refute an assertion of the Commons that the denial of conferences and free conferences "were destructive to the proceedings of parliament and unprecedented." The Commons claimed time to reply, but, on the 8th of February, when the House had just ordered Sir Thomas Meeres to go up to the Lords to desire a free conference upon the subject matter of the last free conference, the members were summoned to attend the king in the House of Peers, and parliament was prorogued to the 10th of October.

Pepys, speaking of the prorogation, says, "They are parted with great heart-burnings, one party against the other. Pray God bring

¹ This was certainly the determination at which the House arrived, but there is a little ambiguity in the printed Journals of the House of Commons as to the result of the divisions. (See 'Journals,' vol. viii, p. 686.)

them hereafter together in better temper ! It is said that the king do intend himself in this interval to take away Lord Mordaunt's government, so as to do something to appease the House against they come together, and let them see he will do that of his own accord which is fit, without their forcing him."¹

In the next session, namely, on the 25th of October, 1667, Mr. Tayleur presented a fresh petition, with the articles of impeachment annexed,² upon which a committee was appointed to consider of the petition and other articles annexed ; and to examine what new matter is in this petition and articles which was not contained in the articles and petition formerly exhibited ; and to state what that new matter is, and what the progress and proceedings were in this business in the former session of parliament, and to report it, with their opinion, to the House ;³ and, on the 14th of December, the committee was directed to hear and examine witnesses on behalf of Lord Mordaunt, before they made their report.⁴ No report was ever made. The House was adjourned on the 19th of December to the 6th of February, 1667-8. On the 9th of May it was again adjourned, and did not assemble for the despatch of business until the 19th of October, 1669, Lord Mordaunt having been superseded exactly a year before.

Prince Rupert, the new constable, was also appointed high steward of the borough of Windsor.

From some of the following entries in the chamberlain's accounts of the year 1668, Prince Rupert appears to have visited Windsor almost immediately after his appointment.

"Oct^r 26th. Payd att Mr. Whites when the Maior and
Company waited to meete prince Rupert . 0 02 06"

¹ 'Diary,' 8th of February, 1666-7.

² It seems that Lord Mordaunt continued his persecution of Mr. Tayleur, after the rising of parliament. Under the date of the 29th of July, 1667, Pepys says—"I saw my Lord Mordaunt as merry as the best, that it seems hath done such further indignities to Mr. Taylor since the last sitting of Parliament as would hang him, if there were nothing else, would the king do what were fit for him ; but nothing of that is now likely to be."

³ 'Commons' Journals,' vol. ix, p. 33.

⁴ Ibid., p. 38.

— 28th. “To the Ringers when Prince Rupert came to towne	0	10	00”
— 29th. “To John Redman for charges when the prince came to towne as by his bill	1	12	07”
“31. To fflowr woemen to helpe the Cooke for 14 dayes against the princes coming	0	14	00”
Nov. 2. “To John Redman when Mr. Mayor and the Company mett to advise how to raise money to pay the charges when the prince came	0	01	06”
“To Mr. Randall which he gave the Kings footmen	0	10	00”
“Nov. 14. To Mr. Newman for drawing the Armes upon the princes boxe by Mr. Maiors bill	0	05	00
— 17 To young Bishopp for 2 dayes work att the princes coming	0	01	06”

The churchwarden's accounts for the year 1667-8 furnish the following items :

“p ^d to the apparator for Penticostalls or smoke ffarthings	00	08	04”
“p ^d the Bricklayer for repairing the Church after the Greate Winde as ap ^t eth p bill	00	19	03”
“p ^d Isaack Tinker for Looking after the Boys in time of Divine Service and Sermon	00	04	00”

The chamberlain's accounts between Christmas 1668 and 1669 contain these entries, which seem to refer either to Prince Rupert's appointment to one or both of the offices mentioned :

December 29. “To Mr. Randall for 12 fflagotts to make a bonfire when Prince Rupert came to Town	0	02	0”
“To Mr. Randall for 2½ doz. of bread at Prince Ruperts banquet	0	02	6”

1669.

“May 7th. To Mr. William Galland for charges layd out for the Princes Banquett and payd him 20s.			
--	--	--	--

for Mr. Campions ffee and for 3 quarters
taxe as appeares by his bill . . . 19 09 06”

“ August 26. ffor expenses at Mr. Whites when the
princes letter came for choosing a Burges in S^r
R. Brahams roome . . . 0 01 10”

Sept. “ 8. To Thomas Round for expenses and car-
rying an answer to p^e Rupert’s letter . 1 00 0”

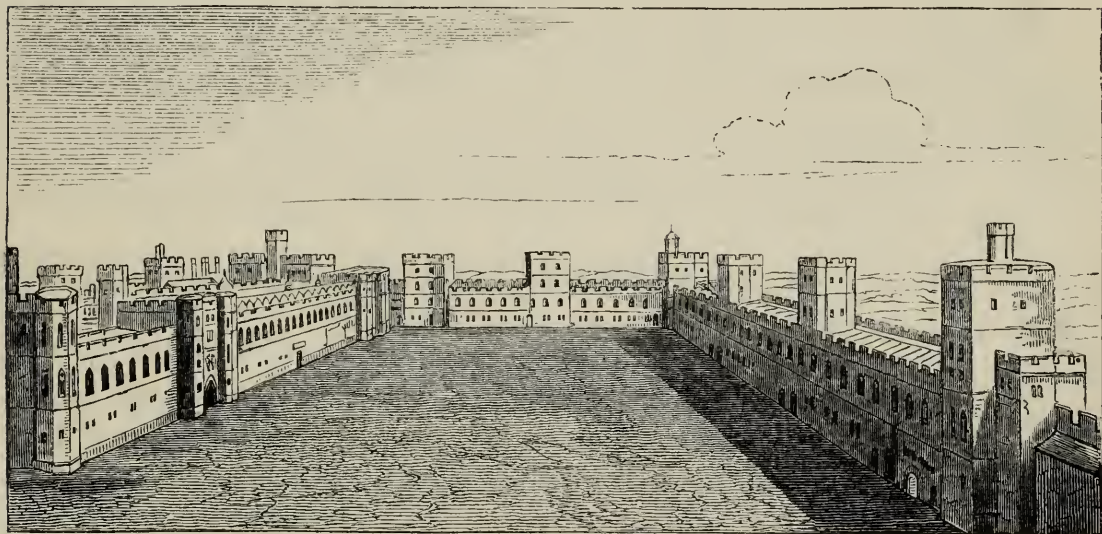
The following warrant was issued in 1667 :

“ These are to will and require you forthwith to make and provide
for his Royall Hignes the Duke of Yorke, A Pavillion Royall for his
owne use and Twoe large Tents for his Retenew And Three large Tents
more for his Ma^{ts} service to be pitched in Windsor Castle. And this
shall be yo^r warr^t Given under my hand his 28th day of March 1667.

“ E. MANCHESTER.

“ To Rob^t Child and Wm. Bowles
Masters of his Ma^{ts} Tents or
to either of them.”¹

¹ Add. MSS., Brit. Mus., No. 5750, f. 155.



The Upper Ward of Windsor Castle towards the East,
from the original drawing by Hollar in the Ash. MSS.

(See *ante*, p. 326.)

CHAPTER IX.

WINDSOR IN THE REIGN OF CHARLES THE SECOND.

(Continued.)

Magazine of Arms—Buildings in the Castle Ditch—Churchwardens' and Chamberlain's Accounts—Visit of the Prince of Orange—Inventory of Church Goods—Chamberlain's and Churchwardens' Accounts—Stage Coach between London and Windsor—Gift of Richard Reeve—Double Return of Members for Windsor—Proceedings thereon—Chamberlain's Accounts—The Popish Plot—Supposed Attempt to Assassinate the King at Windsor—Election for Windsor: another Double Return—Decision of the House thereon—Chamberlain's Accounts—Indisposition of the King—Provosts of Eton—Petition of the Mayor, &c., respecting an Eton Fellowship—Tobias Rustat's Equestrian Statue of Charles the Second—The Avenue in the Great Park—Chamberlain's and Parochial Accounts—Sir Samuel Morland's Water Engine—Chamberlain's Accounts—Ambassador from the King of Bantam—Datchet Ferry Races—The Earl of Arundel appointed Governor of the Castle on the Death of Prince Rupert—Corporation and Parochial Accounts—Bye-laws of the Corporation—Proceedings of the Court.

CHARLES the Second, says Ashmole, "out of a particular regard" to Windsor Castle, "issued great sums of money in its repair," and furnished it "with a curious and gallant magazine of arms; so well order'd and kept" that it was "worthy the sight of every traveller."¹

The following warrant of Prince Rupert appears to be connected with the formation of this magazine of arms:

"Prince Rupert &c. To all to whom these presents shall come greeting, whereas order is given to Mr. Edward Wise Keeper of His Majestys Stores within the said Castle, to repair and put in order such

¹ Ashmole's 'Order of the Garter,' p. 130. The king, by letters patent dated the 3d of January, in the twelfth year of his reign, granted £400 a year "for well keepinge and repayreing his Majesty's Armour and other furniture remayneing in ye Tower, Hampton Court, Windsor Castle, Greenwich, Westminster, Portsmouth and Woolwich." (See order for payment of arrears, Add. MSS., Brit. Mus., No. 6176, f. 24.)

arms belonging to the said Stores as are unfixed and unserviceable and no convenient place appointed where the said work may be done; Know ye, that I the said Prince Rupert have assigned and appointed that Room near to the Kings Gate in the said Castle, called the moving Wardrobe, and one other Room thereunto adjoining heretofore used by the Kings Barber, To be employed and used by the said Edward Wise or whom he shall appoint, as a Workhouse or Place wherein to repair amend or dispose of the said arms, or for other necessary uses, during my pleasure. And I do hereby grant unto the s^d Edward Wise the use liberty and enjoyment of the said Room until further order: Given &c. this 3d day of November 1668 in the 20th year of His Ma^{ties} Reign.”¹

Evelyn, in his ‘Diary,’ under the date of the 28th of August, 1670, says, “Windsor was now going to be repaired, being exceedingly ragged and ruinous. Prince Rupert, the constable, had begun to trim up the keep, or high round Tower, and handsomely adorned his hall with furniture of arms, which was very singular, by so disposing the pikes, muskets, pistols, bandoleers, holsters, drums, back, breast, and head pieces, as was very extraordinary. Thus, those huge steep stairs ascending to it had the walls invested with this martial furniture, all new and bright, so disposing the bandoleers, holsters, and drums, as to represent festoons, and that without any confusion, trophy-like. From the hall we went into his bed-chamber, and ample rooms hung with tapestry, curious and effeminate pictures, so extremely different from the other, which presented nothing but war and horror.

“The king passed most of his time in hunting the stag, and walking in the park, which he was now planting with rows of trees.”

The following royal warrant, issued in 1670, also bears testimony to the active measures adopted by Prince Rupert:

“Charles R. Whereas by our Establishment of our Land forces and Garrisons in this our kingdome which commenced the 26th of September 1668, and is still in being, there is one shilling sixpence per diem established for fire and candles for the Guards that are kept

¹ MS. volume in the possession of Mr. Secker of Windsor, entitled “Copies and Extracts from ye Books belonging to the Constableness of Windsor.”

by the three companyes of our Garrison of Wyndsor Castle, the said companyes being then all quartered in our towne of Wyndsor. Since which time our deare and intirely beloved cousin Prince Rupert hath (according to our will and pleasure to him signified the 31st of March last) caused his owne company of our said Guarrison to bee drawne in and quartered in the Trenche of the Keepe belonging to that Castle w^{ch} occasions a necessity of more fire and candle to bee allowed for their use (they haveing noe other quarters) For w^{ch} wee are graciously pleased that one shilling sixpence a day more, from the 24th of September last, shall bee paide, out of our contingent moneis for our forces and Guarrisons. You are therfore to give debenturs or certificats of what shall bee due for the same, at the end of every muster, To the end that wee may issue out warrants for the payment thereof accordingly. Given at our Court at Whitehall the 4th day of November 1670 in the 22th yeare of our Reigne.

“By his Ma^{ties} command,
“ARLINGTON.

“To our trusty and well beloved servant
S^r Stephen Fox Knt. o^r Paymast^r
Generall of our Land forces and
Guarrisons in England.”¹

At a Court at Whitehall, the 21st of May, 1669—“It being this day represented to His Majesty in Council that divers persons had obtained Grants of Gardens and Orchards in the ditch of His Majesty’s Castle of Windsor and contiguous to the same, for the term of Lives or Years respectively,² It was upon due consideration of the unfitness thereof Resolved and accordingly ordered by His Majesty in Council, That all and every person and persons who have any such grants from any former constable of the said castle, or from His Highness Prince Rupert at present Constable of the s^d Castle of Windsor, do forthwith repair unto and attend his highness and resign into his hands all such grants as they and every of them have for the term of life or years in any garden or orchard in the Castle Ditch or contiguous thereunto, and receive from him New Grants for the same to be held and enjoyed by them respectively during His Majesty’s Pleasure only. EDW. WALKER.”

¹ Add. MSS., Brit. Mus., No. 5755, f. 250.

² See a notice of these encroachments in the description of Norden’s View of the Castle, *ante*, p. 23.

The churchwardens' accounts for 1668-69 contain these entries :

“ Rec ^d of Mr. Randall, Maior for one that did sware	. 00	03	00
Rec ^d of Goodwife Detton for swaring	. . . . .	. 00	05 00
Rec ^d of Mr. Whitlocke ¹ for swaringe	. . . . .	. 00	05 00
Re ^d of Edward Russell for swaringe	. . . . .	. 00	01 00 ”
“ P ^d more to Mr. Galant for wine for severall strange ministers y ^t preached severall Sundays	. . . . .	. 00	18 06 ”
“ Given to poore men havinge a certificate to pas there countrey . . . . .	. . . . .	. 00	01 06 ”
“ Paid to the Ringers Aprell 23 -67	. . . . .	. 00	02 0
p ^d the Ringers when wee went the Bounds of the p̃ish . . . . .	. . . . .	. 00	01 00
p ^d for a q ^r of veale and some baconn to send to Mr. Nash beinge a bound howse . . . . .	. . . . .	. 00	06 00
Given to a poore minister . . . . .	. . . . .	. 00	01 00
p ^d to the Wringers the day before the prince came to towne . . . . .	. . . . .	. 00	02 06
p ^d to the Ringers Novemb the 5th . . . . .	. . . . .	. 00	05 00
Given to Capt ⁿ Henry Cumberson beinge bound for Ierland . . . . .	. . . . .	. 00	01 00
p ^d for pentecost and smoke farthings . . . . .	. . . . .	. 00	03 00 ”

And in the succeeding year (1669-70) these items occur :

“ Given to the Ringers that Range one St. Georges daye 00	02 06 ”
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The preceding entry is connected with St. George's Feast, kept at Windsor on the king's birthday, the 29th of May, when Charles the Eleventh, King of Sweden, by his proxy the Earl of Carlisle; John George the Second, Elector of Saxony, by his proxy the Earl of Winchelsea; and the Duke of Albemarle (the son of the first duke) in person, were installed knights of the Garter.²

“ p ^d the apparators ffease for cominge for a shedull of those names that weare married Baptised and buried in the yeare 1668 00	03 00
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¹ Quære, was this a son or other member of the family of Bulstrode Whitelock? The prefix of “Mr.” indicates that the offender was above the rank of those who were the ordinary subjects of such fines.

² Sir Harris Nicolas' 'History of the Orders of Knighthood,' vol. i, p. 257.

Given to Mrs. Craford that had lost all shee had by
the ffire att London 00 02 00 "

It is almost unnecessary to state, that this and other similar entries refer to the Great Fire of London in 1666.

" p^d Mr. Nicholas for Takeinge the list of all the names
out of the Register for three yeeres and for
parchment 00 05 00
Expenses upon the servaiors when they vewed the
church 00 02 00
Given to Two poore wom[̃] by order of Mr. Rowe
Maior and Mr. Ridley about the child that
was taken up in the Streets 00 02 00
Given to Ann Coverly that had lost all shee had
by the ffier at London 00 01 06
Oct.
ye 20, 1669. p^d to John Curtis the penticost money
for a yeare hee beinge apoynted and havinge
power to Receave it 00 04 10 "
" p^d him [Thos. Tinker] more ffor makinge cleane the
gutters 00 02 00
Given to Mary Norton Travelinn for Ierland to
her Husbairn wth three children 00 01 06
Given to a pore man goinge for Ierland 00 00 06
Given to Daniel Smith Travelinn to the West
countrey wth his wife and childrein 00 01 00
p^d Mr. Gallant for wine that was spent in the vesterie 00 14 00
Given to Mary Boulton that had lost all by the ffier
att London Travelinn into Devensheere 00 01 06 "

The chamberlain's accounts contain the following payments in the year 1670 :

" To Mr. Ridley for taking of the fine in the Crowne
office, for an insufficient retorne upon the death
of Robert Austin, the sune of £1 11s. 0d.
And payd to the Bayliffes . . . 0 01 6
To two men to stripp him and
bury him 0 02 0
In all . . . } 01 14 06

April 26. To Thomas Round and John Redman for making proclamacon for Lodgings to be kept against the kings coming to towne .	. 00	02	00 "
" May 19. To Mr. William Galland for bread and beere and tobacco and wine, and anchovies and neates tongues when Mr. Maior and the Company mett about Mr. Alex. Baker's lease .	1	11	00
June 2d. To Mr. Galland for a supper given to S ^r Richard Braham and for i quart of Sack left to pay by Mr. Maior and others as by the bill appeares .	3	18	00
June 18th. ffor new binding of the bible which Mr. Matthew Day gave to be layed in the church before the Maior of the time being .	0	03	06
Aug. 22. To the Sergeants for pclaiming the prices of man's meate and horse meate at the kings coming .	0	01	00
and 19th To the Serg ^{ts} for giving warning to the Inhabitants to keepe their Lodgings and stables at the Kings coming .	0	02	00 "

A paragraph in the 'London Gazette,' dated from Whitehall, August 24th, 1670, says: "On Monday last [Aug. 22] His Majesty and Royal Highness went hence to divert themselves for some time at Windsor, and the same day Her Majesty and Royal Highness went hence to Hampton, where they intend to continue during the kings absence."¹

The churchwardens' accounts contain entries of payments to ringers on occasion of the king's visit :

1670 :

" Aug. 23. Given the Ringers .	. 00	05	00
— 25. Given the Ringers at the kings comeing .	. 00	02	06 "

The other payments to the ringers the same year occur on the 23d of April, the 10th of June, and the 5th of November.

¹ 'London Gazette,' No. 498, August 25th, 1670.

Among the entries of the same year the following occur :

“ paid the apparator for an excommunication against Goodee Ball, Godfrey Redford, Henry Cooper, Tho. Davey, John Wyron and Thos. Cooke	. 00	08	00 ”
“ more for wine for the vestry	. 01	01	03 ”
“ paid to Watkin Nicholas for writing a booke of the names and sirnames of all the persons in this pishe that did contribute towards the redemp- tion of the Captives in Turkey By virtue of the Kings Letters pattents ¹	. 00	04	00 ”

Among the sums received by the churchwarden are the following :

“ 7b ^r 4th (1670) Rec ^d of Tho: Mainard for being in an alehouse on a Sabbath day	. 00	03	04
of Tho. Deller for the same fault	. 00	03	04
of Sam. Carter for the same fault	. 00	03	04
— 16th of Christop. Clark for being at a taverne on the Sabbath day	. 00	03	04
8ber 22 of Edward Russell for swearing	. 00	03	04
of 2 Bargemen for swearing	. 00	02	00 ”
“ Rec ^d of Tho: Davey for Excommunication fees—4s.”			

Dr. Heaver, the Vicar of Windsor, it appears died on the 23d of June, 1670, and was succeeded by John Barrow, M.A., who died on the 19th of March, 1684.² Dr. Heaver was also a canon of Windsor, and a fellow of Eton College. By his will he gave £100, to the intent that the interest thereof should be applied in placing out poor children, in Windsor and Eton, as apprentices.³

On the 18th of December, 1670, the Prince of Orange proceeded from London to Windsor, “ where he was honorably received

¹ See ‘London Gazette,’ No. 510, list of Englishmen who were slaves and taken from a Turkish vessel, August 18th, 1670. See also Nos. 525 and 1072, lists of captives redeemed out of Algiers.

² See MS. notes in Dr. Rawlinson’s copy of Ashmole’s ‘Berkshire,’ in the Bodleian Library.

³ Twenty-second Report of the Charity Commissioners, p. 100.

and entertained in the Castle by His Highness Prince Rupert, the great guns being fired round the Castle, to proclaim his welcome. The same evening, His Highness, the Prince of Orange, went into the Chapel of the Castle, where according to the custom of the Knights of the Order of the Garter, at their approach to that place, he made his offering with the usual ceremonies. The next morning about nine or ten of the clock, his Highness going thence, the guns were again discharged round the Castle, his Highness with his train passing on towards Oxford.”¹

The following items occur in the chamberlain's accounts for the year 1671 :

“Spent on Mr. Prittey & his men when hee gave
us ij Swans 00 02 06 ”

May 12. “Pd Tho. Round & Jo. Redman for
p̄clainge the Kings prises of hay &c. . 0 01 00

Spent on S^r Tho: Higin wth Mr. Maior Mr.
Randall Mr. Row & others with tobacco
& pipes used at ye Town hall when ye
Kinge came 00 04 00 ”

The king arrived at Windsor from Whitehall on the 27th of May, the queen preceding him the day before. They were followed, on the 28th, by the Duke of York, in order to be ready for St. George's Feast, which was celebrated this year with great splendour.²

The whole court remained at Windsor until the 13th of July, “extremely satisfied with the pleasantness of that Princely seat,” the king and queen occasionally going to London during this period.

June. “Spent at Mr. Gallants when Mr. Maior d^d
ye Kings Ma^{tie} a peticon concerninge the
paveinge the towne 00 07 00 ”

— “21. Spent when Mr. Lampley gave ye corporacon
a side of Venison 03 05 06 ”

¹ ‘London Gazette,’ No. 532.

² Ibid., Nos. 577, 578.

“Spent on the q^r^tr Session day ffor a dinner; wth the accomodacon of 3 p^{ts} of a buck given by Mr. Ridley putt into past &c. wth 19s. given to the Jury men & the Offices as by a bill app^s . 08 03 10^d”

On the 13th of July, Charles, with the Duke of York and Prince Rupert, proceeded to Portsmouth, and the queen to Hampton Court. The king visited Windsor three times in August, for the purpose of hunting.¹

The king's visits are recorded in the churchwardens' accounts, by the charges for ringing the bells. The following are extracts from these accounts for the year 1671-72 :

1671.

“paid to William Robinson of London for a stricking				
clock	.	.	.	. 15 00 00
paid to Tiballs for two clock lines	.	.	.	. 00 10 06
paid Mr. Newman for guildinge the Diall	.	.	.	. 02 00 00
29th May	} To the Ringers	.	.	. 00 9 0
27 May				
given to the Ringers the 2 ^d time of the				
Kings cominge	.	.	.	. 00 05 00
28 August	more to the Ringers at the Kings coming			00 05 00

1672.

22 April	given to the Ringers	.	.	. 00 02 00
Expenses on the Clockmaker	.	.	.	. 00 04 06
paid to Mr. White the plomer for lead for the dyall				
and for a clock weight	.	.	.	. 01 03 00
to Mr. Murwin for writing a copy of an old deed				
concerning Mr. Ollive house and Garden	.	.	.	. 00 04 00
for making a bond between the Churchwardens and				
the Clockmaker	.	.	.	. 00 01 00
August 3. tc a minister w th a passe	.	.	.	. 00 01 06
for sending the money to Reading w ^{ch} was gathered				
for redempcon of Slaves out of Turkey	.	.	.	. 00 01 06”

The following inventory of church goods is inserted between the churchwardens' accounts for the year 1671-2 and 1672-3 :

“An Inventory Indented made the third day of May 1672 between Mr. Alexander Reade Clerke, Vicar of New Windsor in the County

¹ See the ‘London Gazette.’

of Berks of the one pte and Moses Bruck Thomas Lloyd and W^m Winch churchwardens of New Windsor for the present yeare 1672 mentioning such goods belonging to the pish church of New Windsor aforesaid as are delivered to the said churchwardens and are by them delivered to their next successors in the sayd office at the end of ye yeare.

“Imprimis Two silver fflaggons given by Mrs. Joane Sonnybanck the 26 March 1640

“It. An old Communion Cupp with a cover wth the date one the cover 1574.

“It. A communion cupp without a cover given by Widdow Capper 1630.

“It. A Patten of Silver given by John Wasopp Esq^{re} 1637.

“It. two Greene Baggs for the fflaggons

“It. two Pewter fflaggons

“It. two Pewter Basons

“It. an old Pulpitt cloth and cover for the cushion of Red Velvett.

“It. another Pulpitt cloth and cushion wrought about of Purple cloth and a cover for the cushion

“It a Communion table cloth of the same

“It a Greene cloth for the vestry table wth green silk strings.

“It one Damask table cloth and one damask napkin

“It one Dyap Table cloth

“It one old surpliss

“It one large Bible

“It Two common Prayer Bookes

“It Erasmus Parraphrase on the New Testament wth a cheine to it.

“It A The Defence of the appollige of the Church of England by Bishop Jewell given by W^m Steevenson In the yeare 1635.

“It. one Register Book of pchment of Baptisms Marriages and Buryalls, covered wth wood.

“It A Register Book of Paper for monthly meetings and collections.

“It. a Bible in quarto for the use of the Mayor given by Mr. Matthew Day.

“It a Common Prayer Booke In ffolio for Mr. Mayors given by John Pearse clerke

“It a Winscoate chest with three locks and Keyes in the Vestry for the Church Plate and Linnen and writeings

“It. a Table and fframe in the Vestry

“It. an other chest for Pulpitt clothes and cushions

“It. a Pewter Chamberpott and an old pewter Standish

“It. an old Iron Boxe for the Poore

“It. a Branch Candlestick of Brass hanging in the middle of ye church wth 6 Branches given by Ralfe Darnell Gent. 1637.

“It. a Little deale Boxe ffixed to the wainscoate wth a Lock and two keys to it

“It. 17 plaine fformes and 10 fformes with Backs in the Boddye of the Church

“It a stone ffont lyned wth Lead wth a cover of Weynscott.

“It a lock and two keyes ffor the north doore of the church.

“It. a lock and one keye for the west doore and wooden Bar.

“It. a Long ffire Hoocke wth chene and Rope to it

“It a lock and two Keyes for the Vestrye Doore.

“It a Beire.”

In the next page is—

“An account of the Distributing of the Ten Pounds given to the Poore of New Windsor by John Plummer Esq. In his last Will and Testament to be given by the churchwardens as they saw fitt which was delivered by His Executors the 22 August 1672 unto us Moses Bruck Thos. Lloyd and William Winch.”

In the succeeding leaf there is this entry :

“April 15, 1673. Reced then of Dr. Peter Mew bishop of Bath and Wells by the hands of Captⁿ Sam^l Hall ye sume of five pounds being ye legacy of Mrs. Wildbor, deceased & byried in Windsor Castle, ordered by her to be distributed amongst ye poore housekeepers within the Towne of Windsor w^{ch} was accordingly done by Moses Bruck, W^m Winch, W^m Cole churchwardens for this year.”

Then follows “a catalogue of ye poore housekeepers who received this charity.”

The chamberlain's accounts for 1673 contain the following items :

“Layd out for viewing the head pile	.	.	0	02	03
To Mr. Stephens for expenses upon S ^r Richard					
Braham and to the Vintner	.	.	2	07	10
Ffor a quart of clarrett sent to Mrs. [<i>sic</i>] Ridley	.	.	0	01	00
Ffor wyne and bottells sent to Capt ^{ne} Bacon	.	.	0	19	02
To Redman for chimney money 3s. and to Maundy 2s.	.	.	0	05	00
Payd at Mr. Gallands upon the Kings coming to					
Towne	.	.	0	04	06

Ffor severall disbursments upon the Kings coming to towne	1	00	08
For an acte of Parlement	0	00	08
To Mr. William Taylor for his ffee as Towne Counsell	2	00	00
Layd out upon the entertainement of Mr. Reeves .	2	12	10
To John Harwood for making Mr. Reeves his bond	0	02	06
To Mr. Starkey for his ffee as Towne Counsell .	2	00	00
To John Harwood for drawing 2 peticons for paveing of the towne	0	01	00”

In the churchwardens' accounts for 1672-3 and 1673-4 are these entries :

“ Given to one of the Captives that came from Algeirs	00	01	06
It Expended in the perambulation the year 1672 .	00	08	08
It payd the apparitor for Pentecost money ffor ye year 1672	00	04	10
It p ^d more to the apparitor for two books one the forme of Prayer for the late ffast the other the booke of articles ffor the year 1674 .	00	03	00”

The fast alluded to here was probably the 17th of April, 1672, which day in the country, and the 27th of March in London, having been appointed as a day of fast and of prayer for the success of the naval forces against the states of the United Provinces.¹

“ It. paid to Mr. Galland for wyne ffor ye commu- nions and for ministers straungers Preaching in the church	03	10	00”
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At the end of the churchwardens' account is the following entry:

“ Agreed with Mr. Darby, Bell founder of Southwarke for £50, of which he hath received one Pound ffive shillings in p^{te} conditionally that hee make of the ffive Bells sixe good and tuneable Bells: the ffive Hinde bells being equall in their noates wth the 5 y^t are now in being and to make a new fframe ffor the treble, to cast new Brasses for all the Bells and to be at the chardge of taking them downe hanging them upp making good all the wheelles defraying all chardges of Iron worke and carpenters worke and to secure them for a yeare and a day.”

¹ See 'London Gazette,' No. 666.

The accounts for 1674 contain the following items referring to this engagement :

“ p ^d for writinge the articles of agreemt betwixt the			
Bell founder and us	.	.	. 00 04 00
Spent in beere all that time	.	.	. 00 03 06
p ^d for inke and a glasse	.	.	. 00 00 03
p ^d for drinke for ye bellfounders men	.	.	. 00 01 00
p ^d for mending the Saints bell	.	.	. 00 01 00
p ^d for beere and tobacco to ye Bell founders men att			
the time of the Runninge	.	.	. 00 05 00 ”

The accounts of the chamberlain for 1674 contain the following entries :

“ p ^d to the persons whose names are hereunder			
written 10s. a peece for goeing to London			
to be sworne			
Mr. George Say then Maior	Mr. Hen: Chowne		
Mr. Jo. Randall	Mr. Tho. Murrine	Mr. Wm. Roe	
Mr. Tho ^s Addames	Jo. Church.		
Mr. Cary. Mr. Hammond	Mr. ffra. Hill now Maior	10	00 ”
Mr. ffoster	Mr. White		
Mr. Penington	Mr. Pasmore		
Mr. Morton	Mr. Combes		
Mr. Bennet	Mr. Goldsmith		
Mr. ffrith	Mr. Olive		
and John Redman			

“ p ^d at ye Garter upon Mr. Mayor Return from			
London	.	.	. 00 08 00
Given to ye Gaurd when Mr. Mayor waygt upon			
ye W. ¹	.	.	. 00 02 00
p ^d at Mr. Gallands for the enterta ^{mt} of ye princes			
secretary	.	.	. 00 11 00 ”
“ p ^d for halfe yeares chimney money for towne Hall			
	.	.	. 00 02 00 ”
“ p ^d at ye Garter the day the king came to towne			
	.	.	. 00 10 00
p ^d to Ellis Hugton for goeing to meet the King	.	.	. 00 2 00
Given to ye Kings footmen by Mr. Mayor order	.	.	. 00 10 00
p ^d the Serieants ffor three proclamacyons & pro-			
claiming The prizes ye King being [in] Towne	.	.	. 00 02 6 ”

¹ *Sic in orig.*

A paragraph in the 'London Gazette,' dated Whitehall, May 20th, 1674, says: "This morning their Majesties, their Royal Highnesses and the whole Court, parted hence for Windsor, where their Majesties intend to pass some time."¹

The Feast of the Garter was celebrated at Windsor on the 28th of May, when John Sheffield, Earl of Mulgrave (afterwards created Marquess of Normanby and Duke of Buckingham), was installed as a knight.²

Evelyn, in his Diary, under the date of August 21, 1674, says: "In one of the meadows at the foot of the long terrace below the Castle [Windsor], works were thrown up to show the king a representation of the City of Maestricht, newly taken by the French. Bastions, bulwarks, ramparts, palisadoes, graffs, hornworks, counterscarps, &c., were constructed. It was attacked by the Duke of Monmouth (newly come from the real siege), and the Duke of York, with a little army, to show their skill in tactics. On Saturday night, they made their approaches, opened trenches, raised batteries, took the counterscarp and ravelin, after a stout defence; great guns fired on both sides, grenadoes shot, mines sprung, parties sent out, attempts of raising the siege, prisoners taken, parleys; and, in short, all the circumstances of a formal siege, to appearance, and what is most strange, all without disorder, or ill accident, to the great satisfaction of a thousand spectators. Being night it made a formidable show. The seige being over, I went with Mr. Pepys back to London, where we arrived about three in the morning."³

The privy council met every Wednesday at Hampton Court during the king's residence at Windsor,⁴ which was until the 1st of September, when the court returned to London.

The following further entries occur in the Chamberlain's accounts—

¹ 'London Gazette,' No. 887.

² Sir H. Nicolas' 'Orders of Knighthood,' vol. i, p. 261. Sir W. Dugdale has left a note of the entertainment provided for the heralds at this feast. (Sir W. Dugdale's 'Diary,' edited by Hamper, 4to, 1827, p. 136.)

³ Evelyn's 'Diary,' vol. ii, p. 92, edit. 1850.

⁴ 'London Gazette,' No. 890.

- “ P^d at Mr. Gallands at 2 severall meetings upon
Consenting the King to take In soe much of
ye Comon as is Lately Inclosed 00 8 10 ”
- “ Layd out for the entertaynmt of my Lo^d Maynard
& ye Rest of the Gent^m belonging to ye
Green Cloth 15 03 10 ”
- “ p^d Mr. Mayor In Money 6s. Mr. Galland for
wine & Tobacco & pipes & Bear & for
seting up ye Kings picture sent by Mr.
Chefinch 01 07 01 ”
- “ p^d for forcing ye dirt downe peascod street . 00 00 3 ”

The churchwardens' accounts also contain entries of payments to the ringers on occasion of the king's and the prince's visits to Windsor, and also of £2 “for keeping the clock this yeare.”

The first stage-coach established between Windsor and London appears to have been some short time previous to the year 1673, for in a curious tract published in that year,¹ the author complains, amongst other things, of the injurious effect of the introduction of stage-coaches into the country, alleging that “Those coaches hinder the breeding of watermen and much discourage those that are bred; for, there being stage-coaches set up unto every little town upon the river of Thames, on both sides the water, from London, as high as Windsor and Maidenhead, &c., and so from London-bridge, to and below Gravesend, and also to every little town within a mile or two of the water side, these are they who carry all the letters, little bundles, and passengers, which before they set up, were carried by water, and kept watermen in a full employment, and occasioned their increase (whereof there never was more need than now), and yet, by these coaches, they of all others are most discouraged and dejected.”

The ‘London Gazette’ of the 21st to the 25th of May, 1674;

¹ “The Grand Concern of England explained, in several Proposals offered to the consideration of the Parliament.

“1. For Payment of publick Debts.

“2. For Advancement and Encouragement of Trade.

“3. For raising the rents of Lands, by a Lover of his Country, and well wisher to the Prosperity both of the King and Kingdoms.” (London, 1673, pp. 64.)

contains the following advertisement: "These are to give notice That there goes a post constantly (every night) from the General Post Office in Bishopsgate Street to Windsor, and another arrives there every morning from thence; and that care will be taken for the safe and speedy conveyance of all Letters which are either delivered in at the General Post Office, or left at the usual places appointed to receive them."¹ This postal arrangement was not, however, as it seems, of a permanent character, but was limited to the period of the king's stay at Windsor, for in July of the following year (1675) an announcement appeared, "that during His Majesty's stay at Windsor, a post will go every night at the usual hours from the General Post Office in London to Windsor and come from thence at eight o'clock every evening."

The chamberlain's accounts include the following items:

1675:

" Jan. 15.	p ^d at the Cross Keys when Mr. Mayor			
	intended to see the prince	.	01	02
	p ^d Mr. Galland for wine at a meeting with			
	Mr. Chiffinch and Mr. May	. 00	11	06
— 28th.	p ^d for wine at Mr. Gallands when Mr.			
	Maïor treated with Captaine Hull			
	about mending the High way lead-			
	ing to ye Castle .	. 00	05	00
March	p ^d John Browne for a male pillion and			
	strapps .	. 00	02	04
	p ^d to the Guard when Mr. Maïor went to			
	acquaint his Ma ^{tie} consering the			
	Small Pox .	. 00	01	00
July 6.	p ^d the kings ffootmen at his Ma ^{ties} comeing			
	to towne .	. 00	10	00"

A paragraph in the 'London Gazette,' dated the 7th of July, says: "This morning early his Majesty is gone hence to Windsor; whither her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses will follow to morrow, to spend the remaining part of the summer there."

" p ^d for Bread beer tobacco and wine at the Kings				
comeing to towne .	.	.	. 00	13 08

¹ No. 888.

p ^d the kings ffootmen . . . . .	. 00	10	00''
“ p ^d Mr. Robert ffrith in full of a gift of 50 ^{li} given him by the corporation towards the Repaire of Windsor bridge the sume of . . . . .	. 25	00	00 ”

A considerable sum had been expended on the bridge not many years before.¹

Among the accounts, &c., of the Surveyor-General of the Woods and Forests in the Treasury Papers in the Record Office, there is a warrant dated the 16th of October, 1676, to fell two hundred loads of timber in Windsor Forest, for the works at Windsor Castle, and twenty-five loads for the repair of the bridge.

“ p ^d John Redman & Tho. Porter for wearing their clothes & wages . . . . .	. 03	00	00
p ^d them for horse hier when they invited the gentle- men of the green cloth to dinner . . . . .	. 00	04	00
July paid for meat drinke wine foule pasties of venison, ffish sauces and other accomodations when the corporation treated at a diner the Gentlemen of his Ma ^{ties} green cloath as by bille of particulers doth appear . . . . .	. 30	06	09 ”
“ p ^d Mr. Merwin the over pluss of 20 gineys w ^{ch} were psented to S ^r Richard Braham our Burgis and for makeing a bond and a purs to put them in all . . . . .	. 01	16	05 ”
“ p ^d for cleansing the towne well and for a rope tumbrill drag Buckett chaine 4 deales used there and at the pownds and for nayles and workman ship as by bill appears . . . . .	. 02	04	09
p ^d Mr. Lovejoy for fitting up a tithingmans staff & other work . . . . .	. 00	03	01
p ^d for wine to treat S ^r Richard Braham, to Mr. Galland . . . . .	. 00	06	00 ”

Among the “Debts owing by the Corporation,” is—

“ To Mr. Sum̃ers w ^{ch} was borrowed to give S ^r Rich: Braham 20	00	00 ”
--	------	----	------

¹ See *ante*, p. 264.

And among the "Debts owing to the Corporation," is—

"ffrom Humphrey Seay or Mr. Chiffins a part of his
Land beeing taken into the parke . . . 8 8 0"

These items are marked in the margin as having been subsequently "paid."

Among the receipts for 1676 the following occur :

"Received of Mr. Gouldsmith for Interest of Mr.
Rive's hundred pownd till it was p^d in, w^{ch}
money Bought a parcell of Land of Thomas
Crockford of Winckfeild of the value of £5
per annum for the use of the poor . . . 05 05 00"

This refers to a gift of Richard Reeve, of Dagnell, in the county of Berks, gentleman, who, by indenture, dated the 11th of October, 1676, in consideration that he was born in the Castle of Windsor, and out of the love he bore to the town and borough, granted to the corporation of Windsor a close of meadow in Winkfield, with a small piece of pasture ground or orchard adjoining, to the intent that the corporation should receive the rents to their own use during the life of the said Richard Reeve, and, after his decease, out of the rents distribute, through the hands of the mayor, four of the senior aldermen, the senior churchwarden, and senior overseer, or the major part of them, to fifty poor persons, the sum of one shilling in bread, on the 12th of July and the 12th of January in every year.

The corporation is still in possession of the land mentioned in the deed, and pays £5 a year as a rent-charge thereon, in respect of this charity.¹

This was not the only charitable gift of Mr. Reeve. By indentures of lease and release, dated the 19th and 20th of August, 1687, between him and the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of New Windsor, reciting that he had lately erected in New Windsor, in the Pitt's Fields, four brick messuages, intended for almshouses for four poor people to inhabit rent free, he conveyed to the mayor, bailiffs,

¹ See the Thirty-second Report of the Charity Commissioners, p. 104.

and burgesses, and their successors, a parcel of ground, then divided and fenced apart from an orchard belonging to a tenement of the said Richard Reeve, called the Chequers, which parcel of ground abutted on the south part thereof, on a field called the Worth or Pitt's Field, and on the north upon the other part of the said orchard, on the east upon a lane leading from two tenements of the said Richard, situate in Peascod Street, called by the name of the Mangtellis, one of the said tenements being the Chequers, and another the Unicorn, into the said field called the Worth, and upon the west part upon an orchard then in the tenure of Charles Potts, and also the four brick messuages then built thereon, in trust after the death of the grantor, to permit such poor men or women, not exceeding four in number (a man and his wife being considered as one), as the said Richard Reeve should during his lifetime nominate to dwell therein, subsequent vacancies to be filled up by the mayor for the time being, if an inhabitant of New Windsor, or otherwise his deputy, the two resident senior aldermen, the chamberlain, the vicar, and the two senior churchwardens, with special provisions in case of default. The deed gives minute directions as to the qualifications of the persons elected, the grantor stipulating for a preference in favour of any poor relations of his own—all persons to be conformed to the Church of England according to the 'Thirty-nine Articles, and no swearer, drunkard, or fighter. If any person should cease to live in the said almshouse for one month in any one year, or suffer any person to reside therein, except for the purpose of looking after the house, or nursing such almsperson during sickness, and during such time as His Majesty should be resident at Windsor Castle for their profit, and no longer, and should not profess or follow the Protestant religion and continue therein during their residence, or should absent themselves from the parish church of New Windsor, or the Castle Church, without cause; or in case any of the said poor people should commit any mischief to the said houses or premises, or be drunk, or profane the Lord's day, or swear, or scold, or fight, they were to be admonished, and for a second offence expelled.

Mr. Reeve also by his will, bearing date the 9th of December,

1688, and proved the same year, left £200, part of £300 due to him from the corporation, to purchase land, the rents to be applied in repairing the almshouses. The other £100 he seems to have applied in his lifetime towards the building of the new town hall.

The almshouse is a brick building, consisting of four tenements of two rooms each, with a wash-house and garden, situate at Pitt's Field, now called the Bachelor's Acre. Although a stone in front of it records the donation of £200 to be laid out in land, it does not appear ever to have been so invested, and the corporation pay annually £10, as the interest of this money.¹

“Received of Mr. Topham by order of King Charles
the Second for a peice of ground sould to his
Matie called Old Hawes to erect a Tennis
Court 60 00 00”

The tennis court erected by Charles the Second is one of the objects seen in Knyff's view of the Duke of St. Alban's Lodge, and seems to have been erected in lieu of the old tennis court situate on the east side of the keep, marked on Norden's Bird's-eye View of the Castle.

“Received of Mr. Topham for land w^{ch} was taken
into the parke beeing part of Humphrey Seays
Land 08 16 00”

Among the disbursements—

“ffeb. 22 p^d John Redman when he went with Mr.
Maior to Sizes 00 02 06”

Payments of the above kind occur in every account of this period.

March 16. “p^d the Kings ffootmen when his Matie
came to towne 00 10 00”
April. “p^d Mr. Leny his charges for going to London
to the prince 00 08 00
p^d uppon order towards Burying of S^r Rich Braham 03 04 02”

¹ Thirty-second Report of the Charity Commissioners, pp. 96, 97.

“p ^d when Mr. Mayor and some of the Company went to the Dean and Canons to see what they woul allow towards an Engin . . . . .				. 00	02	04”
“July. P ^d W ^m Round for mending and setting upp the Kings Armes . . . . .				. 00	02	06
August 7. p ^d for a quart of sack when Mr. Maior went to view Mr. Hellowses incroachment . . . . .				. 0	02	00
Sept. 16th. p ^d for carying and recarying the Kings picture and the Duke of Yorks to London and for setting them upp and tenn shillings 2 ^d spent with the Donor Mr. Chiffinch . . . . .				. 01	04	09
October 13th. p ^d for a box to present the writings of Old Hawes to his Ma ^t ie . . . . .				. 00	01	00”

This entry is connected with the purchase of land already mentioned, for the New Tennis Court.¹

“p ^d for three spitts waying 73 ^{li} and for a rack 18 ^d . . . . .				. 01	03	10”
“Nov ^r . p ^d John Mandy and W ^m Goring for crying the hogs to be kept in . . . . .				. 00	01	04
Dec ^r . p ^d Mr. Sumners the £20 as was owing him & Interest . . . . .				. 21	07	06
— 27th. p ^d the souldiers and gunners when the Maior and Aldermen dined at the Round Tower on the princes Birth day . . . . .				. 00	15	00”

In the churchwardens' accounts there are no less than seven entries of payments in 1675 to the ringers “at the king's coming,” and as many in 1676. Among the sums received in 1675 is £10, the legacy of Sir Francis Wortley, with a list of the poor persons to whom it was given.

Returning to the chamberlain's accounts, we find the following entries :

1677. “p ^d for a dinner when the Maior and part of the Company went a ffishing and for wine as by bill apeares . . . . .				. 01	19	02
p ^d Mr. Mayor his charges going to Reading & Maidenhead about his office as Comisioner for the tax for building ships . . . . .				. 0	18	06

¹ See *ante*, p. 371.

p^d for the first 3 months tax for the towne hall . 00 00 06
 p^d Mr. Harwood for writing the state of the case
 betweene Sir John Robinson and the corpo-
 ration about ye bishops money . . 00 05 00 "

This alludes to Archbishop Laud's charity, Sir John Robinson being one of his executors.¹

"p^d for a male pillion and straps to goe to sizes . 00 02 06 "

The Mayor of Windsor appears to have gone to the assizes at Reading or Abingdon on a pillion, behind one of the corporation servants. There is a charge for a man going with the mayor, and in a former year there is a payment for a "new made pillion," immediately following the mayor's expenses of going to "sizes."

"p^d at the three tunns when Mr. Mayor and some
 of the company went to the provost about
 Dr. Heaver's will ² 00 06 00
 Aug. p^d to the Kings ffottmen at his comeing to
 towne 00 10 00
 p^d at Mr. Gallants when the charter was shoven to
 Mr. Symon Smith 00 01 03
 p^d Mr. Monck for copping the Bishops will . 00 08 00
 p^d John Godard for a procession at the Mill . 00 10 00
 p^d for wine Beer ale wood for a Burnfire and with
 Mr. Chiffins uppon the news of the Maryage
 Beetween the prince of Orrange and the Lady
 Mary 04 10 10
 p^d John Mandy for carying the Bras Bushell into
 the markett in Mr. Careys time . . 00 10 00 "

The preceding entry occurs in several former years.

"P^d for the venison Dinner as by bill appears . 6 00 06 "

This also is an annual entry; the "venison dinner" being distinguished from the other festivals.³

¹ See *ante*, p. 154.

² See *ante*, p. 358.

³ At the end of the above account there is inserted "A Rentall of all such Rents as are due to the Corporation of Windsor, stated anno 1677."

"1678. To John Maundy for beere and tobacco & pipes when the princes pickture was brought to the Hall, and the Picktures removed and for hookes as by bill . . . . .				. 00	07	11
To Dukes from ¹ bringing the pickture to the hall . . . . .				. 00	00	06
To W ^m Round for altering the rest of the Picktures and setting up the Princes . . . . .				. 00	01	06
To Mr. Cherington for wine at the reception of the princes pickture . . . . .				. 01	01	00
To Mr. Rob ^t Porter for wine, setting up the pr. picture . . . . .				. 00	08	00
To Mr. Galland for wine at setting up the Princes Pickture . . . . .				. 01	07	00
Expenses at Mr. Reads when M. Maior sent a letter to Mr. Rodd about poleing the Aldermen				00	01	00
August To the Kings footmen by Mr. Maiors order				00	10	00
Expenses at Mr. Gallands when Mr. Cassells measured the streetes . . . . .				. 00	15	00
To Mr. Galland for wyne when the Dragoones were sent to the Gaole . . . . .				. 00	03	00
To John Maundy when Mr. Trustram was killd and at other times . . . . .				. 00	04	02"

In February 1678-9 there was a double return of members of parliament again made for Windsor. Sir John Emle, Knight, and John Powney, Esq., were returned by the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, not exceeding thirty; and Richard Winwood and Samuel Starkey, Esqrs., by the inhabitants at large.

The denial by the burgesses of the right of the inhabitants to the franchise appears to have caused considerable excitement in the town. Proclamation was made by the mayor at the market cross, on the 26th of February, announcing the precept he had received for the election of two burgesses, and stating that the election would take place on the following day. The mayor and corporation assembled at the town hall, and with closed doors went through the ceremony of making freemen. While so occupied, some of the inhabitants assembled at the market cross, nominated Mr. Winwood

¹ *Sic* in orig.

and Mr. Starkey, and proceeded to the hall and demanded admission to record their votes. Being repulsed by the constables, they returned to the cross, filled up a return of their two candidates, and again proceeded to the hall, and demanded to have the common seal affixed to their return, which was refused, the corporation having in the mean time chosen their two favorites.¹

The question was referred to a "Committee of Elections and Privileges," who presented the following report to the House on the 5th of April, 1679 :

"The Question was whether the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses, not exceeding the number of Thirty ; or the Inhabitants at large ; have right to vote in Elections to Parliament.

"The Petitioners Mr. Winwood and Mr. Starkey produced the several Records following, to prove the Borough of New Windsor to be a Borough by prescription, and that the Inhabitants at large ought to vote in Elections :

"A Charter of 5^o Edw. I, whereby the King grants *probis Hominibus de Windsore quod villa de Nova Windsor de cætero sit liber Burgus ; et quod probi homines ejusdem villæ sint liberi Burgenses et habeant Gildam mercatoriam.*

"Mr. Lawrence Halsted, Keeper of the Records of the Tower, testified that the ancientest Returns of Members to serve in Parliament were those of Edw. I.

"They also produced these Records following ; being Returns out of the Tower, and Rolls, viz.

"30 Edw. I. Two Burgesses Returned for New Windsor on this Writ.

"25 Hen. VI. *Major et Communitas Burgensium elegerunt In cujus testimonium sigillum commune omnium et singulorum Burgensium et Communitati prædict' est appensum.*

"27 H. VI. The same exactly.

"39 H. VI. *Major, Ballivi et tota communitas elegerunt—Dat' sub sigillo majoritatis.*

"7 Edw. VI. *Major, simul cum Ballivis, Burgensibus, et communitate, elegerunt—In cujus testimonium sigillum commune Burgi, in Gilda ibidem, apposuimus.*

"1 and 2 Phil. and Mar. *Major, Ballivi, et Burgenses, simul cum Communitate, ex communi assensu elegerunt—Dat' sub sigillo communi Burgi in Gilda aula.*

¹ See a printed broadside inserted at f. 70 of the Ash. MSS., No. 1126.

“ 2 and 3 Phil. and Mar., 4 and 5 Phil. and Mar. The same exactly.

“ 1 Eliz. *Mayor, simul cum Ballivis, Burgensibus Communitate elegerunt.*

“ 16 Car. I, 17 Car. I. Mayor, Bailiffs, Burgesses and Inhabitants, have chosen.—Sealed with the Common Seal, and the Inhabitants.

“ A report of Serjeant Maynard in 1640, at the Committee of Elections was read: whereby it was resolved that all the Inhabitants have right to elect.

“ They also proved by Mr. Taylor and Mr. Baker, that the election in 3^d Car. was at the Market Cross, and by the Inhabitants; and in 1640 and 1660: and that in the last Parliament the said examiners were elected, but it was adjudged against them by the Committee of Elections and Privileges, they wanting Records; which were mislaid by one Starkey, as the said Starkey afterwards confessed.

“ And Mr. Taylor says he was imprisoned five months by my Lord Mordant concerning the said Election to the last Parliament.¹

“ Nicholas Moore, John Maidstone, Stephen Jones, Thomas Johnson, Watkin Nicholas, prove that on the twenty sixth of February last, the Mayor and Bailiffs of Windsor made Proclamation at the Market Cross, that there was a precept to elect two Burgesses for this Parliament. And that the election should be next day, between the hours of nine and eleven: and that, accordingly, next day above two hundred of the inhabitants of Windsor met at the Market Cross; and about Eleven of the clock, being asked by Mr. Starkey, whom they would have for their Members in Parliament, in pursuance of the Precept read the day before; and that they all answered, Mr. Winwood and Mr. Starkey. Then there went about twenty of them to the Hall, where the Mayor and Bailiffs and Burgesses were, and demanded entrance to give their votes; but the Constables and Tithingmen denied to let them come in; saying, They had order to keep them out: and that thereupon they came back to the Cross, and sealed and signed an Indenture now produced; and went again with it to the Hall; and demanded entrance, and to have the Common Seal to fix to the said Indenture. Which was also denied them.

“ That the Mayor being demanded to set the Common Seal to the said Indenture, answered, He would have done it with all his heart; but that he had an order of the Corporation to secure him, touching his Returning of Sir John Emle and Mr. Powney; to which the Town Clerk was a witness.

“ The sitting members, Sir John Emle and Mr. Powney, produced several witnesses following; viz.

¹ See *ante*, pp. 333, 337.

“James Smith, Thomas Monck, — Harris, — Matthews, — Brazier; Who prove, that the Mayor, Bailiff, and Chief Burgesses, made Proclamation, of twenty sixth of February, That the election should be next day: and that, next day, they went to the Hall, about Ten of the Clock, and shut the doors for some time, while they made Freemen; and about eleven of the Clock, read the Precept, the Mayor first giving order, that the doors should be opened, but there being a tumult, the Constables were ordered to keep the Peace, and the Doors: and then the Mayor Bailiff and Burgesses went to Election; and unanimously chose Sir John Emly and Mr. Powney: and several of them say, the Doors were open at the said Election; and they had no order to shut them. But Brazier says, several of the Inhabitants and Mr. Whinwood and Mr. Starkey were denied to come in, when they came to demand entrance, to have the Common Seal; but he heard none of the Inhabitants ask to come in to give a vote.

“Lord Sterling, Tho. Porter, Samuel Gilman, Wm. Roe, prove, that the Election in the Hall was a little after eleven of the Clock; and that the Election at the Cross was over, before the Precept was read at the Hall, as they believe, by the Computation of Time.

“They further produced the several Records and Books following; to prove the Election to be in the Mayor Bayliffs and Burgesses, not exceeding the number of thirty, viz.

“35 H. VIII. *Major, Ballivi, et Burgenses elegerunt,—Dat’ sub Communi Sigillo, in Guilda Aula Regia.*

“1 Ed. VI.—14 Eliz.—30 Eliz.—43 Eliz.—1 Jacobi—7 Jacobi 18 Jacobi—21 Jacobi—1 Car. I—Eodem anno—3 Car. I, Two Indentures—15 Car. I—16 Car. I—13 Car. II—29 Car. II: All these are by the Mayor, Bayliffs, and Burgesses, and under the Common Seal; and most of them dated in the Guildhall of Windsor.

“A Report of Serjeant Charleton upon the dispute of the Election of Sir Rich. Braham, and Sir Thomas Higgons, in 1661, was read, whereby it was resolved, that the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses, not above thirty in number, have only right to Elect.

“The Book of Entries of the town of Windsor was read, whereby it appears that three several Elections in Queen Elizabeth’s Reign, were by a number not exceeding thirty.

“Whereupon The Committee came to the Resolutions following:

“Resolved &c. That the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses of New Windsor, not exceeding the number of thirty, have not the right of Election of Members to serve in Parliament for the said Borough.

“Resolved &c. That the Borough of New Windsor has a right to send Burgesses to Parliament by Prescription.

“Resolved &c. That all the Inhabitants of the Borough of New

Windsor have the right of Electing Members to serve in Parliament for the s^d Borough.

“Resolved &c. That S^r John Emle and Mr. Powney are not duly elected to serve in this present Parliament, for the Borough of New Windsor.

“Resolved &c. That Mr. Winwood and Mr. Starkey are not duly elected to serve in this present Parliament, for the Borough of New Windsor.

“Resolved &c. That the late Election of Members to serve in this present Parliament for the Borough of New Windsor is a void Election.”

The House unanimously agreed with the first four resolutions, but upon the question being put on the fifth resolution, to agree with the committee that Mr. Winwood and Mr. Starkey were not duly elected, the House divided, when it was carried in the negative, by a majority of 189 to 153; “and so it passed in the negative,” and the House “Resolved, &c. That Mr. Winwood and Mr. Starkey are duly elected to serve in this present Parliament for the Borough of New Windsor,” and it was “Ordered That the Clerk of the Crown and the Mayor of the Borough of New Windsor do attend on Monday morning next at ten of the Clock, and amend the Return for the said Borough.”¹

In the chamberlain's accounts for 1679 the following entries occur, several of which evidently relate to expenses of the mayor and others, in journeys to London connected with the disputed election :

“ Jan. 24. To Mr. Skates for giving notice of a dis-				
tringas against the Corporacon, and				
spent upon him . . . . .		. 00	05	06
March.	To Mr. Maior att his goeing to London .	. 05	00	00
— 31.	More payd then to Mr. Maior . . . . .	. 05	00	00
	To Mr. Bruck at his goeing to London .	. 01	10	00
April 6.	To Mr. Maior att his goeing to London .	. 03	00	00
— 10.	To Mr. Randall at his goeing to London .	. 00	10	00
	To Mr. Cherington for Coachhire to London			
	and back againe for the service of the			
	Corporacon . . . . .	. 04	02	06

¹ ‘ Commons’ Journals,’ vol. ix, p. 585.

	To myselfe [George Laye] for Coach-hire to London & back againe for the service of the Corporacon . . .	06	01	06
	To Mr. Hill for his charges and expenses at London . . .	01	00	00
— 12.	To myselfe for Coach-hire to and from London for the service of the Corpo- racon . . .	01	01	00
— 23.	To Mr. Maio ^r for his expenses at London .	02	05	06
June 27.	To a boxe to carry writings to London .	00	05	00
July 1.	To the Kings footemen . . .	00	10	00
—	To Thomas Porter for carrying a Letter to the Judges at Colbrooke to excuse Mr. Maior's not going to Assizes .	00	02	06
Sept ^r .	To the yeomen of the Guard when the Corporacon went to kiss the kings hand . . .	00	10	00
	To Mr. Chiffinch's man for waiting .	00	05	00"

The occasion of the corporation waiting upon the king was in all probability to congratulate His Majesty upon his recovery from an illness which attacked him during his residence at Windsor this summer. The 'London Gazette,' in a paragraph dated the 24th of August, announces the king's recovery from cold,¹ but he soon after had a relapse, and was bled for the ague.² In a few days he is described as better,³ and a paragraph dated from Windsor, on the 2d of September, says: "The King continues thanks be to God, so well, that He has been this morning to see the Queen, and walks up and down the House; so that in all appearance His Majesty is out of danger of the return of His distemper. This morning his Royal Highness the Duke of York arrived here, contrary of expectation, and told His Majesty that hearing of his indisposition he thought he could do no less than come to wait upon Him, and see how he did; adding that he was ready as soon as

¹ The same 'Gazette' (No. 1436) contains the following notice: "Lost of His Majesties upon Thursday Aug. 21 between Windsor and Burnham, an Entermewed Juss Faulcon, having newly mewed her long Feathers, with the Kings Varvels. Whoever gives notice to William Chiffinch Esq: at the Court at Windsor shall be well rewarded."

² 'Gazette,' No. 1437.

³ Ibid., No. 1438.

His Majesty pleased, to return to Flanders or any other part of the world His Majesty should command him to go to.”¹

The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen arrived at Windsor on the morning of the 15th of September, “in their scarlet gowns to congratulate with His Majesty in the name of the City upon his happy recovery from His late illness, which expression of their duty and affection, His Majesty was very well pleased with, and commanded they should be honourably entertained at dinner, as they were by the principal officer of the Green Cloth there, the Lord Maynard Comptroller of His Majesty’s Household.”²

On the 17th of September the King and Queen and Duke of York left Windsor for Whitehall, on which occasion the Lord Mayor “issued his precepts to the several wards for the ringing of the bells and making of bonfires, which was accordingly done, to express the joy of the City for His Majesty’s safe return to Whitehall.”³

A proclamation, dated at Windsor on the 8th of September, mentions a supposed plot to assassinate the king at Windsor, but as it is put forth as a part of the pretended Popish plot of the previous year, no reliance can be placed upon the actual existence of this branch of the conspiracy. The proclamation recites, that “Whereas it hath appeared at the Trials and Arraignments of the Conspirators in the Horrid and Traiterous conspiracy now under prosecution, that among the several ways and means contrived for the murder of His Sacred Majesty, four ruffians were appointed to go to Windsor and there to assassinate His Royal Person; and whereas lately such information hath been given upon oath that there is just cause to suspect that Captain ——— Lavallyan ——— Karney, and Thomas Brahall Gent. being all Irishmen, and James Willson Gent. an Englishman, are the persons that are guilty thereof, and were hired to commit that execrable crime,” and after reciting that they fled from justice, the proclamation desires them to surrender, and offers a reward of £100 for their apprehension.

¹ Ibid., No. 1439.

² ‘London Gazette,’ No. 1443.

³ Ibid.

Returning to the chamberlain's accounts for 1679, we find—

“ Sept. 11. For the Acte of Parliam ^t for burying in			
Woolen . . . . .	. 00	00	04
Nov. 19. To Mr. Maio ^r to defray his charge in			
goeing to London to take the oathes .	02	00	00
For Mr. Maior and his witnesses passage			
to London and back againe .	. 00	14	00 ”

This entry is probably connected with the investigation before the Election Committee.

Among the receipts for the same year (1679) is the following entry :

“ Jan. 19. Of the sub-bayliffe which Levyed upon			
Nathaniel Hammond for refusing to			
serve ye offices of Tythingman .	5	00	00 ”

In 1680 the following payments occur :

“ Jan. 10. To Mr. Steward for the use of Mr. Slade			
for taking of two informac ^o ns in			
the Exchequer against myselfe when			
Maior concerning the Brasse Bushell,			
and taking of Processe against my			
Brother White when Maior concern-			
ing the returne of an Inquisition for			
the latter paid 9s. .	. 06	00	00 ”

Parliament was dissolved by a proclamation dated at Windsor, the 12th of July, 1679, and in August 1679 Mr. Starkey and Mr. Winwood were again returned by the inhabitants paying scot and lot, and John Carey and John Powney, Esqrs., were returned by the mayor, bailiffs, and select burgesses. On the 4th of November Mr. Treby reported to the House of Commons, from the Committee of Elections and Privileges, “That the s^d Committee having taken into Consideration the matter to them referred touching the election and Return of Members to serve in this present Parliament for the Borough of New Windsor in the County of Berks, That the Committee had agreed upon three Resolves to be Reported to the House; which he read in his Place and afterwards delivered the same in at the Clerks Table, and are as followeth, viz^t.

“Resolved That in the Borough of New Windsor those Inhabitants only who pay Scott and Lott have right to give Voices in the election of Burgesses to serve in Parliament for the said Borough.

“Resolved That Richard Winwood Esq. is duly chosen a Burgess to serve in the present Parliament for this Borough of New Windsor.

“Resolved That Samuel Starkey Esq. is duly chosen a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the Borough of New Windsor.”

The House adopted these resolutions of the committee, and the clerk of the crown and the mayor attended the house on the 6th of November, and amended the return by taking off the indenture whereby Mr. Carey and Mr. Powney were returned.¹

The chamberlain's accounts for 1680 contain the following payments :

Jan.	“To Mr. Skates for bring[ing] a distringas	. 00	10	00
	For a letter from Mr. Monck with a note out of the Crowne Office of the cause of the s ^d distringas	. 00	00	06
	To Mr. Carey's man when the Engine came	. 01	01	06
	To the Carters that brought the Engine in wine and money	. 00	10	00
	Expenses for horses hire &c. for Mr. Roden and W ^m Davis ² to goe over to choose the Engine and for drawing water to try it, and for beere att divers times upon that occasion, as by a pticular bill may appeare	01	00	11

¹ ‘Commons’ Journals,’ vol. ix, pp. 646, 647.

² “There is a name of frequent occurrence in the municipal accounts during the Commonwealth, and afterwards, of whom tradition tells an amusing story, and who, for his whimsical loyalty, deserves to be put upon historic record. It is the name of William Davis, blacksmith both to the king and the corporation. He had performed various works in the castle in the reign of Charles the First, and was afterwards patronised by Oliver Cromwell; but this independent tradesman, though he continued to do the castle business for the sake of the veneration which he cherished for the edifice, would not touch a shilling of the usurper's money in return. And in further demonstration of his attachment to the royal family, and his indignation at a republican interregnum, it is said, that he wore a hat from which the crown had been cut off, alleging as a reason for so doing, that he could not think of wearing a crowned hat, as there was in England, in those days, no crowned head.” (Stoughton's ‘Windsor in the Olden Time,’ p. 233.)

	To John Harwood for writing a letter to give Mr. Carey thanks for the Engine and another to the Justice of peace att Hounslow coñcerning the Coyners of false money . . . . .	. 00	01	00
	To Mr. Monck for discharging an Informacon in the Crowne Office £2 : 10 : 10, and for his pains . . . . .	. 03	00	10
	To Mr. Randall then Maior to defray his charges att the assizes at Redding . . . . .	. 02	00	00
	To John Browne for a strapp staple & ring & a crupper for Mr. Maior's saddle . . . . .	. 00	01	02
	To the Kings ffootemen . . . . .	. 00	10	00
	To John Harwood for expenses in beere when Mr. Maior and some of the Company mett concerning a letter sent to Mr. Stevens of Henley and 6 ^d to the Coachman to carry a letter to the Justice of Peace at Hownslo & a letter from him . . . . .	. 00	01	06
April.	To Mr. Harris for a new Co ^{rt} Booke to enter the pleas in, the sume of . . . . .	. 01	00	00
	To the Yeomen of the Kings guard . . . . .	. 00	10	00
	To Mr. Maior and others of the company when they went to London to take the oathes . . . . .	. 02	00	00
	More for their coach hire . . . . .	. 01	10	00
	More for the expenses of Mr. Maior and Mr. Randall . . . . .	. 00	10	06
	Expenses at Mr. Maiors returne from London	00	05	00
	To the Cryer for proclaiming the Swine to be kept up . . . . .	. 00	00	06
	To Thomas Porter for horse hire and goeing to London with a letter to the prince concerning the Steward . . . . .	. 00	15	00
	To John Harwood for writting letters to the Prince & to Mr. Chiffinch . . . . .	. 00	02	06
Dec ^r .	To Mr. Robert ffrith for Timber and ironworke and driving abbotts pile ¹ dividing the River Thames & the Mill River as by his bill appeares . . . . .	. 23	12	03
	To Godfrey Webbe for Timber boards &			

¹ See *ante*, Vol. I, p. 112.

worke making a house for the Engine as
by bill 05 7 05 "

The king and the court were at Windsor from the 19th of April, 1680, to the 9th of September, with the exception of a few days at the end of April, when Charles went to Newmarket. He had a slight attack of ague at Windsor in May. He went to London on the 12th of that month, unwell, but returned on the same day. On the following morning, "His Majesty walked abroad, but came in again sooner than he intended, and about 9 had a fit of an ague, upon which His Majesty went to bed for some hours; before 4 his fit was quite over; all that evening His Majesty was in very good temper and had a good nights rest. On Friday about noon, a second fit took him, but was much gentler, and not of so long continuance as that of the day before."¹ A paragraph dated the 19th of May, says: "The king continues very well, his distemper having quite left him, and this morning His Majesty walked in the Park."²

A petition of the mayor and burgesses of Windsor, dated the 24th of February, 1680, was presented to the king, praying that an Eton fellowship might be continued to their then vicar, the Rev. John Barrow, M.A.³ The king referred the petition to Dr. Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Sir Lionel Jenkins, the Lord Chancellor. The petition, it seems, had no effect.⁴

Dr. Nicholas Allestree, who had been appointed Provost of Eton in 1665, died there in 1680, and was buried in the chapel. He was succeeded by Zachary Cradock, D.D., who was appointed in March 1681.⁵

Dr. Allestree built the upper school, with the arcade beneath, at an expense of £1500, Sir Christopher Wren being the architect.⁶

¹ 'London Gazette,' No. 1512.

² Ibid., No. 1513.

³ See *ante*, p. 109.

⁴ Huggett MSS., Sloane MSS., No. 4844, f. 223. "But this petition had no effect, the Archbishop discountenancing it, as appears by a Letter of ye said Barrow to Dr. Thorpe the Archbishop's Chaplain Dat. Feb. 3. 1680. Inter MSS. Aẽpi Sancroft." (Ibid.)

⁵ The annual feast of the college appears to have been postponed in consequence of Dr. Allestree's death. (See 'London Gazette,' No. 1565.)

⁶ Hakewell's 'History of Windsor,' p. 212.

An equestrian statue of Charles the Second was erected in 1680 in the middle of the principal or upper quadrangle of the castle, at the expense of Tobias Rustat, yeoman of the robes to the king, whom he had followed in his exile. The material of the statue is copper, and was the work of Stada, an Italian artist. The king is represented in the habit of a Cæsar. The pedestal is composed of statuary marble, and is curiously carved with various kinds of fruit, fish, shipping, &c., the work of Grinling Gibbons.¹ The west side contains the following inscription on a shield :

CAROLO SECUNDO,
Regum Optimo,
Domino suo clementissimo
TOBIAS RUSTAT,
Hanc Effigiem humilime,
Dedit et Dedicavit,
Anno Domini MDCLXXX.²

In a catalogue in the Lansdowne MSS. of Rustat's benefactions, the following entries occur :

- " A free gift for ye making and setting up of ye
Statue of His Majestie King Charles ye *li.*
Second in Brass, in Windsor Castle . 1000 00 00 "
- " More for changing ye same brass figure of his
Majestie 300 00 00 "

Evelyn, in his 'Diary,' under the date of the 24th of July, 1680, says : "Went with my wife and daughter to Windsor, to see that stately court, now near finished. There was erected in the court the king on horseback, lately cast in copper, and set on a rich

¹ Horace Walpole compliments the pedestal at the expense of the statue. He says—"At Windsor, too, Gibbons, whose art penetrated all materials, carved that beautiful pedestal in marble for the equestrian statue of the king in the principal court. The fruit, fish, and implements of shipping are all excellent; but the man and the horse may serve as a sign to draw the passenger's eye to the pedestal."

² On the hoof of the horse is cast "Josias Ihach Stada, Bramensis [Bremensis (Walpole)] 1679 fudit." (Pote, p. 38.)

pedestal of white marble, the work of Mr. Gibbons, at the expense of Toby Rustate, a page of the back stairs, who by his wonderful frugality, had arrived to a great estate in money, and did many works of charity,¹ as well as this of gratitude to his master, which cost him £1000. He is a very simple, ignorant, but honest and loyal creature."

The statue was removed in 1827 (the period of the alterations in the castle under Sir Jeffry Wyatville) from the centre to the west side of the quadrangle, where it now stands.

In the same year (1680) orders were issued for a survey of certain lands and tenements, for the purpose of making an avenue 240 feet wide, in a direct line between the castle and the Great Park. The whole of the land surveyed amounted to 4479 poles, held in private hands, of which the crown obtained possession at the expense of £1242 4s. 9d. The king had already paid £265 to the lessee for a right of way.² Thus was commenced that magnificent avenue, the Long Walk, evidently laid down with a view to the perfect approach to the state entrance of the castle which has since been effected.³

The chamberlain's accounts for 1681 contain the following entries—

¹ Rustat was a great benefactor to Jesus College, Cambridge, in particular, by an endowment of scholarships there for the benefit of young students, orphan sons of clergymen. His predilection for that college arose from his father, the Rev. Robert Rustat, having been educated there. He also contributed £1000 towards building Chelsea Hospital and £100 to rebuilding St. Paul's Cathedral, and £1250 for augmenting poor vicarages in Leicestershire. Rustat died a bachelor in 1693, at the age of eighty-seven, and was buried in the chapel of Jesus College, Cambridge. The following inscription, written by Sir W. Dugdale, is on the stone: "Tobias Rustat, Yeoman of the Robes to King Charles II, whom he served with all Duty and Faithfulness, in his adversity as well as prosperity, both at home and abroad. The greatest part of the estate he gathered by God's blessing, the King's favour and his Industry, he disposed in his Lifetime in Workes of Charity; and found the more he bestowed upon Churches, Hospitalls, Universities, and Colledges, and upon poor Widows and Orphans of Orthodox Ministers, the more he had at the year's end. Neither was he unmindful of his Kindred and Relations, in making them Provision out of what remained: He died a Bachelour, the 15th daye of March, in the yeare of our Lord 1693. Aged 87 years." For further particulars of Rustat, see *Memoirs of him* by William Hewett, jun., London, 1849. Rustat's nearest collateral descendant is Cecil Parsons, Esq., of Presteign, Radnorshire.

² MS. in the Office of Works.

³ Poynter.

" To John Harwood for writing divers bills of the
 prices of corne and hay &c. to sett up att the
 Kings coming to Towne 00 02 00
 For expences at the same time when Mr. Maior and
 the other Justice of the peace mett to settle
 the prices 00 00 07 "

The 'London Gazette,' in a paragraph dated Whitehall, the
 28th of April, says: "This day their Majesties and the whole Court
 removed to Windsor, where H. M. intends to pass the summer."¹
 The king was at Windsor for a night or two in March previously,
 on his way to and from Oxford, where the parliament met.²

" To the Kings footemen 00 10 00
 To the yeomen of the Kings Guard when the address
 was presented by Mr. Maior's order . 00 10 00
 To Mr. Chiffinches his man at the same time . 00 05 00
 To John Harwood for drawing and writing the
 addresse and his attendance . . . 00 10 00 "

The address referred to in the preceding entries was presented
 to the king on the 11th of May, by the mayor and aldermen of
 Windsor, and was expressive of satisfaction at His Majesty's deter-
 mination to uphold the Protestant religion.³ An address to the
 same effect from the town and corporation of Southampton was
 presented the same day, and similar addresses were presented
 almost daily throughout the summer.

" For horse hire to Mr. Chiffins's to wait on Lord
 Conway 0 01 06
 For 2 bottles of Cyder to Mr. Monck for his paines
 in receiving the Bishopps money for the boyes⁴ . 00 02 00 "

" To John Browne for new girts and male pillion for
 Mr. Maiors use going to the Assizes . 00 04 00 "

" To the Cryer for makeing pclamaçon to avoid the
 hoggs out of the streete 00 00 06 "

¹ No. 1612.

² Ibid., Nos. 1598, 1601, 1603.

³ Ibid., No. 1615, where see the Windsor address printed at length.

⁴ See *ante*, pp. 154, 373.

“ For expences at the Bell when Mr. Maior and Mr.
Justice and Mr. Steward mett to consult about
the conventicles 00 02 00 ”

“ For coach hire and expenses when Mr. Maior and
Mr. Justice and the two bayliffes went to take
the oathes at Westminster 02 10 00 ”

There are no churchwardens' accounts entered from 1677 until 1681. Under the date of June 1681, the following entry occurs :

“ Collected in the Parish of New Windsor by virtue of a brief for Redeeming the Slaves in Algiers the following sums of the persons whose names are hereunder written.” Then follows a list of names and sums, beginning with “William Rowe Gent Mayor 5*s*. Sir Philip Howard K^t 5*s*. Madame Howes 5*s*.” &c. Among the names are John Barrow, vicar, 2*s*. 6*d*.; Mr. John Plummer, 10*s*. (which is the largest individual subscription); Mrs. Plummer, 5*s*.; Mrs. Elizabeth Plummer, 2*s*. 6*d*.; Mrs. Ellen Plummer, 2*s*. 6*d*.; Mrs. Penelopen Plummer, 2*s*. 6*d*.; Thomas Sumner, 4*d*.;¹ Mr. Marshall, one of the king's servants, 2*s*. 6*d*.; Mary Lepard (?) his servant, 1*s*.; “Sir Philip Howards litle sonn” 1*s*.; James Davis, Esq., 5*s*.; “Doct. Jones” 2*s*. 6*d*.; “Dr. William Francklin, 1*s*.” The total amount collected was £13 9*s*. 7*d*.

Among the chamberlain's payments this year (1681), are—

“ To Richard Hill for Registering and making copy of
the persons names and sums of money collected
for the French protestants 4 0
For money disbursed which John Sawyer in his life
time lost by bad money in the collection for the
slaves at Algiers 1 2
For Bread and beere to the Ringers several times at
the King's comeing to Towne and to the work-
men who wrought at the Church 2 12 0 ”

On the 16th of July, 1681, the king had at Windsor “a solemn trial of an extraordinary engine lately invented by Sir Samuel

¹ This Thomas Sumner was probably an ancestor of the present Archbishop of Canterbury, as his Grace's grandfather was an inhabitant and native of Windsor.

Morland, Knight and Baronet," of which the following account is given in the 'London Gazette:'

"The engine being placed in the Plain, about 22 Pole from the foot of the Castle Hill, and being wrought by the strength of 4 men forced up the water through a leaden Pipe, of an Inch and three quarters Bore into a vessel placed on the Tarras Walk and gaged exactly for that purpose, at the rate of above sixty barrels an hour, as His Majesty was pleased himself to measure most accurately by His minute watch. There are more experiments to be made and then there will be published a more particular account to contradict those many false representations and malicious Reflections lately spread by some ignorant scribbling Pamphletteers."¹ In accordance with the statement that further experiments would be made, we are informed, that on the evening of the 30th of July "the King Queen and Prince of Orange being attended by divers Foreign Ambassadors and other persons of eminent quality, and not a few of the English nobility, together with a numerous train of near 1000 persons returning from the Park, Sir Samuel Morland with the strength of eight men, forced the water (mingled with a vessel of Red wine to make it more visible) in a continued stream at the rate of above sixty barrels an hour, from the engine below at the park gate up to the top of the castle, and from thence into the air above sixty foot high, to the great admiration of their Majesties, and all the beholders as well Foreigners as others, who unanimously concluded that this was the boldest and most extraordinary experiment that has ever been performed by water in any part of the world. On Monday morning the King and Prince of Orange saw the said Engine (wrought only by two men) force the water from below through the Leaden pipe, in a full stream above the top of the castle."²

On the 14th of August the king "having sent for Sir Samuel Morland into his Bedchamber (where were present his Highness Prince Rupert, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chamberlain, and divers other great ministers of state, and members of the most

¹ 'London Gazette,' No. 1635.

² Ibid., No. 1639.

Honorable Privy Council) was graciously pleased to declare, that he was highly satisfied with all the late experiments and extraordinary effects of Sir Samuel's new water-engine and therefore as an earnest of his particular grace and favour, gave him with his own Royal Hand and commanded him to wear it on his breast as a mark of honor during his life, a fair medal of Gold, fastened to a Green Ribbon, on the one side of which medal was his Majesties effigies, set round with diamonds of a considerable value ; and on the other side the following Inscription: *Carolo II. Magnæ Britannicæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ Reg. Samuel Morlandus æques Auratus et Baronettus, Magister Mechanicorum In rebus adversis summo vitæ periculo, In prosperis, felici Ingenio frequens adfuit.* After which the Lord Chamberlain (by His Majesty's order) caused him to be sworn Master of the Mechanicks, and the Inscription on the Medal to be Registered in the Great Parchment Roll of the Office."¹

Sir Samuel Morland carried on his experiments, and on the 6th of December in the same year (1681), "His Majesty saw the effectual performance of Sir Sam^l. Morlands Engine and [expressed] his very great satisfaction, it having filled the great cistern in the castle in a very short time, by the easie force of a wheel from the mill, near a mile distant ; and the waste water, as fast as conveyed thence in a great quantity so far as the pipe is laid in his Park (being about 500 yards), towards the New Pond. In fourteen days that Pipe," continued Sir Samuel Morland, "will be laid to the pond, and then the engine will be employed continually to fill it."²

'The machinery was not yet quite perfect, for in an account from Windsor, dated the 12th of September of the next year (1682), we are told that on the 30th of August, the king being present at Windsor, "Sir Samuel Morland's new Engine was set to work, being of a different but much better Figure and movement than the former, and by him invented and erected purposely for future security against Floods and Inundations, and from that time has daily forced

¹ 'London Gazette,' No. 1643. This account is repeated in the next number of the 'Gazette,' and may be regarded as an advertisement inserted by Sir Samuel Morland.

² Ibid., No. 1677.

up great quantities of water into the castle and pond, without the least error or amendment, and with His Majesties great approbation.”¹

The cistern or well into which the water was injected, was situate in the middle of the upper quadrangle, and almost immediately under Rustat's statue of Charles the Second, before mentioned.² This new mode of supplying the castle with water superseded the fountain supplied by pipes from Winkfield, erected in the reign of Philip and Mary. Pote (writing about the middle of the eighteenth century), speaking of the equestrian statue, says, “underneath this statue is a deep well and water-engine of a very curious nature, contrived by Sir Samuel Morland, in this prince's reign, and it is worth observing that this Royal Palace, notwithstanding its situation, is fully supplied by this engine in all the apartments with that necessary element.”

In the chamberlain's accounts for the year 1682, there are the following entries :

“ For wine and beere at Mr. Walkers, att the signeing of the Recognizances and inquisitions for the Assizes . . . . .	. 00	03	00 ”
“ For expences at Mr. Maior's Cellar at a meeting of Mr. Maior and the Justice to consult con- cerning the Quaker's meeting . . . . .	. 02	02	06 ”
“ More at another meeting at the same place upon the same busines with the steward . . . . .	. 00	05	00 ”
“ To the pavers by Mr. Maiors order for their en- couragement . . . . .	. 00	05	00
To John Porter for 3 Kilderkins of Beer the night the fire was, and omitted in the last yeares accompt . . . . .	. 01	01	00
More to Mr. Merwin for the statutes at Large and for Daltons Justice . . . . .	. 03	01	00
To Mr. Maior and the Justice and the bayliffes when they went to London to take the oathes	02	00	00
To the Cryer for crying the streetes to be swept . . . . .	. 00	00	10

¹ ‘London Gazette,’ No. 1755.

² Pote's ‘History of Windsor,’ p. 38.

To John Harwood for drawing up and writing two Inquisicon and Eleaven recognizances to re- turne to the Assizes which were taken in Mr. Rowe's time. Writing the abhorrence and divers other things and for horsehire and ex- pences goeing to the Assizes to excuse Mr. Merwin then Maior	02	00	00
fforwine at the Bell todrink my Lord Arundell's health	00	07	06
ffor wine at the Bell when Mr. Carey sent the sixe pound for the poore widowes	00	05	00
To John Harwood for writing a letter to the Bishopp of Bath and Wells and another to Mr. Chiffinch upon the corporac̃ons buisnes and an acquit- tance for Mr. Carey's money	00	02	00"

Among the debts owing to the corporation is the following :

" To Mr. John Clarke for paveing the Towne hall doore and the streete there	06	16	05"
--	----	----	-----

In the secret service payments of Charles the Second for 1682, there is this entry :

" To Wm. Chiffinch, towards ye paving of the town of Windsor	100	0	0" ¹
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An amusing incident occurred this year at the castle: the presentation to the king of the ambassador from the King of Bantam.

A paragraph in the 'London Gazette,' dated Windsor, the 16th of May, 1682, says: "On Sunday, after morning chapel, the ambassador from the King of Bantam (who came from London the day before) was brought from the House where he had lodged, in His Majesty's coach, followed with several other coaches with six horses apiece, to the castle, (where the guards were drawn out) and was conducted by the Right Hon^{ble} the Earl of Berkely, and Sir Charles Cotterel master of the ceremonies, to the audience of their Majesties, in the King's presence chamber, several of his Retinue carrying Launces, and two of them umbrellas, besides two of his masters servants, who also carried two umbrellas over his letter of credence and his Presents, such as use to be carried, by the same persons over the King himself (which they look upon as a

¹ Secret Services of Chas. II. and Jas. II., Camden Soc., 1851.

great piece of state.) Being come with the chief of his attendants into the presence (the ordinary servants with their Launces remaining in the Guard-chamber, and they that carried the two great umbrellas having leave to come and stand within the Presence door), they made their obeisance as they approached His Majesty's throne, by bowing of their heads, and the ambassador having delivered his letter, and a present of Diamonds from the King of Bantam to His Majesty, they sat down, after the manner of their country, at His Majesty's feet (being with them the most respectful posture) and made a short speech to His Majesty declaring the high esteem the King of Bantam had of His Majesty, and how desirous he is of His Majesty's friendship, &c. To which His Majesty having been pleased to return a very obliging answer, the Ambassador retired, and was carried to the Duke's side, where a very splendid dinner was provided for him. In the evening he visited his Highness Prince Rupert, to whom he presented the two great umbrellas and the next day he returned to London, having seen Hampton Court, and the Duke of Lauderdale's House at Ham, in his way."¹

In July 1682 a proposal was made by the inhabitants of Winchester to the king, at Windsor, "that in case he would please to intimate that he had thoughts of honouring their City with his presence, they would set up a Ten-stone Plate for seven years, to be run for at such times as He should think He might most conveniently go thither from Windsor, and divert himself on their Downs, to which His Majesty was graciously pleased to make answer that he was so well satisfied with the Loyalty of that City and good affection and duty of the inhabitants that he resolved to go thither as often in the 7 years as his occasions would permit and appointed the day seven night after *Datchet-ferry* Plate, (which is run for on St. Bartholomew-day, the 24th of August) for the plate to be run for." The inhabitants agreed that "if His Majesty upon removing sooner or later from Windsor, or any other motive, shall think fitting to alter the days for the following 6 years," then the plate should be run for "on such other times in August or September as he shall signify his pleasure."²

¹ 'London Gazette,' No. 1721.

² Ibid., No. 1742.

Charles proceeded from Windsor to Winchester on the 31st of August following, returning to Windsor on the 2d of September. On the 10th the king, queen, Duke of York, and the court removed to Whitehall.¹

A print of "the last Horse-race run before Charles the Second near Windsor Castle at Dorsett Ferry" (evidently a mistake for Datchet Ferry), serves as a memorial of the period.

The Thames at Datchet was also a place of resort for the king in his favorite amusement of fishing.²

By letters patent dated the 16th of December, 1682, the Earl of Arundel, son of the Duke of Norfolk, was appointed governor of the castle.³

¹ 'London Gazette,' Nos. 1747, 1752, 1754.

² Cunningham's 'Nell Gwyn,' p. 92.

³ MS. volume in the possession of J. Secker, Esq., of Windsor, entitled "Copies and Extracts from ye Books belonging to the Constableness of Windsor Castle." See in the same volume appointments, by the earl, of Francis Negus as his secretary, with "Lodgings or rooms between Cap. Halls Lodgings and the Lower Castle Gate under Mr. May's lodgings (formerly used by Serjeant Haddon) by the appointment of John Lord Viscount Mordant;" appointment of Captain Charles Potts as deputy-governor; of Edward Wise, gentleman, as storekeeper, with a warrant to him to issue out of the stores 40 lb. of gunpowder every month "(as hath been accustomed) for the Guards in Windsor Castle, that is to say, to each company 20 lb. for duty and exercise of the said companies; appointment of William Hawkins, of New Windsor, as an attorney of the Court of Record of the Honor and Castle of Windsor (reciting that the appointment of attorneys belonged of right to the constable); mention of the like appointment of Sampson Urlin, of Maidenhead; appointment of Samuel Wyatt as joiner of the castle; of George Russell as an attorney; warrant to the receiver and paymaster of the revenue belonging to His Majesty's Castle of Windsor to pay £5 for the constable's fire-wood, and two warrants for the same fire-wood; and appointment of Mr. James Sturton, storekeeper. These appointments were in the reign of Charles the Second. (See *post*, appointments in the reign of James the Second.) The following order of Lord Arundel was issued about the time of his appointment:

"To the Steward of His Majesties Court of Record of the Honor and Castle of Windsor.

"Whereas Thomas Cox Gent. having been sworn an attorney in the said Court of Record of the Honor and Castle of Windsor for several years last past, And Whereas I am very well satisfied of the Fitness and Ability of the said Thomas Cox in the said Employment; I do hereby order and command that the said Thomas Cox be continued and allowed to practice in the said Court, notwithstanding any Regulation hereafter to be made as to the lessening or restraining the number of Attorneys in that Court, being many. And if any regulation shall be made to reduce them to the antient number, which was in the Earl of Holland's time, when he was Constable there (being Eight)

On the 30th of November preceding he was appointed "Captain of that company of Foot employed," says the king's grant, "for our service within our Castle of Windsor, whereof our late Dear and entirely beloved cousin prince Rupert was Captⁿ. You are therefore to take the said company into your care and charge and duly to exercise both officers and soldiers thereof in arms, and to use your best endeavour to keep them in good order and discipline And we do hereby command to obey you as their Captⁿ and you are from time to time to observe such orders and directions as you shall receive from us, our general, or other your superior officer (when we shall think fit to appoint any) according to the discipline of war in pursuance of the trust we repose in you."¹

By grant from John Church, gentleman, mayor of Windsor, and the bailiffs and burgesses, under their common seal, dated the 17th of January, 1683, Lord Arundel was appointed high steward of the borough, "to hold the said office &c. in as ample manner and form as the Right Hon^{ble} Cha^s Earl of Nottingham, Robert Earl of Leicester, George Duke of Buckingham, John Lord Viscount Mordaunt and His Highness Prince Rupert deceased or any of them lately held and enjoyed the same."

I do likewise order and command that you also admit the said Thomas Cox one of the said eight Attorneys. And I do hereby constitute and ordain him one of that number. Given under my hand and seal the 27 day of Nov^r 1671."

A note in the margin of the page of the MS. volume where this appointment is entered states that "This was drawn by Mr. Winnington of the Temple."

The following entry also occurs in the same volume: "Whereas the attornies of the Court of the Castle and Honor of Windsor in the prince's time above 15. His Lordship [Earl of Arundel] resolves to keep them to a stint of 12, as followeth. Mr. William Hawkins of New Windsor, Anthony Massey of Maydenhed, Tho^s Dutton of Chertsey, Rich^d Harsler of Chertsey, Samuel Aldridge of Staines, John Harwood of New Windsor, Rich^d Grape of Oakingham, Watkyn Nicholas of New Windsor, Sampson Urlin of Maydenhead, Richard Hill of New Windsor, Jacob Procter of Clewer, Peter Cox of Eaton."

See also a lease, dated the 19th of January, 1682, from the Earl of Arundel to Michael Haddon, of New Windsor, of "all that moiety or part of a Tenement in the occupation of him the s^d Michael Haddon his undertenant or assigns, being in over and upon the Ditch of the said Castle of Windsor, &c. between the Ground or Garden now or late in the occupation of Reginald Ransome of the one side and a tenement late in the possession or occupation of the widow Butt on the other side, for the term of 21 years;" and a petition, dated the 30th of January, 1683, for leave to build, by Richard Dee, of Windsor, baker.

¹ MS. volume in the possession of Mr. Secker.

A paragraph in the ‘London Gazette,’ dated from Windsor, the 18th of January, gives the following account of the proceedings on that occasion: “Yesterday morning the Right Hon^{ble} the Earl of Arundel, Constable and Governor of His Majesty’s Royal Castle and Honour of Windsor, and Lord Warden of the Forest, came thither to take possession of his government, having been met at the bounds of the county by several Noblemen, the High Sheriff, and many persons of quality, who accompanied his Lordship hither. At the Cross, the Mayor with the Aldermen and the principal inhabitants of the Borough received his Lordship, and in a speech expressed their great satisfaction in that His Majesty had been pleased to confer these places of great honour and trust on a person of so antient and noble extraction and known loyalty; and acquainted his Lordship that as a testimony of their respect they had chosen him to be their High Steward: His Lordship returned them his thanks, and assured them of his readiness to do them all the good offices that might lie in his power, which he did not doubt but that they would make themselves capable of by their loyalty to His Majesty; and then invited the Mayor and all the Company to Dinner, who were very nobly entertained in the Round Tower. This morning his Lordship, after having been at Prayers at St. George’s Chapel was met at the Gate of the Castle by the Mayor and Corporation in their Formalities, and conducted to their Guildhall, where the Mayor presented to his Lordship the Instrument of the office of High Steward, and they gave his Lordship a very handsome entertainment in their council chamber, which was accompanied with all the demonstrations of Loyalty to His Majesty and respect to his Lordship.”¹

The following occurs among the payments in the chamberlain’s accounts for 1683 :

“ March 3. To Mr. Duck for a silver box for our High			
Steward’s Patent as by his bill	.	. 04	10 00 ”

The other entries of this year’s accounts that appear worth noticing are—

“ April 16. To the Kings ffootmen	.	. 00	10 00 ”
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¹ ‘London Gazette,’ No. 1792.

The 'London Gazette' announces that "Their Majesties and their Royal Highnesses" removed with the whole court from Whitehall to Windsor on the 14th of April.¹ A paragraph in a subsequent number of the 'Gazette' announces, that in consequence of several persons having "at this unseasonable time" followed the king to Windsor to be touched for the evil, "no certificates were to be granted until that time as before notified."²

" May 30. For 30 Fagotts and straw for a bonfire on the Kings birth day . . . . .		. 00	05	04
June. To John Newman for colouring the posts and Railes at the Town hall and colouring the pillory . . . . .		. 01	01	02
July. To Mr. Clarke for paveing before the Towne hall and laying stone stepps at the market house as by bill . . . . .		. 07	00	08
— 21. For Mr. Maior and others expenses and charges goeing to London to present the address to ye King . . . . .		. 02	10	06
August. To the yeomen of the Guard when Mr. Maior went to returne the King thanks		00	05	00
— 28. To the Lord Arundell's servants by Mr. Maiors order . . . . .		. 00	05	00"
" Sept. 11. To Mr. Aldridge for 24 fagotts for a bonfire		00	04	00
For beer and ale att the same time . . . . .		. 00	04	00
Oct ^r . 3. To Mr. Haddon for a barrell of beer spent at the bonfire on the Kings birthday . . . . .		. 00	16	00
To Mr. Beaver for engrossing and tran- scribing the Bylawes by Mr. Maiors order . . . . .		. 03	00	00

The churchwardens' accounts for 1683 contain the following entries :

" April. For expenses to bring the old Churchwardens to account 1	4	5
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¹ No. 1816.

² 'London Gazette,' No. 1828.

July 31.	To the Ringers att the Kings coming to Windsor	6	8
Sept.	To the Ringers at the Kings departure to Winchester	6	8"

From a paragraph in the 'London Gazette' it appears that the court removed from Windsor to Winchester on the 29th of August, 1683.¹

"Nov.	To the Prerogative Office for a license to repair and beautify the Church	1	19	0
	For stone work in repairing the Munnions and Trassery windowes ² on the south side of the church and steps at the west gate	3	16	6"

The secret service payments of Charles the Second for 1685 contain this entry :

"To Francis Churchman, for materials by him supplied and work performed at the Tennis court at Windsor, in the year 1683	206	17	8."	³
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In 1683 bye laws were framed for the government of the borough, and as they illustrate the usages, customs, and sanitary regulations of the period in borough towns, they are here inserted at length.

"Burgus &c. } Orders Ordinances and Bye Laws made at a Court
Nova Windsor. } of Common Council held in the Guildhall of the said Borough the Third day of January in the four and thirtieth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles the Second by the grace of God of England Scotland France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith &c., for the good Government of the said Borough, John Church Gentleman, Mayor being then and there present.

"1. Imprimis it is ordered ordained and enacted that it shall be lawful for the Mayor for the time being at all times hereafter to command the Brethren of the Guildhall of the said Borough to come to the Guildhall or to any other decent and convenient place within the said borough or the liberties thereof to the Intent that the Mayor for

¹ 'London Gazette,' No. 1855.

² The mullions and tracery windows.

³ See *ante*, p. 371.

the time being may consult advise and take counsel with the s^d brethren upon any matter cause or business as well for the preservation of the Kings Majesty's Peace as also for the good order profit and maintenance of the s^d borough at which meetings the mayor of the said borough for the time being shall propound and the said brethren shall lovingly respectfully and orderly debate reason and declare their wisdoms and knowledges in the matters propounded and after such reasoning and debating by the said brethren the s^d mayor aldermen and brethren shall order determine finish and conclude all the matters causes and businesses propounded as to their wisdoms and discretions shall be thought most requisite necessary and convenient.

"2. Item It is ordered that if any brother of the Guildhall being warned by the sub-bailiff of the said Borough for the time being to any such consultation Court of Common Council or meeting, shall wilfully and without license of the mayor for the time being or without some reasonable cause or let such as shall be allowed of by the Mayor for the time being absent himself whether he be Alderman Bailiff or Burgess, he shall loose and forfeit for every such default three shillings and fourpence to be levied by distress of his goods and chattels or else to be recovered by action of Debt.

"3. Item It is ordered that if any brother of the Guildhall or any other person whatsoever within the precincts of this Borough shall stubbornly or disobediently behave himself towards the Mayor for the time being in executing his office then the same brother or other person so offending shall be punished in such sort as to the Mayor and Burgesses not offending shall be thought condign necessary and convenient.

"4. Item It is ordered that if any Alderman or other brother of the Company of this Borough at any time from henceforth after his or their admission into the s^d Company obstinately wilfully or otherwise without the consent and license of the Mayor and Aldermen of the s^d borough for the time being or the greater part of them relinquish forsake or refuse the company of the brotherhood of the Mayor and his Brethren or any room of Burgess or Alderman amongst the said Company being thereunto chosen then the party or parties so refusing shall not only be disfranchised and lose his or their rooms and liberty but also that they and every of them shall forfeit lose and pay to the Mayor and his Brethren for the time being Five Pounds of good and lawful money of England to be levied by distress of his or their goods and chattels or else to be recovered by action of Debt and also shall pay to the said Mayor and his Brethren twenty shillings yearly during the time of his or their abode or dwelling within the s^d Borough to be levied and recovered as aforesaid.

“ 5. Item It is ordered that if any Brother of the Guildhall of this Borough doth tell abroad or discover to any stranger any of the counsels consultations or speeches had or to be had at any Court of Common Council held in the same hall to the damage displeasure or hindrance of this Corporation or of any the Brethren thereof, for the first offence he shall forfeit Ten shillings to be levied by distress of his goods and chattels or to be recovered by action of debt, for the second offence twenty shillings to be levied and recovered as aforesaid and for the third offence he shall be utterly expelled and thrust out of the Company and Brotherhood of the Guildhall.

“ 6. Item It is ordered that every Freeman within this Borough that is an occupier if he be called to be of the Company of the Brotherhood of the said Borough shall refuse to be of the s^d Company then he or they shall forfeit the sum of Five Pounds to be levied by way of distress of his or their goods and chattels or else to be recovered by action of debt and be discharged also of his Freedom and shall not occupy in the said Town until he will be reformed in that behalf.

“ 7. Item It is ordered that whatsoever person or persons that now doth or do Inhabit or are Resiant within the said Borough or the liberty thereof shall wilfully refuse to keep the watch there as the watch shall from time to time go about and shall or do not watch in his or their own person or pay hire to such sufficient and able person as shall be appointed by the constables for the time being of the s^d borough to watch in his or their room shall forfeit for his or their first offence therein three shillings and four pence; for the second offence six shillings and eight pence and for the third offence Ten shillings to be levied by distress of his or their goods and chattels or to be recovered by action of debt.

“ 8. Item It is ordered that no Inhabitant or Inhabitants or others having house or houses within this Borough or the precincts thereof shall at any time from henceforth receive into his or their house or houses any Inmate or undertenant for any Term or Time whatsoever but such as shall be credibly and truly reported to the Mayor and other Justice of the peace for the s^d borough for the time being to be sufficiently able to live of themselves without putting the town to any charge and if it shall happen any such poor hereafter to be received into any dwelling house within this town or the precincts thereof which shall be likely to put the Town to charge That they shall depart the Town within one month next after warning to them given by the Mayor and other Justice of the Peace of the s^d Borough for the time being by writing under their hands upon pain that the Landlord and Tenant shall forfeit for every such offence Five Pounds of lawful money of England to be levied by distress of the offenders goods and chattels

or to be recovered by action of Debt and it is also ordered that the Constables and Tythingmen of the said borough for the time being shall make due and diligent search once every month from henceforth after such poor that shall so come to dwell and after such search made shall make due report thereof to the Mayor for the time being under their hands in writing, upon pain to forfeit for every month wherein they shall omit and neglect to make such search and report as aforesaid, five shillings apiece to be levied by distress of their several goods and chattels or else to be recovered by action of debt.

“9th. Item, It is ordered that no Butcher not being a Freeman of this Corporation or Inhabitant within the same shall at any time hereafter kill any kind of Flesh Meat within this Town or the precincts or liberties thereof upon such days as are not market days, and if he shall presume so to do, He shall for every Ox Bullock or Cow so killed forfeit six shillings and eight pence and for every calf and sheep so killed Twelve pence to be levied by distress of the offenders goods or else to be recovered by action of Debt.

“10. Item, It is ordered that no Hogs because of the noisomeness of them shall be suffered hereafter to continue and abide in the streets of this Town but such as shall be brought to fairs and markets of this Town to be sold which shall continue there only during the time of such fairs and markets. And if any other Hogs be found in the streets of the Town at any time hereafter not having a driver following them, they shall be presently had by the Poundkeeper for the time being to the common Pound of the Town, there to remain until the owner or owners of them pay for every Hog four pence of lawful money of England for every time they shall be so found and taken, to the Pound Keeper for the time being for their Redemption.

“11. Item, It is ordered that the Understeward of this Borough for the time being shall at all times hereafter and in all places of meetings where the Mayor and Company of this Borough shall have occasion to meet or go, take his place next unto the Mayor of this borough for the time being.

“12. Item, It is ordered that all Roots¹ for ever hereafter shall be sold and shewed only at the end of Fish Street and Butchers Row within the s^d borough, upon pain of forfeiture for every person that shall offend therein after public notice thereof given by the sub-bailiff of the said Borough in open market, the sum of three shillings and four pence for every offence, to be levied by way of Distress or to be recovered by action of Debt.

“13. Item It is ordered and decreed that the Brethren of the

¹ A term for vegetables in general, still used in some parts of England. [J. E. D.]

Guildhall of the said Borough not being of the number of the Benchers of the same Borough shall from time to time for ever hereafter, yearly, upon the first Monday which shall fall and happen in the month of September every year, nominate and bring down the names of three Aldermen of the said Borough next Punies under the Mayor of the said Borough, to the end that the antients [most ancient] of the s^d three Aldermen may be chosen Mayor of the said Borough for the year next ensuing until the office of Mayor of the s^d Borough come about to the youngest Alderman of the said Borough¹ that so the office of Mayor of the s^d Borough may fall to every alderman of the s^d Borough in his due and proper course and time, downward, until it fall to the youngest, and so may begin again with the eldest and may go about in course conveniently for ever hereafter; and if at any time it shall happen that there cannot be the names of three punies aldermen of the said Borough to the Mayor of the said Borough brought down as aforesaid, then the number of the Three names shall be made up yearly from time to time with the name or names of the antients [most ancient] Alderman or Aldermen of the Company of the Aldermen of the said Borough, yet so that the puny alderman shall be chosen Mayor of the said Borough in his course, to be held as aforesaid, and so it shall continue always and for ever hereafter go about and every Alderman of the s^d Borough in his course shall for ever hereafter be chosen Mayor of the said Borough and shall serve in the said office of Mayor of the said Borough for the year next ensuing such choice as aforesaid; or if the Mayor of the s^d Borough happen to die within his year, then the next Puny Alderman of the s^d Borough shall be in such sort as afores^d chosen Mayor of the said Borough for the residue of that year for ever hereafter unless he can allege some lawful cause to be released thereof, such as shall be allowed of and approved of by the Aldermen and Benchers of the said Borough for the time being or the greater number of them, excepting such as stand to be elected Mayor of the said Borough as aforesaid; and that this order shall continue for ever and shall be yearly ever hereafter read by the understeward of the said Borough for the time being upon the election day of the New Mayor of the s^d Borough in the Guildhall of the said Borough, unto the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses of the said Borough there then assembled together, Immediately before they go about the Business of Election of the New Mayor of the said Borough.

“14. Item, It is ordered that the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses or the major part of them for the time being shall and may at all times

¹ “This was repealed and declared void at a Hall held 1 Sep^r 1746.” (Note in Mr. Secker’s Book of Charters, &c.)

hereafter at our Lady day yearly or at any other time of the year appoint a scavenger or scouers of the streets, and shall agree with him or them for his or their yearly allowance who shall and may duly cleanse the streets according to the order of the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses or the major part of them, and that every householder shall pay towards such allowance as he shall be reasonably rated at the next or some other meeting of the said Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses or the major part of them, under the penalty of forfeiting treble the value of such sum or sums as shall be assessed or rated upon every of them, to be levied by distress or to be recovered by action of Debt.

“15. Item, It is ordered that no person or persons whatsoever not being free of the said Town shall at any time hereafter use or exercise within the said Town or Borough any Trade or occupation upon pain of forfeiting for every offence forty shillings, the one half thereof to any Freeman of the said town that will sue for the same in the Court of Record of the said Borough, and the other half to be kept in the Town chest and to be employed in the Defence and Maintenance of the Freedoms and privileges of the said Town.

“16. Item, It is ordered that no person or persons whatsoever which hath not or shall not serve as an apprentice by the space of seven years within the s^d Town in some lawful trade mystery or occupation, shall at any time hereafter be made free of the said Town without the full and joint consent of the Mayor of the said Town and Ten of his Brethren being Aldermen and Benchers and Bailiffs at the least, to be given in an open assembly at the Guildhall of the said Town, upon pain that every Mayor that shall offend therein shall forfeit Twenty Pounds of lawful money of England to be recovered and divided as aforesaid to the parties and uses aforesaid the next year after he shall be out of his office of Mayoralty.

“17. Item, It is ordered that all and every person and persons which shall take any apprentice and apprentices to serve within the said town, shall not take him or them but by Indenture to be made and enrolled within six months after the making thereof by the Town Clerk or Understeward of the s^d Town for the time being or by his sufficient deputy in that behalf, upon pain to forfeit for every offence forty shillings to be recovered divided and employed as afores^d.

“18. Item, It is ordered that no person or persons hereafter shall set up use or exercise any Trade Mystery or Occupation within the said Town, until he or they shall take the usual oath and pay the accustomed fees and take out the copy of his or their Freedom according to the ancient custom of the said Borough, upon pain to forfeit Five Pounds of lawful money of England to be recovered divided and employed as aforesaid.

“19. Item, It is ordered that no Freeman of the s^d Town shall at any time hereafter sue any other Freeman of the s^d Town but only in the Court of Record of the s^d Town so long as he may have justice there, without License under the seal of the said Town, upon pain to forfeit forty shillings to be recovered divided and employed as aforesaid.

“20. Item, It is ordered that no Freeman of this Town shall colour the wares or goods of any Foreigner or other person not Free of the said town, nor shall as servant bailiff or friend in trust to any Foreigner or person not free of the s^d town, sell or utter within the said town any wares or goods of any Foreigner, upon pain to forfeit for every such offence Five pounds to be recovered divided and employed as aforesaid.

“21. Item, It is ordered that if any Inhabitant within the said Town shall entice or give any lude counsel to any servants or apprentices within the s^d Town to neglect their duty or services to their Masters Mistresses or Dames, then every such person so offending shall forfeit besides other punishment the sum of forty shillings to be recovered divided and employed as aforesaid.

“22. Item It is ordered that all Masters shall every Sunday or Sabbath day cause their apprentices to frequent the church and there to hear Divine Service and Sermon forenoon and afternoon, and for every absence the master to forfeit Twelve Pence to be levied or recovered as aforesaid, unless some reasonable excuse be shewn to the contrary such as shall be allowed of by the Mayor and other Justice of the Peace of the said Town for any such default made for the same servant or servants.

“23. Item, It is ordered that no person or persons shall be compelled to pay to the Steward or Town Clerk for making the Indentures of an apprentice, above two shillings and sixpence, and for the enrolment of them, above Twelve pence, and for the copy of the Freedom above three shillings and six pence, upon pain of Forfeiture of his office of Steward and Town Clerk.

“24. Item, It is ordered that at the Law Day or Leet to be holden for the said Borough, every freeman of this Town shall bring his apprentice to the said Leet, and every other Inhabitant within the said Town and his men servants shall appear personally at the said Leet, To the end that the said servants and apprentices may learn their duty to their King and Country upon pain that every one which shall make default shall forfeit twelve pence, to be estreated out by the steward or his clerk to some fit person for the Levying thereof to the uses aforesaid, unless reasonable cause be shewn to the contrary.

“25. Item, It is ordered that every Freeman of this Town for ever hereafter shall pay Quarterly to the Common chest of the said Town, such several sums of money as the major part of the Tradesmen, whereof

he is Free, shall think fit ; and in default thereof so much as the Mayor Aldermen Benchers and Bailiffs of the said Town or any ten of them shall appoint to lie in the s^d chest for the preservation of these orders and of such others as shall be hereafter made for the benefit of this Town, and in default thereof being demanded by the Chamberlain of the s^d Town, the said person refusing, shall forfeit twelve pence for every quarter, to be levied by distress or to be recovered by action of Debt.

“ 26. Item, it is ordered that every Sunday or Sabbath Day one of the Benchers Two of the Aldermen one of the Bailiffs and three of the Brethren of the Guildhall, shall diligently and in fit and convenient time in their Gowns, both in the forenoon and in the afternoon, attend the Mayor of this Borough for the time being from his house to the church, to hear divine service and from thence home again to his said house, the serjeants giving the said persons warning the Saturday before ; and whoever shall make default shall forfeit Three Shillings and four pence for every time to the use of the said corporation to be levied or recovered as aforesaid.

“ 27. Item, for the continual repairing of the pavement of the streets of the s^d Town, which are already or shall hereafter be made, it is ordered that so often as need shall require, every householder of the said Town upon notice to be given by such person or persons as shall be appointed by the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses or the major part of them, within fourteen days after such notice given as aforesaid, shall repair and amend at his or their own charges all such defaults as shall happen between his house and the Common channel of the street, and where there be no houses that side of the channel shall be repaired and amended by the surveyor of the highways for the time being at the public costs and charges of the s^d town, the said costs and charges to be made and taxed upon the Inhabitants by the Mayor Justice of the peace and next senior Alderman for the time being or any two of them ; and if any man shall not repair or amend as afores^d or not pay the said Tax or Rate, he shall forfeit double so much as the Repairing or Tax shall amount unto to be recovered by distress or action of Debt.

“ 28. Item, for the better keeping of the Streets of the said Town in good Repair, it is ordered that every shopkeeper and dweller within any of the streets of this Borough shall every Saturday in the afternoon and at all other needful times, sweep and shovel up or cause to be swept and shovelled up together, all the Dirt Dust or other annoyances before his house and shop, all over the said street unto the channel, and the Scavenger or Scavengers for the time being to carry so much thereof away then as he or they can conveniently, and the rest upon the Monday next following, which scavenger or scavengers shall be

yearly hired by the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses or the major part of them at a certain stipend, which stipend shall be raised by a general rate or Taxation of all the Housekeepers and Shopkeepers and Dwellers within the said Borough to be made by the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses or the major part of them. And if any refuse to pay the said Rate shall forfeit the Double value to be recovered by Distress or by action of Debt.

“29. Item, for the better and continual keeping of the said streets clean sweet and free from annoyances, it is ordered that no person or persons whatsoever shall wittingly or willingly set or put any Coaches drays Carts or any other Carts or permit to be set or put or to stand in the said streets or cause to be made any dunghills in the said streets, or to set out any empty barrels, tubs or other lumber in the said streets, neither shall any fisherman or fishmongers poulterers gardeners or any other of such trades cast or throw into the said streets any corrupt or stinking fish, feathers or herbs that may any way annoy the said streets with unwholesome smells, or hinder the free passage of the people in the said streets or to do any act whereby to streighten the said streets under the pain and penalty of forfeiting for every person offending herein, the sum of Ten shillings and so from time to time for the future so often as any person shall offend herein to be levied and recovered by distress on the goods and chattels of every such offender or action of Debt.

“30. Item, It is ordered that all householders and Inhabitants of this Borough Dwelling in houses fronting the streets, shall set or hang out candles lighted in the Night Time at their Doors every night of the week from Michaelmas unto our Lady Day following, to begin at Michaelmas next, and so to continue from year to year until ordered to the contrary, under pain and penalty of forfeiting for every person offending or neglecting herein for every night three shillings and four pence to be levied by distress or to be recovered by action of Debt.

“ T RAYMOND (LS.)

“ CRESWELL LEVINS (LS)

“ March the fifth, 1682.

Seen allowed and confirmed by the
Hon^{ble} Sir Thomas Raymond Knight and
Sir Creswell Levins Knight Judges of
Assize for the County of Berks, according
to the statute in that case made and
provided.”¹

¹ See copy of bye laws, MS. volume of “Copy of several Charters and Bye Laws,” in the possession of Mr. Secker.

On the 5th of April, 1684, the court removed from Whitehall to Windsor, to pass the summer there.¹ The following entry occurs in the churchwardens' accounts for this year :

“ April 5, 23. To the Ringers at the Kings coming
and St. George's day 13 4 ”

On the 8th of April Prince George of Denmark was installed at Windsor as a Knight of the Garter.²

The depraved amusements of the period are illustrated by the following notice in the ‘London Gazette:’ “On Tuesday the second of July begins a great match of cock-fighting at Windsor, between two persons of Quality, and continues for that whole week.”³

A few days later the following notice, of another character, occurs, connected with Windsor: “Whitehall June 30. His Majesty having for several years employed the Sieur Antonio Verrio to Paint and embellish the Chapel, Hall, and other Rooms of Windsor Castle,⁴ and being very well satisfied with his art and Industry in the performance thereof, has been pleased to make him his chief and First Painter.”⁵

On the 26th of August the king and the court removed from Windsor to Winchester, where they appear to have remained until the 25th of September, when the king and queen, with “their Royal Highnesses” and the whole court, returned to Whitehall.⁶

The following entries occur in the chamberlain's accounts for this year (1684):

“ To William Round for mending the board for			
the Kings Armes . . . . .	. 00	01	06
To Benjamin Coale for flourishing the Kings			
Armes . . . . .	. 00	08	06

¹ ‘London Gazette,’ No. 1918.

² Ibid., No. 1919.

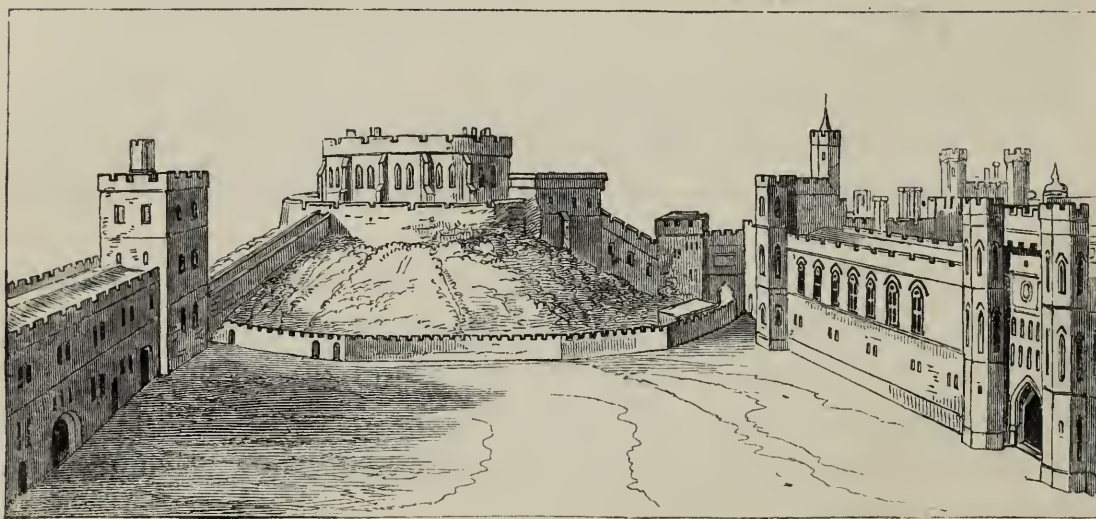
³ Ibid., No. 1941.

⁴ See *ante*, p. 321, 322.

⁵ ‘London Gazette,’ No. 1943. Verrio was re-appointed by James the Second the following year.

⁶ Ibid., No. 1959, &c.

April	To Godfrey Webb for a new pillory .	. 02	00	06
	To Mr. Steward for a fee to my Lord Chiefe Justice Pemberton about corporacon buisnes . . . . .	. 02	03	00
May 30.	To Mr. Michenor for wine the Kings birthday . . . . .	. 00	15	00
June	To John Harwood for a petition to the King and the Instrument of surrender .	. 00	05	00
	For wine to treat Sir Thomas Worsopp and for beere . . . . .	. 00	10	00
		. 00	00	06
October 1.	To Arthur Mitchenor for paveing 28 yards of ground between John Rockley's doore and Mr. Izard's doore being the guift of William Cherry Esq. late Town Councill .	. 02	00	00 "



The Upper Ward of Windsor Castle, towards the West, from the Original Drawing by Hollar, in the Ash. MSS.

(See ante, p. 326.)

CHAPTER X.

WINDSOR IN THE REIGN OF JAMES THE SECOND.

CONSTABLE OF THE CASTLE AND HIGH STEWARD OF THE BOROUGH.

A.D. 1685. THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.

DEAN OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

A.D. ——. GREGORY HASCARD, D.D.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

A.D. 1685. WILLIAM CHIFFINCH, ESQ., AND RICHARD GRAHAM, ESQ.

RECORDER AND UNDER STEWARD.

A.D. 1685. SIR GEORGE JEFFREYS, BART., C.J.

A.D. 1688. THOMAS STAPLES, ESQ.

PROVOST OF ETON.

A.D. ——. ZACHARY CRADDOCK, D.D.

James the Second proclaimed at Windsor—Address from the Inhabitants—The Duke of Norfolk appointed Governor—Grant of a New Charter—Its repeal—Assizes at Windsor—Movements of the Court—Churchwardens' Accounts—Touching for the Evil—Degradation of the Duke of Monmouth as a Knight of the Garter—Jeffreys at Windsor—Sermon by Mr. Ellis—Movements of and Events at Court—Petition of the Porter of the Outer Gate—Guard-house erected—Stand for Hackney Coaches—Chamberlain's Accounts—Jeffreys' Residence at Bulstrode—The old Market-house pulled down—Dr. Child's Gift—Latin Service used at Windsor—Celebration of the Mass—State Visit of the Pope's Nuncio—The King's Progress to the West—Organ for the King's Chapel—Chamberlain's Accounts—Birth of the "Pretender"—Council at Windsor—Chamberlain's Accounts—The Town Hall—Movements of the King—Arrival of the Prince of Orange at Windsor—Imprisonment of Lord Feversham—Clarendon's Diary—Inventory of Pictures and Furniture at Windsor.

JAMES THE SECOND was proclaimed at Windsor on the 9th of February, 1684-5, "with all imaginable expressions of duty and

loyalty. 'The great guns were thrice discharged and the day ended with bonfires and other expressions of Joy.'¹ The churchwardens' accounts contain an entry of 10*s.* 6*d.* paid to the ringers on that occasion. An address was soon after presented to the king, in London, from the inhabitants of Windsor, on his accession. The following entries relating to it occur in the chamberlain's accounts:

"To Robert Cooke att the Kings head when the				
Address was carried to his Ma ^{tie}	.	. 05	02	00
paid more the same time	.	. 02	14	00"

The Duke of Norfolk (formerly Lord Arundel) was re-appointed governor of the castle on the king's accession.² James the Second

¹ 'London Gazette,' No. 2008.

² See copy of warrant from the king to the attorney-general to prepare a bill for this purpose, in MS. volume of 'Copies and Extracts,' &c., already cited, in possession of J. Secker, Esq., Windsor; where also see the following appointments by the Duke of Norfolk during his constablenesship in this reign: Appointment of Ralph Frith, of Windsor, waterman, "to have and perform the office and Employment of Waterman to the said Castle, with the privilege of doing and performing the said work either with a Row Barge or a Wherry as occasion shall require together with such profits and advantages as hath been accustomed and do belong thereto To hold to the s^d Ralph Frith during my will and pleasure requiring all whom it may concern that the said Ralph Frith Tho^s Nash Edward Sea and Robert Saunders may be permitted to pass and repass between Windsor Castle and the Tower of London as there shall be occasion for his Majesty's service without any let or interruption whatsoever;" warrant to the woodward regarding foresters and other officers of the forest, to cut twenty load of firewood by felling so many decayed pollard trees, in such part of the forest as may be spared with least prejudice to the rest, and to carry it to Windsor Castle, for the use of the constable as his fee wood; appointment of Richard Hastler, of Chertsey, as an attorney of Court of Record of the Honor and Castle of Windsor; memorandum of the like appointment of William Daneman; appointment of Charles Browne, of Windsor, as purveyor of the works within the castle and forest and keeper of the timber-yard belonging to the said castle; appointment of Ross Mitchill, of Burnham, as an attorney of the Record Court; another wood-warrant (1690); the like for the year 1691; appointment of John Clarke as purveyor of the works, 1691, described in the margin as "Warrant to John Clarke in Trust for Charles Browne's widow at the request of S^r Ch^s Wren and the widow; appointment of Edward Maidman, of Chertsey, as an attorney of the Honor Court, 1691; appointment of John Browne "to be Surgeon to their Majesties garrison of the Castle of Windsor during my pleasure granting unto you all fees salaries profits and advantages which shall or may justly belong to you as Surgeon of the s^d garrison, willing and requiring you carefully and diligently by yourself or sufficient deputy to give attendance at the s^d garrison as occasion requires and to perform your duty as surgeon of the same," dated the 22d of September, 1692; memorandum of an order for firewood, 29th of October, 1692; appointment of Daniel Biddle as an attorney of the Honor Court, 1693; memorandum of order for firewood, 1694; the like for 1695. And see other orders for repairs, &c., noticed elsewhere.

granted a charter to Windsor, which is much more concise than the charters of James the First and Charles the Second, and differs from them in some important particulars.

The charter bears date the 23d of March, in the first year of his reign. It recites, as the charter of Charles does, that Windsor Castle was one of the principal residences of the king and his predecessors, and that the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses had enjoyed divers liberties and franchises; but it does not make any specific mention of previous charters, neither does it allege that the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, or the inhabitants, had besought the grant of a charter or the ratification of their privileges. It then creates Windsor a free borough, with general powers, in nearly the same terms as the charters of James the First and Charles, as to the right to sue and be sued, to appoint a council-house and hold courts, to make laws, &c. It directs that there shall be the same number (28 or not exceeding 30) of brethren of the Guildhall, and 15 (instead of 13 as previously) of these to be benchers, and 11 (previously 10) of the benchers to be aldermen, one of whom to be elected as mayor; and two bailiffs, to be chosen from the brethren of the borough. The charter nominates and confirms Francis Hill to be the mayor, until the first Monday in September following, and Richard Dee and Henry Ason, the then bailiffs, to continue in their offices until the same day. John Cary, William Chiffinch, James Graham, James Bridgman, Charles Potts, John Topham, Bud Wase, William Aldworth, Theodore Randue, Esquires, Robert Frith and Moses Bruch, gentlemen, to be the aldermen; and Alexander White, Nathaniel Lyford, and John Clarke are appointed the benchers; and Edward Foster, Samuel Gilman, Thomas Jones, John Bruch, Michael Hadden, John Porter, Samuel Chapman, Nathaniel Messineere, and Giles Saunders, the present younger brethren of the borough, "to continue in those offices respectively, and during such time and times to be amoved therefrom by such persons and in such manner and form as hath been in that behalf heretofore used in the aforesaid borough. All which said persons abovenamed, with the Mayor of the Borough aforesaid and their successors, shall be and be called the Brethren of the Guildhall of the Borough aforesaid." Power is given to the

corporation to have a chief steward, and a recorder of the borough, "in the stead of the under steward." Henry Duke of Norfolk to be the first chief steward, and Sir George Jeffreys, Knight and Baronet, Chief Justice of the King's Bench,¹ to be the recorder, to continue in their offices during their lives. In case of a vacancy in the offices of chief steward, mayor, bailiffs, aldermen, benchers, or younger brethren of the borough, another fit person to "be elected sworn and appointed by such persons in such place manner and form as hath been heretofore accustomed within the Borough afores^d and the person and persons so to be elected and sworn as aforesaid shall exercise their offices respectively for such time and times and shall be amoved therefrom in such manner and form as hath been heretofore accustomed within the Borough aforesaid." In case of the death or removal of the recorder, the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses "to nominate elect and appoint one other reputable and discreet man learned in the Laws of England" to exercise the office during the king's pleasure. Power is given to the recorder to appoint "one reputable and discreet man learned in the laws of England and who shall be a Barrister, to be Deputy Recorder of the Borough afores^d which Deputy Recorder of the Borough afores^d for the time being shall be the Town Clerk of the Borough," to continue in his office during the pleasure of the recorder. The mayor is also empowered "to elect and appoint one of the Aldermen of the Borough afores^d for the time being to be the deputy Mayor of the Borough afores^d to continue in that office during the sickness or absence, and pleasure of the Mayor of the Borough afores^d for the time being; and to do and execute all those things that to the office of Mayor of the Borough afs^d for the time being do belong in as ample manner and form as the Mayor himself if he was present might or could do or execute the same." Such deputy recorder, town clerk, and deputy mayor are required, before admission to their offices, to take their oaths before the mayor or recorder for the due execution of their offices, and the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, "and also make the subscription and Declaration by the Act of Parliament [required] for the good

¹ The notorious "Judge Jeffreys."

Regulation of Corporations.” Francis Hill, the mayor, is also required to take and make the same oaths and declaration, before two aldermen; and the chief steward, recorder, bailiffs, justices, aldermen, benchers, younger brethren, and all other officers, to do the same, before the said Francis Hill. The most important deviation from preceding charters is contained in the next proviso, as follows: “Provided always and we do reserve full power and authority to us our heirs and successors by these presents from time to time and at all times hereafter to amove and to declare to be amoved the Chief Steward, Recorder, Mayor and any other or others of the Bailiffs Aldermen Benchers and younger brethren of the Borough aforesaid by these presents named and appointed or hereafter to be elected and appointed at the will and pleasure of us our heirs or successors, by any order of us our heirs or successors made in privy council and signified to them respectively under the seal thereof; and as often as we our heirs or successors shall by any such order of privy council declare such persons or officers for the time being or any or either of them to be so amoved from their respective offices that then and from thenceforth all such persons or officers or any or either of them for the time being so amoved or declared or to be declared to be amoved from their respective offices, shall ipso facto and without any further process be really amoved to all intents and purposes whatsoever, and so often as the case shall happen, anything to the contrary notwithstanding.” The corporation is empowered to hold a Court of Record on Monday in every week, the jurisdiction of which, and the power to appoint attorneys therein, are expressed in the same terms as in the charter of Charles the Second. The mayor for the time being, and for one year next after his mayoralty, “and also the Recorder and his Deputy for the time being, James Bridgeman, and the aforesaid Charles Potts and John Topham,” to be justices of the peace in the borough, with power to hold quarter sessions. Then follows a general grant and confirmation of all lawful liberties, franchises, &c., enjoyed by the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses under the charters of Edward the First, Edward the Fourth, Henry the Sixth, Henry the Seventh, Henry the Eighth, Edward the Sixth, James the First, or Charles the Second; to hold of the king, his heirs and

successors, by the rents and services due or to be paid for the same.¹

It seems that the former charter of Charles the Second had been surrendered some time before, for in August, 1684, the king granted permission to the corporation to elect officers for the ensuing year, they "taking care to elect such persons who are loyal and well qualified for the respective offices." And accordingly, on the 1st of September in that year, the elections took place, Francis Hill being chosen mayor. On the 28th of March, 1685, the first meeting was held under the new charter; and at the same time, by a precept from the sheriff of Berkshire, the corporation elected William Chiffinch and Richard Graham, Esqrs., members of parliament for the borough.² In October, 1685, thirty-five persons who were not inhabitants, but minions of the court, were admitted to the freedom of the borough.³

The new charter was in fact repealed by the king's proclamation of the 17th of October, 1688, "for restoring corporations to their ancient charters, liberties, rights and franchises."⁴ It is to be

¹ There is mention of the manor of Windsor Underore, as in the charters of James the First and Charles the Second. A fine of £3 6s. 8d. was paid in the Hanaper Office on the granting of the charter. A translation of this charter is in a volume in the possession of Mr. Secker, of Windsor.

² See the entries of these elections, &c., in the "Hall Book."

³ Ibid.

⁴ See the 'London Gazette,' No. 2391. It is no doubt in reference to this proclamation that a MS. volume in the possession of Mr. Blount, of Windsor, says "James the 2^d Charter was repealed three years afterwards." Mr. Snowdon's MS. volume, 'Burgus de Nova Windsor,' which has been also before cited, says—"The Charter of Charles the Second was cancelled in the Reign of James the Second, but upon the return (?) of the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses, it was never absolutely void." Pote says James the Second, in the first year of his reign, gave the town a new charter; which upon the Revolution was repealed and the borough established in its ancient privileges, agreeable to the last charter of King Charles the Second. ('History of Windsor Castle,' 4to, 1749, p. 7.) Hakewill, in his 'History of Windsor,' p. 8, says—"It is said in Pote's History that this charter of James II was repealed at the Revolution, but there are no indications in the Records of this borough that such a repeal was obtained; and such an act could not have taken place without sufficient notices remaining of its being claimed, granted and carried into execution. On the contrary, it appears that the corporation, at the period of the Revolution, availed themselves of the favorable circumstances of that important event to pass a sentence of oblivion on the obnoxious charter of James II, and to revert at once to that of Charles II." It seems clear that Pote and Hakewill both overlooked the proclamation mentioned in the text, and did not examine the local records.

observed, that Windsor is not mentioned in that proclamation among the boroughs which had surrendered their former privileges, or against whom judgments on informations in the nature of a *quo warranto* had been recorded.

On the 24th of October the former members of the corporation met, in pursuance of the above proclamation, and elected Robert Frith mayor, displacing Charles Potts, who had only been sworn in on the 1st of the same month. On the 5th of November the mayor, aldermen, and benchers were ordered to wear scarlet gowns, “as had of late been used in the corporation.”¹

The previous charter of Charles the Second, accordingly, became the governing charter of Windsor,² and the proceedings in the borough were governed by it, until its rules were in a great measure superseded by the general provisions of the statute passed in the reign of William the Fourth, for regulating municipal corporations in England and Wales.

The following entry relative to the charter appears in the chamberlain’s accounts, among the debts owing by the corporation :

“To Thomas Staples Esq. Steward towards the new
Charter 03 00 00”

And in the churchwardens’ accounts :

“To the Ringers when the Charter was brought . . . 6 8”

It seems, from a variety of entries in the ‘Hall Book,’ and the chamberlain’s accounts, that assizes were held at Windsor this year. On the 21st and 26th of July, 1685, orders were given to the chamberlain to prepare the court for the assizes, and to procure a buck to present to the judges, and to provide a dinner for them, at a cost not exceeding three pounds over and above what should be presented to them by the corporation in wine and venison.³

¹ See the entries in the Hall Book.

² See *ante*, p. 314.

³ Hall Book. An order of the corporation of the date of the 20th of July, 1689, directs the prosecution of the sheriff of Berks and his officers for infringing the privileges of the borough, and also for the demanding £15 from the sheriff which had been allowed in his account for treating the judges at the assizes, whereas that had been done by the corporation and not at his charge. (Hall Book.)

The following entries occur in the chamberlain's accounts :

“ To Mr. ffoster for work done in the market house			
for the assizes . . . . .	. 06	18	01
more paid to him . . . . .	. 00	04	00
To Mr. Topham for the Attorney Generall . . . . .	. 02	08	00
paid to Mr. Topham for wine and other things to			
Treat the Judges . . . . .	. 07	05	00
paid to Mr. Maior for his expenses att the assizes			
and his serjeant . . . . .	. 02	03	00
given to Mr. Chiffinch his servant . . . . .	. 00	10	00
spent upon the workmen that made the court for			
the assizes . . . . .	. 00	04	00
paid to the Kings ffootmen . . . . .	. 00	10	00 ”

The churchwardens' accounts furnish the following entries :

“ July 27. To the Ringers when the King came first to			
Windsor . . . . .	. 0	6	8
— 30. To the Ringers when the Judge came to ye			
assizes . . . . .	. 0	6	8
Aug. 4. To the Ringers when the king came to stay	0	6	8 ”

On this day the ‘Gazette’ announces that “their Majesties” went from Whitehall to Windsor, “to pass some time there.”¹

On the 19th of September the king went from Windsor to Winchester, dining with the Bishop of Winchester at Farnham on his way. His Majesty returned to Windsor on the 18th,² and on the 6th of October the king and queen left Windsor for Whitehall.³

“ Sept. 25. To the Ringers on the Queen's Birthday			
To the Ringers on the Kings Coronation			
day . . . . .	. 0	6	8
To the Ringers when Argile was taken . . . . .	. 0	5	0
To the Ringers when James Scott was			
Routed . . . . .	. 0	5	0
To the Ringers when James Scott was taken	0	6	8
Oct. 14. To the Ringers on the Kings Birthday . . . . .	. 0	10	0
To Thomas Porter for sacrament wine and			
wine at the vestry . . . . .	. 5	10	0

¹ ‘London Gazette,’ No. 2057.

² Ibid., No. 2069.

³ Ibid., No. 2075.

To Mr. John Newman for painting and gilding the wether cock	0	19	4
For a certificate for the poore about chim- ney money and expenses	0	4	6
For bread at the procession	1	11	0
For alterac̃on of the Church bookes after the last kings death	0	2	0
To the apparator for the late king's pro- clamaç̃on concerning the evill	0	2	6"

Touching for the king's evil was quite a rage at this period. From an entry in the Parish Registers of Eton, it appears that no less than fifty-four persons of that school and parish were touched for the evil between the 7th of September, 1686, and the 6th of September, 1688. Among the scholars were John Juxon, Robert Lee, Edward Smith, Richard Gore, the Hon. Charles Cecil, and Mr. George Cecil.¹

"To Triunker for cleaning the Cannel before the Church	11	6	
To Mr. Meystnor for communion wine and wine at the vestry	8	7	7
To the apparator for penticost money and for a Booke for the order of thanksgiving for the (?) of the late Rebellion	0	5	0
Expenses in going with a petition to London about the Vicarage	1	2	0
Expenses in viewing the defects of the Church and steeple by artificers	0	5	0"" ²

On the 18th of June, 1685, at a Chapter of the Garter, a warrant was signed for the removal from St. George's Chapel of the achievements of the Duke of Monmouth, as Knight of the Garter, upon his being attainted of high treason, the Earl of Peterborough to be elected in his stead; and on the following day the order was carried into effect, when the duke's hatchments were pulled down, and kicked into the castle ditch, according to the usual custom on such occasions.³

¹ Huggett MSS., Brit. Mus., Sloane, No. 4843, f. 396.

² The churchwardens' accounts about this period appear to have been very imperfectly kept. From 1687 to 1694 they are lumped together, and written in a careless hand. [ED.]

³ See an account of the proceedings, Ash. MSS., No. 1134, f. 190 b—192.

“Judge Jeffreys” (then Lord Jeffreys, of Wem), after his Western Circuit (Bloody Assizes), in 1685, returned to Windsor. “He arrived there from the west, leaving carnage, mourning, and terror behind him.¹” At Windsor he received the great seal, as lord chancellor.² As has been already seen, Jeffreys had at this time been constituted, by the charter, recorder of the borough.³

A sermon preached before the king and queen at this period, by Philip Ellis, a priest of the Church of Rome, was printed, with the following title: “The first sermon preached before their Majesties in English at Windsor, on the first Sunday of October, 1685, by the Rev. Father Dom P. E., Monk of the Holy Order of St. Benedict, and of the English Congregation; published by His Majesty’s command, 1686.”⁴

Among the “secret service” payments of James the Second in 1686, the sum of £100 is entered as paid “to Antonio Verrio, for finishing the painting of the queen’s garden closet at Windsor.”⁵

At Windsor, on the 12th of May, 1686, the Princess Anne, daughter of James the Second, and afterwards Queen Anne, who was married in 1683 to Prince George of Denmark, gave birth to a female child, who died in its infancy.⁶ The king and queen

¹ Macaulay’s ‘History of England,’ vol. i, p. 660.

² See the ‘London Gazette,’ 1st of October, 1685, and Lord Campbell’s *Life of Jeffreys* (‘Lives of the Chancellors,’ vol. iii).

³ See *ante*, p. 412.

⁴ The text was Matthew xxii, 37. A letter to John Ellis, the priest’s brother and a Protestant, dated the 22d of June, 1686, speaking of the French interests and the Roman Catholics, says—“Your brother Philip is the great pulpit man of that party: he preached before the King last Sunday at Windsor, where, they say, he condemned us all for lost that die out of the pale of their church. This I say, I am told, but having never found him in any such strain in his other sermons, I am unwilling to believe it.” (See ‘The Ellis Correspondence,’ vol. i, p. 123.)

⁵ ‘Secret Services of Charles the Second and James the Second’ (Camden Society, 1851), p. 133.

⁶ “The twelfth day of this May (1686) the Princess Ann of Denmarke went to Windsor, and was delivered of a daughter within two howers after she came thither; and at her full tyme, as is supposed, for the child is well, and in perfect growth.

“The King, hearing the Princess was brought to bed, went with the Queene the next day to Windsor, a day sooner than his Majestie intended. The child was christned by the Bishop of Duresme, being named Ann Sophia. The Earle of Feversham was godfather, the Countess of Roscommon and the Lady Churchill were godmothers.” (‘The Autobiography of Sir John Bramston,’ 4to, printed for the Camden Society, 1845, p. 229.)

arrived at Windsor, in consequence of this event, on the 13th, a day sooner than they intended.

On the 23d of August, 1686, King James “began a progress towards the West” from Windsor.¹ He returned to Windsor on the 31st of August, dining with the Bishop of Winchester at Farnham on his way.² On the 1st of October the king and queen removed from Windsor to Whitehall.

In 1686 the following petition was presented to the constable of the castle :

“To the most noble His Grace Henry Duke of Norfolk Earl Marshal of England, &c. and Constable of the Castle of Windsor and Keeper of the whole Court there, &c.

“The Humble Petition of William Angell Esq. porter to the outer gate of the said castle.

“Sheweth,

“That the roof and glass windows of the prison belonging to the s^d Castle being very much out of repair and there being many poor prisoners now in Custody and the Rain and weather being very injurious to them, and further that a Ground Room time out of mind belonging to the said prison in the time of the former Rebellions having been applied to other uses and thereby made incommodious to the prison whereby the prisoners are very much straightened for want of Room.

“Your Pet^r therefore humbly prays your Grace would be pleased to order the reparation of the Decays and defects of the said prison, and also the said ground room may be restored and made commodious for the use of the Petitioner as porter of the outer gate of the said Castle as formerly.

“And your petitioner shall ever pray, &c.”³

¹ ‘London Gazette,’ No. 2168.

² Ibid., No. 2169.

³ This petition was thus indorsed by the constable :

“I do refer this petition to Sir Christopher Wren, Surveyor General of his Majesty’s works, and desire him to examine the matter therein mentioned and report to me his opinion, that his Majesty may have an account thereof, and such further order shall be then given as shall be requisite. Dated 27 Nov^r 1686.

“NORFOLK AND MARSHALL.”

Sir Christopher Wren accordingly made a report as follows :

“May it please your Grace,—In pursuance of your Graces reference of the 27th Nov^r last, 1686, I appointed the master artizans concerned in his Majesty’s Works in

The petition was complied with, and the necessary repairs made.

A guard house was also erected about this time, under the superintendence of Sir Christopher Wren, at a cost of £754 14s. 10d.¹

Windsor Castle to examine the decays and defects of the Prison and Ground room there, and estimate the charges of repairing the same; which estimate I have examined and do judge there may be laid out thirty three pounds upon the necessary repairs of the roof, glass windows, fitting up the ground room, mending the stone work and iron work of the windows, opening the Tower Wall and cleansing a house of office.

“CH^R WREN, Dec^r 13, 1686.”

Upon this report Sir Christopher Wren was ordered to cause the repairs to be done, and “place the charge to the monthly act^s of his Majestys works at the s^d Castle;” and notice was given to the Lords of the Treasury of the sum required for the purpose. (See MS. volume of Mr. Secker’s, entitled ‘Copies and Extracts,’ &c., where these documents are set out at length.)

¹ The following warrant was issued for payment of the charges relating to this building:

“James R. Our Will and Pleasure is That out of the Moneys remainyng in your hands for the use of our Forces and the contingent Charges thereof you pay or cause to be paid unto the Respective Artificers and others menconed in the Booke hereunto annexed or to their Respective assignes the severall sumes therein specyfied to bee or remaine due to them for Building a Guard house in our Castle at Windsor amounting in the whole to the sume of Seaven hundred fifty four pounds fowerteene shillings and ten pence as the same were allowed by S^r Christopher Wren Kn^t Surveyor Generall of our Works the Eleaventh of September 1685 and the xxiiijth of June 1686 as by the said Booke particularly appeares And for so docing this shal be as well to you for payment as to the Auditor for allowing the same upon your accompt a sufficient warrant and and discharge, Given at our Court at Whitehall the fourth day of January 1686 In the second yeare of our Raigne. By his Ma^{tes} Com^{and}

“ROCHESTER.

“To our Right Trusty and Right
Welbeloved Cousin Richard Earle of
Ranelagh Paymaster of our Forces.”

(Add. MSS., Brit. Mus., No. 5755, f. 252.)

The particulars of “The Charge of Building the Guard house” are preserved in the same MS., but there is nothing of interest to the Windsor historian, except, perhaps, the statement of extra monies paid “to Bernard Angier Esq. by him laid out for Extraordinary land carriage of timber by reason the River was low that the barges could not pass.”

“Paid to Edward Box for Cariage of 11 loades of timber from
Westminster to Windsor at 7s. 6d. p load . . . 4 2 6”

The first establishment of a stand of hackney coaches for hire, on the Castle Hill, appears to date from 1687.

“Henry Duke of Norfolk, &c. Constable and Governor of His Majestys Royal Castle and Honor of Windsor, &c.

“These are to permit and give leave to John Agars and his Partners, Hackney Coachmen, whose horses stand at the Aldermans Head on the Castle Hill to set their Stage Coach (or two Coaches at the most at a time) upon the Hill near the Ditch during my Pleasure ; So as that there may be no Let or hindrance caused (by their standing there) to the free Passage for Coaches Wagons and other carriages to and from the upper gate of the said castle, Requiring the Knight Marshalls men and all bailiffs, or others, to forbear to molest or hinder the said John Agars and partners in their doing according to this order. Dated 25 April 1687.

“NORFOLK AND MARSH^L.”¹

It is probable that the Castle Hill has continued from that day to the present as a stand for vehicles for hire ; cabriolets and flies being substituted for hackney coaches, and the general position removed somewhat further from the walls of the Castle.

The following entries occur in the chamberlain's accounts :

1686.

“October the 27 paid to Thomas Porter for wine			
on the Kings Birthday . . . . .	. 00	12	08
paid to S ^r Thomas Duppa the homage fee . . . . .	. 16	06	8
paid to Mr. Robert the Kings Receiver . . . . .	. 08	10	6
paid to the Kings ffootmen . . . . .	. 00	10	0”

1687.

“Feb. 6. For a Bonfire and Beere on ye Kings			
Inauguration . . . . .	. 000	16	00
Apr. 18. To Mr. Topham the remayning part			
being £20 for the Homage ffee due to his			
Maties servants from this Corporacon, of 36 $\frac{1}{2}$.			
and a noble . . . . .	. 020	00	00
May 29. To Thomas Porter for a bonfire and			
beere on the Restauration day . . . . .	. 000	16	00
June 6. To the Kings ffootmen . . . . .	. 000	10	00
— 17. To Mr. Peesly in part for the corporac̃on			
by Laws . . . . .	. 020	00	00

¹ MS. volume of Mr. Secker's, entitled “Copies and Extracts,” &c.

Sept. 15. To Mr. Saunders for Coach-hire for
Mr. Steward when he went to the L^d Chan-
cello^r at Bulstrode 000 15 00''

The notorious Lord Chancellor Jeffreys resided at Bulstrode, in Buckinghamshire, about six miles north of Windsor, the ancient seat of the Bulstrodes. At his creation as a baronet in 1681, he is described as of Bulstrode; and in 1686 he purchased the manor of Bulstrode from Sir Roger Hill, and erected a mansion on the site of the former seat. About the latter end of William the Third's reign, the house and manor were purchased by the Earl of Portland from Mr. Dyve, the chancellor's son-in-law.¹ At a later period the house was partially destroyed by fire, and has not been since rebuilt; but the conservatory, and part of the offices, have been converted into a residence.

" — 15. To Elino^r Bowles of Marlow the remain-
ing part of the charge of her faulse Guinea . 000 12 06
Oct. 15. To Eliz. Bushell in part for the Guilt
shilling or false Guinea 000 15 00
Oct. 15. To Eliz. Nalman in part for the faulse
Guinea or Guilt shilling 000 15 0
Nov. — ffor a Bonfire and drink on the Queen's
Birthday 000 16 00
— 12. To Mr. Peesly the remaining part of
£32 : 19 : 06 layd out by him for passing
ouer by Laws as by his severall particulars
doth appear 012 19 06
Dec. 28. To Mr. Smith the summe of ten pounds
in full for one yeares Rent Issuing out of
the Town of New Windsor due to her
Majesty Queen Dowager the 29 of September
1687, and the Quittance, one shilling in all . 010 01 00''

In March of this year the old market-house, being in a ruinous state, was ordered to be pulled down and the materials sold.² Various items occur in this year's accounts, for removing the

¹ Lysons' 'Magna Britannia,' vol. i, pp. 653-4.

² Hall Book.

butchers' stalls and for building a new 'Town Hall. Among the latter are the following :

- “ March 5. To Mrs. Ann Merwin and to her Sister Catherine for the surrender of their Lease of the old market house, out of the £30 for the old Timber Received of Mr. Deale . 015 00 00
 June 22. To Mr. John Clark ; [Master] Mason, by an order of a Hall, out of Mr. Reeves £300 lent to this corporation towards the carrying on the building of the New Towne Hall 200 00 00 ”

On the 8th of August, thanks were voted to the subscribers towards the new building.¹

- “ Sept. 5. To Mr. Clarkes men masons and bricklayers for a dinner at the first stone setting of the Town hall 001 00 00
 — 30. To John Hayward Carpenter of London to whome S^r Thomas Fitz had articted for carpenter work for o^r Town-hall 021 10 00 ”

Sir Thomas Fitz was Surveyor of the Cinque Ports, and designed and superintended the erection of the hall until his death, in January 1688-9, when the corporation ordered that the building should be finished under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren.²

- “ Oct. 13. To John Evans Carpenter, in part, 100*l*. for carrying on ye carpenters work according to the articles of agreement between the Corporation and him 100 00 00
 Dec. 3. To John Evans Carpenter out of Mr. Randus 100*l*., 50*l*. more for carrying on the Carpenters work of the Town hall by way of advance, but to the Articles of agreement between the corporation and him 050 00 00 ”

¹ Hall Book.

² Ibid.

Among the sums received this year the following occur :

“of Mrs. Starkey one half years Rent for three		
Tenements over against ye old Garter	. 001	06 03
of Mr. Isaac Clarke two years and a halfe Rent		
for ye White Hart Inn . . . . .	. 002	10 00
of Mr. Isaac Clerk the fine of his Lease for those		
two Houses where the old Garter Inn stood ¹		
the sume of two pounds and one yeares Rent		
for ye said Houses, one pound, in all . . . . .	. 003	00 00
Feb. 3. of Mr. Reeves ye sume of three hundred		
pounds on ye corpora ^{ti} ons Bond and seale		
paying three in ye Hundred Enterest and		
the Principle to be paid in 3 months after		
demand . . . . .	. 300	00 00
April 14. of Mr. Michael Haddon for the re-		
newing of a Lease in his Daughters name for		
40 years to come, of those two houses over		
against ye Star and Garter, and for ye seal, six		
and 8 pence . . . . .	. 000	06 08
July 20. of Thomas Porter ye fine of Ann Winston		
for Exposing Guilt shillings or Faulse		
Guineas . . . . .	. 006	00 00
Oct. 14. of Thomas Porter ye fine of Eliz. Walker		
for exposing Guilt shillings or Faulse		
Guineas . . . . .	. 004	00 00
of Mr. Topham for ye passage by his house 6s. 8 <i>d.</i> ,		
more from him a Quit Rent for ye Kings		
head 2 <i>s.</i> , as also for one piece of ground near		
Lesters Lodge 2 <i>s.</i> and 6 <i>d.</i> , being in all for		
one yeare, in all . . . . .	. 000	11 02
of Dr. Child the sume of Fifty pounds as his free		
Guift to this Corporation for ever, the Enterest		
thereof to be paid to the poor of New		
Windsor ² . . . . .	. 050	00 00 ”

¹ See *ante*, Vol. I, p. 670. See an entry in the following year, *post*.

² Dr. Child was organist of St. George's Chapel sixty-five years. The Charity Commissioners' Report appears to be inaccurate in stating that the £50 was given by him in the year 1696. By indentures of lease and release, dated the 23d and 24th of June, 1705, between the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of New Windsor, of the one part, and Richard Topham, Theodore Randue, and five others, of the other part, reciting the bequest of Andrew Windsor, who, by his will, dated the 15th of May, 1621, gave £200 to be employed in setting the poor of Windsor to make cloth (and which sum was then

“ For the Town Hall”

“ of Mr. Deale for ye Timber of the old Market house	030	00	00
of Dr. Child . . . . .	. 020	00	00
of Mr. Whitmore out of o ^r homage fee of 36 $\frac{1}{2}$. and a noble paid to his Matys serv ^{ts} by this Cor- poration as their free Guift towards the rebuilding of o ^r Town hall . . . . .	. 014	11	00
of James Graham Esq. our present Maior towards the Rebuilding of o ^r Town-hall . . . . .	. 100	00	00

charged on Windsor Mill), and that of John Hever, D.D., who gave £100, the interest to be laid out in apprenticing poor children in Windsor and Eton (of which £50 had been paid), and reciting the donation of Dr. William Child, and that he was since deceased, it is witnessed that the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, for securing the payment of £14 per annum, to be employed in making cloth, according to the direction of the said Andrew Windsor, and also for securing the payment of interest for the said two sums of £50 and £50 given by the said John Hever and William Child, and, in consideration of the said sums, granted unto the said Richard Topham and others, a piece of ground lying behind the market-house in New Windsor, extending in breadth from *an ancient building, formerly called Trinity Hall, and then known by the sign of the Three Tuns*, to the market-house, and in length from the end of the market-house nearest to the Cross unto a cellar-door of a messuage wherein George Wells then dwelt, being near the churchyard of the said borough, and all the stalls thereon erected and built, known by the name of the Butchers' Shambles, and demised to Nathaniel Meystnor, at the yearly rent of £36, to hold the same to the said Richard Topham and others, and their heirs, upon condition that if the said mayor, &c., should yearly pay to the chamberlain of the poor of the said borough £14, at Lady-day and Michaelmas, to be employed in making of cloth, for keeping of poor people at work, according to the will of the said Andrew Windsor, and also that if the said mayor, &c., should yearly meet on the 7th of October, at the Guildhall of the said borough, there nominate one poor boy to be bound apprentice, and should pay with every such apprentice £5, such apprentices to have been born within the borough and parish of New Windsor, and be the children of honest parents, legally settled there, that then the abstracting indenture should be of none effect; and the said mayor, &c., covenanted for themselves and their successors to pay yearly the said two sums of £14 and £5, and to dispose of them as above mentioned; and it was covenanted by the grantees that the mayor, &c., should retain possession of the said premises until default should be made in payment of the said monies.

Down to the year 1829 the £14 was employed, with other charities, in providing spinning for the employment of the poor. From change of circumstances this disposal of the money had become unprofitable, and it was difficult to obtain people to work at spinning. It was accordingly determined to apply the produce of the money bequeathed by Andrew Windsor to the purchase of sheeting, to be given away by the corporation. In respect of the charge of £5, as the interest of the donations of Hever and Child, the corporation put out an apprentice annually, named by the mayor, at a common hall, on the 7th of October, with a premium of £10, of which £5 is in respect of this charge and the other £5 is contributed from the funds of the corporation. The premium is generally given to an unsuccessful candidate for Laud's Charity. (See *ante*, p. 154.) (32d Report of the Charity Commissioners, p. 100.)

of Mr. Randue £50 in part of his £100 towards			
the building of o ^r Town Hall	.	. 050	00 00
of Mr. Montague in part of Mr. Chiffinch's 100l.			
towards the building of o ^r Town-Hall	.	. 020	00 00 "

Various payments also occur in the following year on account of the building of the Town Hall and the removal of the butchers' stalls or shambles.¹

The disposition of the king towards the Roman Catholic religion was shown in occurrences at Windsor :

"The Kinge, at his healinge of the evill, began (1686) at Windsor to make use of the Latin service and his owne preists, and discharged the Dean of the chappell and the Chaplaines from attendinge any more at that office : and in Whitson weeke he used his preests and the Latin prayers at Whitehall on that occasion ; from whence grew a report that his Majestie had discharged the Dean of the chappell and the rest from their attendance in the chappell at White Hall : but, God be praised, it is not so." ²

Among the secret service payments of the king in this year, the following entries occur :

"To Mathurin Coulombs, for vestments, linnen,			
and candlesticks provided for his Ma'ties			
service at Windsor . . . . .	.	. 86	9 2 "

"To Mathurin Coulombs, in full, for vestments,			
linnen, and candlesticks provided for the			
chappell at Windsor . . . . .	.	. 10	0 0 " ³

In the next quarter's accounts £608 5s. 7d. is charged as having been paid "to several tradesmen for goods furnished to the chappells at Whitehall and Windsor." ⁴

The pencil of Verrio was again employed upon the decoration of the tomb-house, which was the portion of the chapel fitted up for the worship of the Romish church. The artist covered the

¹ See *post*, p. 432.

² 'Autobiography of Sir John Bramston,' 4to, printed for the Camden Society, 1845, p. 231.

³ 'Secret Services of Charles the Second and James the Second,' Camden Society, 1851, pp. 143-4.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 175. See also pp. 179, 198.

ceiling with more allegory, said to have been his best work, in which the heathen deities supported the emblems of the church.¹ The public celebration of the mass, and the reception of the Pope's nuncio, as hereinafter mentioned, excited the indignation of the populace. The building suffered from their resentment, and was again doomed to neglect and dilapidation for the remainder of that century and the whole of the next.²

On the 3d of July, 1687, the Pope's nuncio (who had been in England for some time) had audience of the king and queen at Windsor. His name and title were "Monsieur Ferdinand d'Adda, Archbishop of Amasia, Domestic Prelate and Assistant to His Holiness the Pope, and Apostolic Nuncio." "He was conducted," says Sir John Bramston, "to the castle by 36 coaches, 6 horses each. He himselfe, Sir Charles Cotteril the Master of Ceremonies, and the Duke of Grafton in the King's coach; his owne coach empty followed next, then 2 more of his owne coaches followed, wherein were ten preists. The bishop of Durham's coach was in the traine, but the bishop was not there, as I was told by one that did see the company. In the outward court they all alighted out of the coaches, and went up stayers into Saint George his Hall, where were the Kinge and Queene seated on two chaires under a canopy. He made three bowes; at the second the Kinge and Queene both stood up, and sate not downe again untill he had ended his speeches, who answered him severally, and then he returned.

"His Majesty had spoken to the Duke of Somerset to conduct him, who desired to be excused; the Kinge pressinge him to say why, he replyed, he was advised not to doe it, for that it was treason. The King asked who advised him. He desiring to be spared therein, the Kinge replyed, Some Whig councill. The Kinge removed him from beinge one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, and gave the place to the Earle of Dunbarton, a Scotchman, a Papist, and one of the Lieutenants General. Some made observation (as the gentleman told me that gave me account

¹ Poynter's 'Essay.'

² Ibid.

of this affaire), that a Duke of Somerset had put out the Pope, and now the Pope had put out the Duke; but I replied, it would have been more remarkable if the Duke of Somerset had brought him in.”¹

The following further account, apparently by an eye-witness, was printed at the time :

“The town of Windsor was so full of all sorts of people, from all parts, that some of the inhabitants were astonished; and it was very difficult to get provisions or room either for horse or man; nay, many persons of quality, and others, were forced to sit in their coaches and calashes almost all the day.

“So great were the expectations of all people to see this ceremony, supposing it to be greater than ordinary, by reason there has not been any public minister of state from the pope, for above one hundred and forty years, that hath made any public entry as I am informed.

“All the spectators supposed he would set out a little after noon, but did not till between five and six of the clock in the afternoon; at which time his excellency took coach, it being one of his majesty’s, for that purpose, at his own lodgings, the Duke of Grafton and Sir Charles Cotterel being in the coach with him; his excellency was clothed in purple, and a gold crucifix hanging at his breast.

“The first that appeared in this ceremony was one of the knight marshal’s men on horseback, and after him two others followed on foot; after them went his excellency’s footmen, being twelve in number, their coats being all of a dark-grey coloured cloth, with white and purple lace. After them followed the coach of state, in which was his excellency having four pages to attend him, two on each side, taking hold of the coach; their coats were very richly laced. His excellency had three coaches, with six horses a-piece in each coach. Immediately after his excellency, in two of his coaches, were ten priests, his coach of state going empty. After them went the lord chancellor’s, two of the lord

¹ ‘Autobiography of Sir John Bramston,’ 4to, printed for the Camden Society, 1845, p. 280.

president's, the lord privy seal's, and the lord chamberlain's coach. There were eighteen coaches more besides them, with six horses a-piece; in which number the Lord Bishop of Durham¹ was one, and the Bishop of Chester's² another. In this order they went up to the Castle, where they stayed about a quarter of an hour, and then his excellency returned back to his lodgings."³

In August 1687 the following address from the corporation of Windsor was presented to the king, in common with similar addresses from various places, on occasion of His Majesty's declaration for liberty of conscience, of the previous month of April :

“To The Kings Most Excellent Majesty :

“The humble address of the Mayor, Deputy Recorder, Aldermen Bayliffs and Burgesses of the Corporation of New Windsor.

“We your Majesties most obedient and Loyal subjects, being highly sensible of God's great goodness and mercy to us in placing your Majesty upon the Throne of your Royal Progenitors, making your subjects happy under ye Government of so great and prudent a king : do render our humble and hearty thanks to God Almighty for the same and to you (Great Sir) for your generous declaration of indulgence ; by which you have made all your subjects easie in the free exercise of their Religion as well as secure in the enjoyment of their properties. And we do assure your Majesty, that we are, and ever will be, ready to serve your Majesty with our lives and fortunes, as becomes loyal subjects, and true sons of the Church of England.”

“The Kinge began his progress into the [West] from Windsor 16th of August 1687 ; and the same day the Queen went toward Bath, arriving there the 18th. Prince George arrived at London the 15th and went immediately to Windsor. The Kinge in his progress was presented with several addresses, which his Majesty was well pleased with.”⁴ He returned to Windsor by way of

¹ Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham.

² Dr. Cartwright, Bishop of Chester.

³ “A full and true Relation of his Excellency the Pope's Nuncio making his public entry at Windsor, on Sunday the 3d of this Instant July, 1687.” (Printed in the year 1687. Reprinted in the Somers Tracts, No. ix, p. 267, 2d edit.)

⁴ ‘Autobiography of Sir John Bramston,’ p. 298. See also the ‘London Gazette.’

Winchester on the 17th of September, and the queen on the 6th of October. On the 11th of October their Majesties and the whole court removed to Whitehall.¹

In the secret service monies of the king allowed on the 3d of April, 1688, is the following :

“To Rene Harris, for fitting and repairing an organ for the chappell in Whitehall, and for altering and preparing an organ for the chappell at Windsor, and removing that organ from Winchester thither 137 13 0”²

Further payments were made on account of the fittings of the chapel.³

Among the payments in the chamberlain's accounts for 1688 are the following items :

“Jan. 5. To Mr. Henry Asson Bayliff for ye year, 86 *l*. allowed him by Mr. Maior and a Hall; for his journey to London for ye taking the Oaths and ye Test 001 00 00
 — 18. To Mr. John Burch 3*l*. for his care and pains he took in writing and collecting the Resolat Rents, as also 1*l*. allowed him by Mr. Maior and a Hall for his journey to London to take ye oaths and Test as one of o^r Baylifs 004 00 00
 Feb. 16. To Thomas Porter for a Bon-fire and drink on ye thanksgiving-day for ye Queens being wth child, 18*s*. 8*d*., and for a bon-fire and drink on ye Kings Inauguration 16*s*. 8*d*. . . . 001 15 04”

James Francis Edward, Prince of Wales, was born on the 10th of June, 1688. He is known by the subsequent appellation of the elder Pretender. Although, at the announcement of his

¹ *Vide* ‘London Gazette,’ Nos. 2278, 2284, and 2285.

² ‘Secret Services of Charles the Second and James the Second,’ Camden Society, 1851, p. 180.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 198.

birth, there was a general suspicion that the child was supposititious, and that the queen had never been delivered or even pregnant, there was no good ground for such a notion.

On the 27th of June an order was made for the corporation of Windsor to meet on the Monday following at eight o'clock in the evening, in their gowns, to go in procession to the Market Cross, where a bonfire was ordered, and two hogsheads of beer and a tierce of claret provided, being the day of thanksgiving for the safe delivery of the queen and the birth of a prince.¹

The infant prince appears to have been weak and sickly.

On the 24th of July, 1688, James and his queen removed from Whitehall to Windsor, to pass the remainder of the summer there.

"August the 7th² the King and Queen came to Richmond, the Prince being ill againe. He had been bred up by hand hitherto, but now a nurse, a mean man's (a tyle-maker's) wife is found, and approved by the doctors, and give him suck, and he is much better; and his Highnes on the 11th removed to Windsor, that the Queen might be nearer him. They tell many prettie stories of the simplicity and innocency of this nurse."³

Mr. Dell, writing to Mr. Ellis on the 14th of August, says:—"On Saturday last his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was removed from Richmond to Windsor, where he is lodged in the Princess of Denmark's House (which was Mrs. Ellen Gwyns⁴), and is well recovered of his late indisposition, to the joy of the whole court and kingdom."⁵

The following payments occur in the chamberlain's accounts under the date of the 15th of October:

¹ Hall Book.

² On the 3d of August, according to the 'London Gazette.' See No. 2371.

³ 'Autobiography of Sir John Bramston,' p. 312. Mr. Dell, writing to Mr. Ellis, and speaking of this nurse, says—"She came in her cloth petticoat and waistcoat, and old shoes and no stockings; but she is now rigged by degrees (that the surprise may not alter her in her duty and care). A £100 per annum is already settled upon her, and two or three hundred guineas already given, which she saith that she knows not what to do with." (Ellis' 'Letters,' 2d series, vol. iv, p. 120.)

⁴ See *ante*, p. 327.

⁵ Sir H. Ellis' 'Letters,' 2d series, vol. iv, p. 122.

“ To Mr. Thomas Porter for severall things laid out by him 10*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*; and for ye thanksgiving day for ye Prince of Wales, 7*li.* 14*s.*, and his wages as by his Bills appears 018 11 08

To Mr. Meystnor, his bill for severall particulars, at the Thanksgiving day for the Prince of Wales, the sume of £22 07*s.* 03*d.*; as likewise another Bill for Midsummer Sessions for Mr. Maior and Mr. Steward, 2*li.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, and also at ye Sessions held at Mich^s. 88, 1*l.* 8*s.*, as by his bills appears; in all . 026 05 00”

“The Kinge in Councill the 24th August, at Windsor, declared he was determind to have the Parliament meete the 27th of November next; and ordered the Lord Chancellor to send out writs the 18th of September, so that there wil be duple tyme for the returns. I have been told that at a Cabinet but few days before, the Lord Chancellor and Father Petre had both longe and earnestly spake to disswade the King from the calling a Parliament so soone; and that the King, when they had ended, rose up and sayd, ‘But I will have a Parliament.’ It was a ful Councill, Sir John Trevor was sent for from the Wells, Tytus out of Huntingtonsheire, and so all the rest.”¹

On the 18th of September James went from Windsor to Whitehall, and the queen and prince followed on the 20th.²

Various payments occur this year on account of the building of the Town Hall and the removal of the butchers’ shambles, including advances to Mr. Clark, master mason; Mr. Evans, carpenter; and John Davis for the iron work. One entry is as follows:

“To Mr. Evans carpenter ye sume 20*l.* more, in part, being ye £20 his brother was to pay for his freedom as Painter 020 00 00”

Among the “receipts” are the following:

“Of Mr. Jsaac Clark one years Rent for ye White-

¹ ‘Autobiography of Sir John Bramston,’ p. 312.

² ‘London Gazette.’

Hart Inn and likewise one years Rent for those 2 houses where the Old Garter stood ¹	. 002	00	00
Of Mrs. Elinor Starkey one half years Rent for ye Toll of ye Corn Market and for her 3 Tenem ^{ts} .	. 008	16	03
May 12. Of Mr. W ^m . Church ye sūme of 40 <i>li</i> . for ye renewing of his Lease for 40 years to come from Lady day 1688 as likewis for ye seale 6 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> .	. 040	06	08
— 12 of Mr. Moystnor for ye seale of his Lease for ye Butchers shambles for 40 years to come from o ^r Lady day 1688	. 000	06	08”

Various sums are entered as received from the butchers; the first Saturday, 16*s*. 6*d*., and so on from January 7th to May 12th.

Under the head of sums received “for the Town Hall,” are the following :

“ Jan. 5 of Mr. Randu his other part of his Hundred pounds being £50	. 050	00	00
Feb. 1. of Richard Graham Esq.	. 050	00	00
— 26 of Mr. Wilcox	. 010	15	00
— 22 of Mr. Chiffinch the remainder of his £100	. 080	00	00
— 22 of Mr. Alsworth	. 050	00	00
Ap. 30. From Mr. Peter Welch as his free gift	. 005	07	06
From Mr. Meystnor his free gift as agreed on by ye corporac̃on	. 020	00	00”

On the 17th of November, 1688, the king and Prince George of Denmark left Whitehall for Windsor, and on the following day proceeded to Salisbury, near which the royal forces were directed to assemble,² William Prince of Orange having landed in Torbay on the 5th of November.

¹ In the following year's account this item is thus divided :

“ Clarke Isaac for the front of the White Harte	. 01	00	00
More for the ffront of the two next houses anciently the Garter Inne	. 01	00	00”

² ‘London Gazette,’ No. 2401. The king having resolved to go in person to the army (which upon the revolt of three regiments was ordered to withdraw to the neighbourhood of Salisbury), went from London to Windsor, intending to go the next day to

The prince arrived at Windsor from Wallingford on the 14th of December,¹ and on the 18th reached St. James's.²

In the account of the receipts and expenses of King William the Third, from the time of his landing to his arrival at St. James's,³ are the following items :

“Paid at Windsor for bakeing of 1400 loaves of Bread of the Meale taken at Salisbury . . .	2	16	0
Paid to Six Teames and Carriages from Wallingford to Windsor for the service of the Army and his Ma'ts Servants . . .	3	0	0
For bringing 1000 loaves of bread from Wallingford to Windsor by water . . .	1	0	0
For the Hire of three Teames from Windsor to London . . .	1	5	0
To the Dragoones for pressing Teames at Windsor and guarding the money to London . . .	0	10	6”

James having, on the 16th of December, 1688, sent the Earl of Feversham to the Prince of Orange at Windsor to invite him to St. James's,⁴ the prince ordered the earl to be detained as a prisoner for high treason, in the Round Tower, declaring that he took this step in consequence of the earl having disbanded the army without orders.⁵ The earl obtained his release in about a fortnight, through the intervention, as it appears, of the queen dowager.⁶

Salisbury. Prince George attended his Majesty, and the Prince of Wales went thither an hour or two before. ('Autobiography of Sir John Bramston,' p. 334.) So also Mr. Dell, writing to Mr. Ellis on the 17th of November, says, "His Majesty departed this day and lies at Windsor for tonight, tomorrow at Basingstoke and will be at Salisbury on Monday . . . This day the Queen with the prince of Wales removed to Windsor. The gentleman that writes the news being called this day about extraordinary business, has been forced to leave the collection of the news to his clerk." (Ellis' 'Letters,' 2d series, vol. iv, p. 151.)

¹ 'Gazette,' No. 2410.

² Ibid., No. 2411.

³ Harleian Roll, Y 11, Brit. Mus. See Ellis' 'Letters,' 2d series, vol. iv, p. 183.

⁴ 'Gazette,' No. 2410.

⁵ See Sir H. Ellis' 'Letters,' 1st series, vol. iii, p. 353; 2d series, vol. iv, p. 184.

⁶ 'Gazette,' Tuesday, January 1st, to Saturday, January 5th. This does not appear to form one of the regular numbers of the 'Gazette.' The following advertisement appeared in the 'London Gazette,' No. 2414 (December 27th to December

Some details relative to William's visit to Windsor are to be found in the 'Diary' of Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon. The Prince of Orange left Henley for Windsor on Friday the 14th; and on that day the earl, who had been with him, returned to London, but was desired by the prince to be at Windsor on the following Sunday. The earl narrates his proceedings thus:

"Dec. 16. Sunday. I went to Windsor, chiefly to carry my brother.¹ Lord Drogheda went in the coach with us: we took up Sir Henry Capell at Brentford. Lord Blessington went with the rest of the lords and gentlemen of Ireland, who carried an address to the Prince. When we came to Windsor, the Prince was gone to church. I went into the bed-chamber, where I found Bentinck. He told me, the King had sent my Lord Feversham with a letter to the Prince: he showed me the letter; the substance whereof was, as I remember, that he hoped they should quickly meet, and referred him to what my Lord Feversham should say to him. But he told me, the Prince was very angry with my Lord Feversham, and had committed him; that his Highness had answered the king's Letter by Monsieur Zulestein, and desired his Majesty to stay at Rochester. I asked Bentinck, what could be the meaning of committing Lord Feversham? To which he made me no answer, but with a shrug, 'Alas! my Lord.' This proceeding startles me. When the Prince came from church, I presented my brother to him: he received him very coldly, as I expected, and said little or nothing to him. I told the Prince, several lords and persons of quality, English belonging to Ireland, were without to wait on him: the Prince went into the outward room to them. They presented an address to him; which

31st, 1688): "George White, a Serjeant, with a red coat lin'd with white, a broad silver lac'd Hat, Sword, Waste and Shoulder Belt, John Ryam, Will. Hill, John Hambleton, Charles Harwell, Will. Kingsley, Henry Griffen, Rich. Mellows, Anthony Whitfeild, Edward Lea, Joseph Smith, Henry Nichols, George Feildy and Stephen Peircy private soldiers, all clothed with Red lined with White, with swords, belts, and bayonets, run away from Windsor Castle, out of Captain Matthew Smiths company. Whosoever shall apprehend the said Serjeant or private soldiers, or any of them, and give notice thereof to Mr. Cardonnel at the War Office within the Horse Guards, shall be well Rewarded besides all charges."

¹ Lawrence Hyde, Earl of Rochester.

I read. The Prince in a grave way, said, 'My lords and gentlemen, I thank you; I will take care of you:' and so went away. The Duke of Beaufort came this morning to Windsor: he waited an hour in the outward room, before he could be admitted to the Prince, and was then received very coldly. The Prince lay below stairs in those rooms called Will. Chiffinch's and dined above in the Kings dining-room: Bentinck had the Duchess of Portsmouth's lodging. I was walking with my brother, when two or three messengers, one upon another, told me the Prince called for me to dine with him, but said nothing to my brother; therefore I looked upon this often sending for me to be done purposely to put a slight upon my brother, with whom, Burnet and others told me, the Prince was much dissatisfied. My brother pressed me to go to the Prince: he had appointed his own coach to be there, and so he went away for New-Park. I found the Prince at table: the Duke of Beaufort was there, and much company, but room was made for me. After dinner I went to the Dean's,¹ who had invited me to dinner; there I found the Bishop of St. Asaph and Dr. Burnet. We fell into discourse of the King's being stopped at Feversham, and that he would be at Whitehall to night; upon which Burnet said, it was foolishly done of those who stopped him at Feversham; and that his coming back to Whitehall would very much disturb things. I said I hoped he would be mistaken; that the King had written to the Prince, and invited him to town; but that I wondered why my Lord Feversham, who came in the errand, was committed; at which Burnet laughed. The Bishop of St. Asaph said, that the King by going away had made a cession. I asked what he meant? He replied it can be nothing but a cession. God bless me, how soon a man is poisoned by one who is more crafty than himself! I really thought by his discourse he was not the same man I left him at Henley. I quickly went from the Dean's to the Duke of Beaufort's lodgings, whom I found just ready to go out of town. We had only some little discourse of what we had observed, and so he went for Chelsea. I went to my lodging, which I had taken at Mr. Hill's, my old landlord.

¹ Dr. Hascard.

Sir Henry Capell lay there too, and brought me word that the Prince would lie to morrow at Sion. Sir Robert Howard and Mr. Powell came together to Windsor, and had been a long time in private with the Prince. Colonel Titus and Sir William Williams were there likewise, but could not be admitted to the Prince.

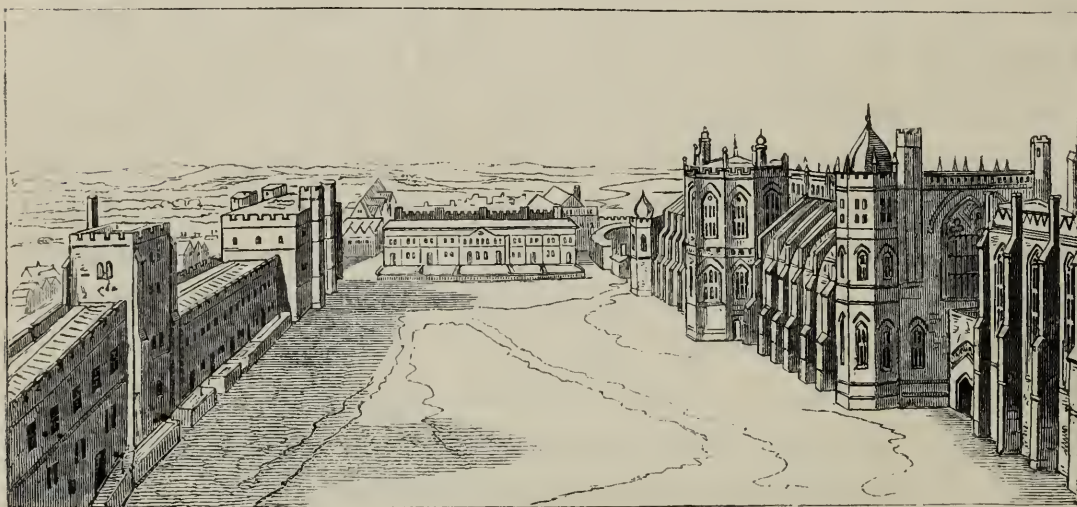
“Dec. 17. Monday. I sent for my coach about nine of the clock. Sir Henry Capell told me he would step to the castle to inquire what time the Prince would be at Sion, that he might inform my Lady Northumberland, and would be back immediately. Dr. Burnet came to see me, and brought Sir Robert Atkyns with him, who had been presented to the prince by my lord Macclesfield. It being past ten o’clock, I sent Thomas Apprice to find out Sir Henry Capell, and to tell him that I stayed for him. He presently returned with his message, that Sir H. Capell bid him tell me, the Prince desired to speak with me where-upon I presently went to the Castle. Lord Chandos and several other persons of quality were in the outward room. I was presently called into the inner room, but nobody else was suffered to go in. I found there several Lords (all whose names I cannot call to mind) and Lord Halifax in the midst of them; who presently turned to me, and said the Prince had sent for all the peers who were at Windsor, to advice with them about what was fit to be done upon the king’s being come to Whitehall, and that as I came in late, he would tell me what they had resolved upon.”

The earl then gives an account of the memorable discussion, which ended in the determination to control the movements of James, by ordering him to retire to Ham. The prince’s guards had left Windsor early in the morning on their way to London, and Count Solmes was commanded to follow them and take possession of Whitehall. “The company then parted,” continues the earl; “I then went to my lodging, and so took coach for London, where I arrived by that time it was dark. Several of my friends came to see me. I thought it the most melancholy day I had ever seen in my whole life.”¹

¹ Clarendon Correspondence and Diary, by Singer, vol. ii, pp. 228, 230.

There are curious lists of pictures and furniture in the castle at Windsor at this period, preserved in the British Museum. The pictures are 127 in number, and are described with an amusing quaintness. The "wardrobe stuffe," as it is called, presents us with the list of fittings of the dreary state and private apartments of the king and queen.¹

¹ "A true and perfect Inventory of all and singular the King's Ma^e Wardrobe Stuffe in the charge and safe keeping of Thomas Hall keeper of His Ma^{es} Standing Wardrobe within His Ma^{es} Honour of Windsor Castle, surveyed and inventoried this 26th day of March 1688 by me Thomas Hall the tenor whereof hereafter ensueth." &c. Harl. MSS., No. 1890, f. 25. The list of pictures is at f. 72, and some tapestry is described at f. 13.



The Lower Ward of Windsor Castle, towards the West,
from the original drawing by Hollar, in the Ash. MSS.

(See *ante*, p. 326.)

CHAPTER XI.

WINDSOR IN THE REIGN OF WILLIAM THE THIRD.

CONSTABLE OF THE CASTLE AND HIGH STEWARD OF THE BOROUGH.

A.D. ——. THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.

A.D. 1701. THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

DEAN OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

A.D. ——. GREGORY HASCARD, D.D.

MEMBERS FOR WINDSOR.

A.D. 1689. RIGHT HON. HENRY POWLE AND SIR ALGERNON MAY, KT.

A.D. 1690. SIR CHARLES PORTER, KT., AND WILLIAM ADDERLEY, ESQ.
(SUCCEEDED BY WILLIAM SCAWEN, ESQ.)

A.D. 1695. JOHN VISCOUNT FITZHARDING AND WILLIAM SCAWEN, ESQ.

A.D. 1697. JOHN VISCOUNT FITZHARDING AND RICHARD TOPHAM, ESQ.

A.D. 1699. SAME. SAME.

A.D. 1700. SAME. SAME.

UNDER-STEWARD OR RECORDER.

A.D. 1690. WILLIAM PEISLEY, ESQ.

PROVOSTS OF ETON.

A.D. ——. ZACHARY CRADDOCK, ESQ.

A.D. 1695. HENRY GODOLPHIN, D.D.

The King proclaimed—Installation of the Duke of Ormond—Chamberlain's Accounts—The Prince of Denmark's House—Completion of the Town Hall—The King's Birthday celebrated in the new building—The Queen's Picture—Election of Members—Petition, Report of the Committee, and Decision of the House—Sir Christopher Wren unseated—Sir Algernon May chosen in his place—Double Return in 1690—Petition and decision thereon—Chamberlain's Accounts—Removal of the old Market Cross and Pillory—The Duke of Norfolk's Letter respecting a Distraint for Poor-rates in the Timber Yard—The Duke's Letter in respect of the Revenue appertaining to the Castle—Sale of the Fee Farm Rents—Report to the House of Commons by the Receiver of the Rents—Warrant respecting the Encroachments in the Castle Ditch—Debts of the Corporation—Chamberlain's and Churchwardens' Accounts—Admission of Women to the Freedom—Imposition of Fines—Grant of an Annuity by the King to the Church

and Poor of Windsor—Dr. Godolphin Provost of Eton—Addresses to the King—Changes in the Representation—Chamberlain's Accounts—Installations of Knights of the Garter—Bishop Burnet appointed Preceptor to the Duke of Gloucester—Additions to the Little Park—Petition of the Inhabitants for Compensation for Loss of Commonable Rights and diminished Area of Taxation—Reference to the Surveyor-General—Report and Grant thereon—The Long Walk completed—Warrant in favour of Elizabeth Edwards to erect a shed in the Castle Ditch—Warrant to Philip Lovegrove to plant the upper part of the Castle Ditch—Appointment of the Duke of Northumberland as Constable on the death of the Duke of Norfolk—Minor appointments—Payment of Fees enforced—Repair of the old Draw-well—Chamberlain's Accounts—The King's Residence at Windsor.

IF an opinion can be fairly formed from the sum expended at Windsor on the ceremony of proclaiming the accession of William and Mary, the satisfaction with which the Revolution was generally hailed must have been fully shared in by the inhabitants of Windsor.

The "disbursements" of the chamberlain for the year 1688-9 contain the following entry :

"Feb. 18th. Charges for proclaimeinge the King and
Queen as by severall Bills 20 01 00"

And in the subsequent year these further charges occur :

"Paid for a bonfire 00 07 00
paid Mr. Maior for a kilderkin of ale att the same
time att the proclameinge of the King and
Queene 00 08 00"

On the 5th of April, 1689, the ceremony of the installation of the Duke of Ormond as Knight of the Garter took place at Windsor, the Duke of Grafton and the Earl of Rochester officiating as Knights Companions; "w^{ch} done his grace entertained the said companions, together with divers persons of quality and the officers of the order, &c. with a noble Dinner at the Deans lodgings; at the middle whereof, Garter King of Arms (accompanied with the officers of arms) proclaimed his Grace's stile in the accustomed manner."¹

The chamberlain's accounts for 1689 furnish the following entries :

¹ 'London Gazette,' No. 2242.

“Receipts.

“Eaton Provost and College for an Eyott by the new			
worke . . . . .	. 00	03	00
More for quitt Rents . . . . .	. 00	07	00
Terry, Thomas for his ffish stalls . . . . .	. 01	00	00
More for the ffishery . . . . .	. 05	15	00
More for a dish of ffish . . . . .	. 00	10	00 ¹
Whitacre Charles for a stable in preist streete in			
the possession of the prince of Denmarke			
15 yeares in arreare att 1 shillinge the yeare . 00	00	00	00
More for Mad ^m Gwynns house in the possession of			
the prince of Denmarke 15 yeares in arrear			
att 2s. p annm . . . . .	. 00	00	00” ²

“Mad^m Gwynn,” mentioned in the preceding entry, was the celebrated Nell Gwynn, whose residence in Windsor has been already alluded to.³

This house was situated on the spot now occupied by the Queen’s Mews, and was built by Nell Gwynn.⁴ It seems that somewhere about the year 1690 the Prince and Princess of Denmark removed from this residence, and purchased a small house on the Castle Hill, adjoining the Little Park, built on the site of or near the “Timber Yard,” marked in Norden’s plan of the castle, and subsequently the residence of George the Third and other members of the royal family. In Ashmole’s ‘Berkshire,’ published in 1719, it is said: “Over against the Stone Bridge which leads into the upper court, is a neat little seat, purchased by the late Queen before her accession to the Throne, and during her being in disgrace with her Brother K. William III.”⁵

Their former residence was again occupied by Charles Beauclerk, the illegitimate son of Charles the Second by Nell Gwynn, who, after having been successively created Baron of Heddington and

¹ This item is repeated in the following year.

² The sum originally inserted has been erased, and the ciphers inserted. The entry is also repeated in the accounts for 1690.

³ See *ante*, p. 327.

⁴ Ashmole’s ‘Berkshire,’ vol. iii, p. 209.

⁵ Vol. iii, p. 208.

Earl of Burford, was, in 1684, created Duke of St. Albans.¹ The duke, and subsequently his son, no doubt enlarged the house considerably. In Pote's 'History of Windsor Castle,' published in 1749, it is stated that "on the East side of the Town his Grace the Duke of St. Albans has a stately and handsome seat with beautiful gardens that extend to the Park wall, and his grace is at present making farther improvements by opening a view into the High Street of the Town." This refers to the second duke, who succeeded his father in 1726, and died in 1751.

"The Bayliffes for this year 89 John Porter and			
Thomas Rutter for their picage and stallage	. 04	00	00
Lisle, Anne, 13 yeares arrear of a Quitt Rent due			
from the Mannor of Shaw att Michas 89 att			
8s. 1d. p ann.	.	.	.
	. 05	05	01 "

The rents in the list for this year are fully specified, and the premises well described. Many arrears appear to have been collected. Various sums were received for "coppie of ffreedomes;" (*inter alia*):

"Of Sir Algernon May for the Coppie of his ffreedome	00	04	01
Xtifer Renne Knt. for the same	.	. 00	04 01 "

The freedom of Sir Algernon May and Sir Christopher Wren was

¹ "Facing this park [the Little Park], and near the castle, is a handsome seat belonging to Charles Beauclair, Duke of St. Albans, one of the Knights of the Garter, which was built by his mother, in the reign of K. Charles II." (Ashmole's 'Berkshire,' vol. iii, p. 209.) The evidence in support of the statement that the house originally occupied by Nell Gwynn, and subsequently by Prince George of Denmark, as stated in the entries extracted in the text, was identical with the premises occupied by the Duke of St. Albans, seems conclusive. Under the receipts of the chamberlain for the year ending Michaelmas 1691 are the following entries:

"Whitacre Charles now Duke of St. Albans for
a stable in preist streete.
More for the messuage late Mad^m Gwinnes."

No sums are entered, but in the "Rents in Arrear" is "from the Duke of St. Albans 18 yeares arreare 2 : 14 : 0;" corresponding in amount with the yearly sum of 1s. for the stable, and 2s. for the prince's house, as mentioned in the entries in the text, and which, at that time, were fifteen years in arrear.

connected with the election this year of burgesses to represent the town in parliament, and which will be presently noticed.

“Sept. 9. Of Mr. Randue towards the building of the
new Hall 50 00 00”

The new building having been completed, was, on the 17th of October, 1689, ordered to be used in future for the corporation business.¹

This structure, known as the Guildhall or Town-hall, is situated in the centre of the town, and was erected, as already stated, from a design of Sir Thomas Fits, surveyor of the Cinque Ports. The cost of the building was £2006 14s. 4d., and, with the exception of £680 7s. 6d., the amount of a private subscription, was defrayed by the corporation.²

Various payments occur in the chamberlain's accounts of this year in respect of the new town-hall; and in 1691 there is a payment of £1 4s. 6d. “for two loads and a halfe of Flint to pave the markt place.”

“Disbursements.

“Dec. 24, 1688. paid for a Lre from Mr. Aldsworth
wth the Treasurers order for the Mill
money 00 00 08
— 30th. paid Queene Dowagers £10 and for the
acquittance 1s. due att Michas 1688 . . . 10 01 00

¹ Hall Book.

² Pote, p. 10. The sum of £680 7s. 6d. was made up as follows:

	£	s.	d.
William Child, Doctor of Music	20	0	0
James Graham, Esq.	100	0	0
Theodore Randue, Esq.	175	0	0
— Chiffinch, Esq.	100	0	0
Richard Graham, Esq.	50	0	0
Richard Reeve, Esq.	100	0	0
Mr. Wilcox	10	0	0
Charles Aldsworth, Esq.	50	0	0
Mr. Peter Welch	5	7	6
Mr. Meystnor	20	0	0
James Paule, Esq.	50	0	0
Total	£680	7	6

Jan. 18.	paid his Ma ^{ties} a yeares Rent for the Mann ^r of Underoure due at Michas last	. 04	05	06
March 18.	paid Mr. John Clarke for paveinge att the north end of the new markt house	. 07	18	00
April.	paid Robert Gates for repaireinge the glasse of the old Towne-hall	. 00	07	06
— 26th.	paid Mr. Meystner for the charges on their Majesties Coronation day	. 02	06	06
Oct. 23.	paid to Mr. John Porter for goinge to London to be sworne	. 00	10	00
Dec. 28.	paid Mr. Joyce a Bill for the Coronation day	00	11	00
— 29.	paid ffor fflaggotts upon the kings birth day att ye new hall	. 00	00	09
	paid Mr. Seabrow for candles att ye same time	. 00	06	08”

The ‘London Gazette’¹ contains the following notice of the festivities at Windsor on this occasion :

“New Windsor Nov. 4. This day being H. M’s birth day, the Mayor, Aldermen, Bayliffs and Burgesses of this borough, about six of the clock in the evening assembled at the new Guildhall of this corporation, where was a handsome treat prepared for them, at which were present all the officers Quartered in the Town, where they drank Healths to their Majesties and the Royal Family, the windows of the Town Hall being all the time illuminated, the Bells Ringing and Musick playing, with Bonfires and all other Demonstrations of Joy and Loyalty suitable to the occasion.”

Among the disbursements for the year ending at Michaelmas 1690 are the following :

“ paid Mr. Harragraves	. . . . .	. 04	00	00
Spent about puttinge upp the picture	. . . . .	. 00	01	06”

There is an order in the ‘Hall Book,’ under the date of the 7th of April, 1691, for payment of £6 to Mr. Hargreave for the queen’s picture, and the chamberlain’s accounts charge that sum as paid to him about that time. In the disbursements in 1691 there is this entry :

“ Spent upon Mr. Hargrave when the Picture came downe 00	02	06”
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¹ No. 2503.

Returning to the payments for the previous year we find :

“ paid Mr. Maior for 4 acts and 2 letters 00	02	06
laid out goeing to London to the house of Com̃ons	00	09	00
paid for a Bonefire att the Kings landinge . . . . .	. 00	07	00
paid for a Bonefire att the Kings comeinge . . . . .	. 00	07	08
Oct. 13. Paid Mr. Ducke Tenne shillings wch hee			
paid to the Kings ffootmen and two shillings			
for the Constables arrest . . . . .	. 00	12	00
— 19. paid for a bonefire the thanksgiving day . . . . .	. 00	09	00
paid Thomas ffarmer for a kilderkin of ale at the			
same time . . . . .	. 00	08	06
Novemb. 4. paid for a Bonefire on the Kings birth			
day . . . . .	. 00	09	00
paid Thomas Porter the same time for beare . . . . .	. 00	12	00
paid Mr. Chapman for his Journey to London to			
bee sworne . . . . .	. 00	10	00
paid him more that he disburst to the Kings mes-			
sengers . . . . .	. 00	02	06
paid Mr. Aldridge that hee disbursed to the mes-			
sengers . . . . .	. 00	05	06
paid for ffoure Gownes materialls and makeing for			
Mr. Reeves his almes people ¹ . . . . .	. 03	04	00
paid for a fforme for them to sitt on in the Church	00	03	00
paid Mr. Staples for his arrest . . . . .	. 00	02	00
paid him [Mr. Moystnor] for his goeing to London			
to bee sworne . . . . .	. 00	10	00
paid to Mr. Mayor towards his expenses in goeing			
to London to bee sworne . . . . .	. 0	10	00 ”

Various payments occur “towards the additional buildings,” probably additional rooms to the market-house.

In 1689, the first parliament after the Revolution, the Right Honorable Henry Powle (Speaker of the House of Commons) and Sir Christopher Wren, Knt., were returned as members for Windsor, under an indenture, by the mayor, bailiffs, and a select number of burgesses. The return of Mr. Powle was petitioned against by William Adderley, Esq., and that of Sir Christopher Wren by Sir Algernon May, Knt.

¹ See, as to this charity, *ante*, p. 369.

The question between Mr. Powle and Mr. Adderley was the oft-disputed point as to whether the right of election was in the mayor, bailiffs, and a limited number of burgesses, or in the inhabitants of the borough generally. Between Sir Algernon May and Sir Christopher Wren the point was of a different nature. Sir A. May obtained twelve votes without the mayor, and Sir Christopher Wren had the same number including the mayor.

The case was referred to the Committee of Privileges, who, on the 2d of May, reported their resolutions with respect to Mr. Powle's election : ¹ viz., That the right of election was in the mayor,

¹ The Report of the Committee by Colonel Birch was as follows :

"Upon the Petition of Wm. Adderly Esquire against the Right Hon^{ble} Henry Powle Esq. touching the election for New Windsor was read, as also,

"A Petition of Sir Algernon May, Knight, against Sir Christopher Wren, touching the election for the same Borough was read.

"But upon the request of the said Sir Algernon May, That the Committee would not proceed upon his said Petition, till the right of Election was settled, The Committee did not then proceed to hear the matter of the Petition of the said Sir Algernon : That the question between the said Mr. Powle and Mr. Adderley appeared to be, whether the Right of Election was in the Mayor, Bailiffs, and select number of Burgesses ; or in the inhabitants of the said Borough paying Scot and Lot. And it was agreed that if the Right of Election was in the former, then the s^d Mr. Powle was duly elected, if in the latter that Mr. Adderly was.

"That for the Petitioner the Counsel insisted That New Windsor was a Borough by Prescription : and produced Returns of Burgesses 30 E. I, 7 E. II, 15 E. II, 4 E. III ; and Indentures of Return of 29 H. VI, *Major et Communitas Burgensium eligerunt, sub sigillo Communi omnium et singulorum Burgensium et Communitatis.*

"39 H. VI. *Major, Ballivi, et tota Communitas, elegerunt.—Dat. sub sigillo officii Majoratus.*

"7 Edw. IV. *Major, Ballivi, et Comburgenses, elegerunt sub sigillo Communi.*

"1^o Mariæ. *Major, Burgenses, et Communitas, elegerunt sub sigillo Communi, in Guilda Aula.*

"2 et 3^{uo} Philippi et Mariæ. *Major cum Burgensibus, et Communitate elegerunt sub sigillo Communi Burgi predicti.*

"1^o Eliz. *Major, Ballivi, Burgenses, et Communitas, elegerunt sub sigillo Communi Burgi prædicti.*

"17 Car. I. Mayor Bailiff, and Inhabitants, chose under common seal, and seal of the Inhabitants :

"And produced a charter of Incorporation, of 5 Edw. I. *Quod villa predicta de cætero sit Liber Burgus ;* and

"6 Edw. IV. Whereby the Mayor Bailiffs and Inhabitants were Incorporated by the name of Mayor Bailiff, and Burgesses : and

"1^o Jacobi I, constituting a Mayor, Bailiff, Aldermen and Common Council, not exceeding the number of thirty ; *eligend. sicut ex antiquo, et Temporibus retroactis ;* and a

bailiffs, and a select number of burgesses, and that Mr. Powle was duly elected. These resolutions of the committee were adopted by the House.

On the 14th of May, Colonel Birch reported from the committee the state of the case relative to the return of Sir Christopher Wren, in the same election ;¹ and the resolution of the committee, that

copy of the Journal of 40, whereby it appeared there had been a Resolution of this House, That the right of Election was in the Inhabitants in general ; and extracts of the Journals of 1679, and 1680, where were Resolutions to the same effect.

“That then they called Mr. *Taylor* a witness ; who said, That he remembered the election of Hewett 1^o or 3^o *Car.* when all the Inhabitants came up to the Cross, and chose him ; but said, He was then a boy, and knows not who made the Return ; but said none were set by, but who received Alms.

“Mr. *Herring* said he was an Inhabitant : and that Mr. Powle declared, He would be chosen by the Popularity. That an exception was taken to him, he being an Inhabitant.

“That for Mr. Powle, the Counsel denied That New-Windsor was a Borough by Prescription ; and insisted That all the Records, produced by the Petitioner, were evidence for Mr. Powle, They being under the Common Seal ; and several dated in the Guildhall, the place for corporate acts, and that the former Resolutions of this house, on behalf of the Populacy, were upon a mistaken ground ; and insisted That New Windsor was made a Borough by 5 Edw. I. That in that charter were direct words of creation of a Borough, and making them a corporation ; as also a grant of sending Burgesses to Parliament, by relative words, granting them all the rights and liberties of the Burgesses of other Boroughs. That the Indenture of Return of 27 H. VI. was *Major et Communitas Burgensium elegerunt, sub sigillo communi omnium et singulorum Burgensium et Communitatis* : which could be only meant of the corporation ; as all the rest of the Returns produced by the Petitioner, were : and produced Indentures of Returns besides those produced by the Petitioner : [which] were

“1 Car. I, 2 Car. I, 3 Car. I. Election by Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses, under the Common Seal :

“And the Journal of the House 6^o July, 13 Car. II, wherein the Resolution of the House was, That the right of Election was in the Corporation.

“And that upon the whole matter the Committee came to several Resolutions : which he read in his place, and after delivered the same in at the Clerk’s Table : where the same were read, and are as followeth ; viz. ‘Resolved That it is the opinion of this Committee That the Right of Election of Burgesses to serve in Parliament for the Borough of New-Windsor in the County of Berks, is in the Mayor, Bailiff, and select number of Burgesses, only. Resolved That it is the opinion of this Committee, That Henry Powle Esquire is duly elected a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the Borough of New-Windsor in the County of Berks.’” (‘Commons’ Journals,’ vol. x, p. 118.)

¹ The Committee made the following report :

“Upon the Petition of Sir Algernoon May, Knight, against Sir Christopher Wren touching the election of New Windsor in the County of Berks, coming to be heard ;

“That the question was, whether the Petitioner or Sir Christopher Wren was duly elected ; and the Question was grounded upon this fact ;

“That the right of election being in a select number, it appeared That Sir Algernoon

neither Sir Christopher Wren nor Sir Algernon May were duly elected, and that the election was void. Upon a division, the House affirmed the resolutions of the committee, by a majority of 107 to 72.

At the election in pursuance of this writ, Sir Algernon May was chosen by the select number of burgesses, &c., and was accordingly returned; but Samuel Starkey, Esq., presented a petition against that return, and claimed to be chosen by the populace.

The petitioner offered, before the committee, to explain the *Communitas Burgi*, mentioned in the previous returns of burgesses, but offering no new evidence but what had been produced the same sessions, in the case of the Speaker (Mr. Powle), and in which case the House had determined the right of election to be in the select number, the Committee came to the resolution, which was affirmed by the House, that Sir Algernon May was duly elected.¹

In the following year (1690) a double return was made for Windsor.

May had twelve voices, without the Mayor; and Sir Christopher Wren had twelve voices with the Mayor."

And that upon this fact, the Committee came to the three following resolutions:

"Resolved that it is the opinion of this Committee That Sir Christopher Wren is not duly elected a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the Borough of New Windsor in the County of Berks.

"Resolved that it is the opinion of this Committee That Sir Algernon May Knight, is not duly elected a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the borough of New Windsor.

"Resolved that it is the opinion of this Committee That the election of Sir Christopher Wren to be one of the Burgesses to serve in this present Parliament for the Borough of New Windsor is a void election."

The first of the said resolutions being read a second time, the Question being put That the House do agree with the Committee in the said resolve,

The House divided.

The Noes go forth.

Tellers for the Yeas { SIR THOMAS LITTLETON
SIR RICHARD NEWDEGATE } 107.

Tellers for the Noes { SIR FRA. RUSSELL
MR. CHRISTY. } 72.

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.

The two other resolutions being affirmed, it was ordered that the Speaker do grant his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to issue forth a new writ. ('Commons' Journals,' vol. x, p. 132.)

¹ 'Commons' Journals,' vol. x, pp. 165, 254.

Sir Christopher Wren, Knt., and Baptist May, Esq., were returned on one indenture, by the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses; and Sir Charles Porter, Knt., and William Adderley, Esq., on another indenture, by the inhabitants paying scot and lot. The return of Sir Christopher Wren and Mr. May was petitioned against, not only by their opponents, but by the inhabitants of Windsor generally.¹

The question, in whom the right to return the members for Windsor was vested, therefore, once more came before the House of Commons.

On the 17th of May, 1690, the Committee of Privileges and Elections brought in its report,² again upholding the right of election

¹ “A petition of the Inhabitants of the Borough of New Windsor, in the County of Berkes, was read; setting forth, That a precept being directed to the Mayor and Borough of New Windsor; and a day being appointed for the Election of Burgesses; the Petitioners, being the general Burgesses and Inhabitants of the said Borough, appeared at the Market Cross; and duly elected Sir Cha. Porter, and Wm. Adderly, Esquire, for their Burgesses, as aforesaid; That, notwithstanding, the Mayor hath taken upon him unduly to return Baptist May, Esquire, and Sir Christopher Wren: and praying the consideration of the House; and that the House would assert their ancient Right by causing the said Mayor to amend the Return.” (‘Commons’ Journals,’ vol. x, p. 350.)

² The following was the report:

“Upon the Petition of S^r Charles Porter Knight and William Adderley Esq. against the Election and Return of Sir Christopher Wren and Baptist May Esq. for New Windsor;

“That the question was, Whether the Right of Election was in the Mayor, Bailiffs, and select number of Burgesses, or in the Inhabitants paying scot and lot.

“That if in the former, it was agreed the sitting members were elected, if in the latter it was agreed the Petitioners were elected.

“That for the Petitioners the Counsel insisted That Windsor was a Borough by Prescription; and produced Returns of Burgesses for the s^d Borough of 30 *Edw.* I, 7 *Edw.* II.

“And Indentures of Return of

Under the Common Seal.	{	25 H. VI. <i>Major et Communitas Burgen' elegerunt.</i>
		27 H. VI. } <i>eadem form'.</i>
		29 H. VI. }
		39 H. VI. <i>Major Ballivi et tota Communitas elegerunt.</i>
		7 Edw. IV. <i>Ballivi et Combургenses elegerunt.</i>
		1 <i>Mariae.</i> <i>Major Burgen' et Communitas elegerunt.</i>
		2 & 3 <i>Phil. et Mar.</i> <i>Eadem Forma.</i>
		1 <i>Eliz.</i> <i>Major, Ballivi, Burgenses et Communitas elegerunt.</i>

“16 *Car.* Burgesses and Inhabitants elected under Common Seales and Seales of Inhabitants.

“17 *Car.* Particular Burgesses and Inhabitants named, together with divers other Burgesses and Inhabitants elected.

“And Resolutions of this House of 1640, 1679, 1680; That the Com^{on}alty had a right to elect: and called Mr. Tayler and Mr. Eyre: who testified they had knowne many

in the mayor, bailiffs, and select number of burgesses, and declaring its opinion that Sir Christopher Wren and Baptist May were duly elected. The House, however, on a division, disaffirmed both reso-

Elections: and that the Commonalty had the Right; and had constantly elected Burgesses for Windsor.

"That for the sitting members the Counsel produced a copy of the charter of 5 *Edw. I.*
Quod Villa de Nova Windsor de cetero liber Burgus sit.

"17 *Edw. IV.* *Major et Burgenses elegerunt.*

"1 *Edw. VI.* *Major Ballivi et Burgenses elegerunt.*

"14 *Eliz.* }
26 *Eliz.* } *Per eodem.*
28 *Eliz.* }
30 *Eliz.* }

"And the Resolutions of this House of 13 *Car. II.*, in the case of Sir Rich. Braham and Mr. Higgens. 2^o Maij 1^o *Regni Regis et Reginae nunc.* in Mr. Powle's case. 6 August in the same year, Sir Alg. May's case; That the right of Election was in the Mayor, Bailiffs, and select number of Burgesses."

Upon the whole matter the Committee came to the several resolutions following:

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee That the Right of Election of Burgesses to serve in Parliament for the Borough of New Windsor in the County of Berks is in the Mayor Bailiffs and select number of Burgesses only.

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee that Sir Christopher Wren and Baptist May Esquire are duly elected Burgesses to serve in this present Parliament for New Windsor aforesaid."

The first of the said resolutions being read a second time, and the question being put, That the House do agree with the Committee therein, That the right of election of burgesses to serve in parliament for the borough of New Windsor, in the county of Berks, is in the mayor, bailiffs, and select number of burgesses only,

The House divided.

The Noes go forth.

Tellers for the Yeas { SIR CHA. WINDHAM } 138.
MR. CAREW

Tellers for the Noes { SIR JOHN KNIGHT } 144.
MR. CARY

So it passed in the negative.

The second resolution being read a second time, and the question being put, That the House do agree with the Committee therein, That Sir Christopher Wren and Baptist May, Esq., are duly elected burgesses to serve in this present parliament for New Windsor aforesaid,

The House divided.

The Noes go forth.

Tellers for the Yeas { MR. HARBORD } 140.
COLONEL BIRCH

Tellers for the Noes { MR. GWYN } 152.
MR. KYNASTON

So it passed in the negative.

The House then resolved "That Sir Chas. Porter and William Adderley Esq. are

lutions by a slight majority, and resolved that Sir Charles Porter and William Adderley, Esq., were duly elected.

From this period until the passing of the Reform Act the election of representatives was by the mayor, bailiffs, burgesses, and all the inhabitants paying scot and lot, and took place openly in the market place.¹

The ancient market cross being in a ruinous state was ordered to be taken down, and the pillory removed.²

In the disbursements by the chamberlain for the year ending Michaelmas 1691, the following entry occurs :

“ paid Spooner (?) and Milton for pullinge downe the			
Crosse and cleansing the place	.	. 00	13 06
for drinke and bread for them	.	. 00	01 06 ”

The following are other entries in the same year's account :

“ given at the Bishshops, and Coachman	.	. 00	08 00
for a bonefire and kilderkin of Beare	.	. 00	16 06
paid Mr. Graye for the copy of the settlement of			
the Bishopps guift	.	. 02	03 00
paid the kings footmen	.	. 00	05 00 ”

Among the numerous charges for bonfires and “ kilderkins of drink ” with which the accounts abound at this period, we have—

“ A bonefire for the takeinge of Limericke	.	. 00	06 06
paid for wine	.	. 01	08 00
for Candles, Linckes, Tobacco and pipes	.	. 00	07 09
A kilderkine of Beare	.	. 00	11 00
A bonefire att the Kings returne home	.	. 00	07 09 ”

The king, on his return from Ireland, slept at Windsor on the

duly elected Burgesses to serve in this present Parliament for the s^d Borough of New Windsor.”

The Clerk of the Crown and the Mayor of Windsor were then ordered to attend the House on the Monday following, the 19th of May, in order to amend the return. On that day the Mayor attending, was called in, and made a return of an Indenture by which Sir Charles Porter and William Adderly, Esq., were elected, and whereupon the Clerk of the Crown took from off the file the Indenture by which Sir Christopher Wren and Baptist May, Esq., were returned. (‘ Commons’ Journals,’ vol. x, pp. 419, 420.)

¹ Pote, p. 28.

² Hall Book. As to the cross, see *ante*, vol. I, p. 234.

9th of September, 1690, arriving there from Marlborough, and proceeding to Kensington on the following day.¹

In consequence of the overseers of the poor for Windsor having, in 1691, distrained in the timber-yard of the castle for poor-rates, the following letter was written by the Duke of Norfolk, constable of the castle :

“ Whereas I am informed that there *has* been attempts by some persons of your Town to make and take distress within their Majesties Timber Yard in their Majesties Royal Palace and Castle of Windsor under pretence of some Rates made for the poor of the town of New Windsor contrary to and in contempt of the royal privilege belonging to their Majesties within their palaces, I desire you will cause notice hereof to be given to the constables and collectors of the Poors Rates for the time being, requiring them to forbear making of any distress or entry within the precincts of the said castle, without my especial order for so doing, as they will answer the contempt hereof at their peril. Given under my hand and seal the 18th day of September 1691.

“ NORFOLK.²

“ To the Mayor and Corporation of the Town of
New Windsor in Co^m Berks.”

The duke appears to have performed his duties with vigilance. A short time afterwards he wrote to the Trustees for sale of the Royal Property, as follows :

“ October 6th, 1691.

“ My Lords—Being informed that application has been made to your Lordships for an order to sell the revenue and rents belonging to Windsor Castle, I thought myself obliged to give your Lordships an account how the thing stands and particularly that there was an act of parliament passed in the 32^d year of Henry 8th by which the revenue amounting to about £800 per annum is annexed to the said castle³ and that the necessary officers of the castle and forest, and the keeping the castle in repair, do take up as much as is now left, and

¹ ‘London Gazette,’ No. 2591.

² MS. vol. in possession of Mr. Secker, entitled ‘Copies and Extracts,’ &c.

³ No such Act is to be found in the statutes of the realm.

therefore I hope your Lordships will be of opinion that it will be necessary to preserve these rents if the King intends to keep the castle in repair and maintain his forest.

“ I am

“ Your Lordships Humble Servant

“ NORFOLK.”¹

Notwithstanding this advice, it appears that in 1696 the trustees for sale of his Majesty's fee-farm rents conveyed a portion of the various rents referred to in the above letter, to the Earl of Portland, by deed dated the 18th of September, 1696, and the residue and larger portion to Lord Chancellor Somers. Some inquiry must have been subsequently instituted in parliament on the subject; for on the 12th of February, 1699, Mr. William Roberts, “Receiver of the Rents belonging to His Majesty's Honour and Castle of Windsor, and to his Counties of Oxon and Berks,” attended the House of Commons pursuant to order, and being called in, presented at the bar “An Account of Rents granted out of the Honour of Windsor and Counties of Oxon and Berks,” together with statements of notices received by him not to intermeddle in the receipt of the rents.²

¹ MS. vol. of Mr. Secker's, entitled ‘Copies and Extracts,’ &c.

² ‘Commons’ Journals,’ vol. xiii, p. 204. The account, although curious, is too long to admit of insertion here. It consists of two lists. The first, comprising Castle Guard Rents, rents called Lost Field Silver, Assert Rents, Quit Rents, Quit Rents in Folly John, and Fee Farm Rents, yielding a total yearly rent of £247 9s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., is evidently a list of the rents conveyed to the Earl of Portland. The other list, comprising Assert Rents, Quit Rents, Fee Farm Rents, and Lease Rents, yielding a total sum of £542 9s. 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ d., includes those rents conveyed to the chancellor. The two sums amount to nearly £800, corresponding, therefore, with the statement in the Duke of Norfolk's letter. The “Castle Guard Rents” comprise a long list of sums payable out of various manors in Berkshire and Oxfordshire. The following is the account of “Rents called Lostfield Silver.” (See *ante*, vol. I, p. 609.)

“A Rent payable by the Tythingmen of Clewer . . .	0	17	8
A Rent payable by the Tythingmen of Didworth Manel [Mansel]	0	6	2
Ditto by the Tythingmen of Didworth Loring . . .	0	6	2
Ditto by the Tythingmen of Windsor Underore . . .	0	1	0
Ditto by the Tythingmen of Spittle Street . . .	0	1	6
Ditto by Tythingmen of Old Windsor . . .	0	2	0
Ditto by Tythingmen of Impton Warfield . . .	0	1	0
Ditto by Tythingmen of Wingfield and Ascott . . .	0	5	6
Ditto by Tythingmen of Inglesfield in Surry . . .	0	2	0”—

The accounts were ordered to lie on the table to be perused by the members. What was done in the matter does not appear. It is a remarkable circumstance that the grant to the Earl of Portland was made a few months after he had been forced by the interference of parliament to surrender a grant made to him by the king of a large estate in Denbighshire.¹

About the same time the rent for the manor of Underoure, amounting to £4 5s. 3¼d., and forming an annual item in the corporation accounts, was conveyed to Richard Topham, Esq., by Sir William Haward and Sir John Talbot, the trustees on the part of the crown.²

In 1692 the constable issued the following warrant to Sir Christopher Wren, respecting incroachments in the castle ditch :

“Whereas there are several encroachments made by the Tenants and others pretending to have Interest in the Castle ditch at Windsor, which tends to the Damage of their Majesties Royal palace there, for redress and prevention thereof these are to will and require you forthwith to view and examine the same and make a fair draft of the

—Among the “Assert Rents” in the Earl of Portland’s list are the following :

“A Rent out of Heather’s Land in Windsor Castle . . .	. 0 1 8¾
A Rent out of a Tenement and Garden near Doctor Lister’s Lodge . . .	. 0 4 0”

The “Fee Farm Rents” of the same list are as follows :

“A Rent out of Taplow Mills . . . . .	. 11 0 0
A Rent out of the Manor of Taplow . . . . .	. 13 6 8
A Rent out of the Manor of Holmer . . . . .	. 14 3 6½
A Rent out of the Manor of Burnham . . . . .	. 15 0 1½
A Rent out of the Fishing there . . . . .	. 7 0 0
A Rent out of the Manor of Upton . . . . .	. 59 6 11
A Rent out of Upton Grange Tythes . . . . .	. 10 0 0
A Rent out of Upton Demesne Tythes . . . . .	. 4 0 0
A Rent out of Burnham Manor Tythes . . . . .	. 15 11 0
A Lease-rent out of the Site of Burnham Manors . . . . .	. 11 18 1”

The “Fee Farm Rents” of the chancellor’s list are—

“A rent out of the Manor of Clewer . . . . .	. 54 16 9
A rent out of the Mills of Clewer . . . . .	. 6 0 0”

¹ See Macaulay, vol. iv, pp. 647, 648. See, as to the grants to Somers, Lord Campbell’s ‘Lives of the Chancellors,’ vol. iv, p. 132.

² See the Hall Book, September 24th, 1700.

ground commonly called the Castle Ditch, belonging to the said Castle, Bounding and Distinguishing the same from what belongs to the town of Windsor and College of Eton, as also the particular dimensions of Ground held or claimed by the several Tenants or Occupiers thereof as well from the Town or College as from the Constable of the Castle, and return the said Draft with an account of the premises to me for the better adjusting also such differences as are among any of the tenants. And whereas Arnold Thompson of New Windsor has by his petition annexed prayed that he may have a Lease of a piece of Ground in the said Castle Ditch to Plant and build a hut or house thereon, I desire you will likewise view the same and certify your opinion if leave may be granted to the Petitioner without Damage to the Castle. And for your so doing this shall be a sufficient warrant. Given under my hand and seal &c.

“To Sir Christ^r Wren K^t Comptroller of their
Majesties works at Windsor Castle, and other
the officers of their Majesties works there.”¹

A lease was granted to Arnold Thompson, from Michaelmas 1692, for twenty-nine years, at the rent of 1s.²

¹ MS. volume of Mr. Secker's, entitled 'Copies and Extracts,' &c. No date or signature of this warrant is given in the copy, but it is placed between warrants of the Duke of Norfolk of the year 1692.

² The lease is subsequently (1754) referred to as bearing date December 3d, 1692. The ground is thus described in Thompson's lease: "All that piece of ground part of the Ditch belonging to Windsor Castle containing in front thirty foot of assize abutting on the garden then in the occupation of — Green gardener East and in breadth next the wall of the poor knights row fifty foot."

On the 6th of March, 1754, a lease was granted from the Earl of Cardigan to John Davis, junior, of New Windsor, whitesmith, of "All that piece of ground part of the Ditch belonging to Windsor Castle with the messuage or dwelling house and buildings erected and now standing thereon containing 83 feet of assize towards the west 103 feet towards the east, 83 feet towards the south and 71 feet towards the north," for twenty-nine years, at the rent of 12*d*.

These were the same premises as were leased to Arnold Thompson in 1692, who built the house upon the ground; and from his representatives, who were in distressed circumstances, Davis purchased their interest in the premises for £160. In Thompson's lease the ground was described as of less extent (see *supra*), but Samuel Montagu, gentleman, gunner of the castle, having certified "That he had known the premises more than 40 years, and that they were then the same contents and no more than they were when he first knew them," the above lease was granted to Davis upon his petition, upon the new admeasurement. (MS. vol. of 'Copies and Extracts,' &c.) This John Davis, junior, was, no doubt, a descendant of John Davis, the Royalist blacksmith, mentioned in the note at p. 382, *ante*. It appears that notwithstanding this lease to John Davis, one Arnold Thompson, a namesake, but not the legal representative of Arnold Thompson, the

On the 24th of February, 1691-2, the Earl of Dorset was installed as a Knight of the Garter.¹

The corporation was getting into debt at this period. On the 14th of January, 1692, it was ordered that £100 a year should be set apart by the chamberlain to pay off the debts of the corporation, which appear to have amounted to nearly £1000 at that time. The debts, however, did not interfere with the usual festivities, the mayor being allowed £30 for his official dinners.²

In the chamberlain's accounts the following items occur :

1692.

" ffor the Dinner eating ye Buck	.	. 04	18	08
To Mr. Rutter for candles and flambois	.	. 02	04	00
To Mr. Silas Seabro ffor goeing to the Assizes				
£2 and given to ye Bisshopps serv ^{ts} 5s.	.	. 02	05	00
To Mr. Lyford the present Major for his Jorney				
to London	.	. 01	00	00 "

1693.

" for wine at the Kings Birth day	.	. 05	14	06
To James Jenner for work done at ye Old Hall	.	. 04	12	11
For the Taxes of the Mannor of Underour	.	. 00	16	00
For the Taxes of ye Mannor of New Windsor	.	. 02	00	00 "

In 1692, by the statute 4th William and Mary, cap. 1, "An Act for granting to their Majesties an Aid of Foure shillings in the Pound for one yeare for carrying on a vigorous war against France," a new valuation of estates in reference to taxation was made throughout the kingdom, for the purpose of the assessment known as the land tax, a term which, although generally used

lessec, applied to the Lords of the Treasury for a renewal of the original lease, falsely suggesting that the lease to Arnold Thompson, the lessee, was granted by William the Third, whereas it was granted by the Duke of Norfolk, as governor and constable of the castle. The Lords of the Treasury referred the petition to the surveyor-general, upon which the Earl of Cardigan, "in support of the rights and privileges of the governor and constables of the castle," prepared a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury, setting out the facts, and claiming, as governor, the right of granting all leases of ground in the castle ditch.

The memorial, however, was not presented to the Treasury, and all proceedings in the matter were stopped. (MS. 'Copies and Extracts,' &c.)

¹ See the 'London Gazette,' No. 2744.

² See entries in the Hall Book, A.D. 1692—1694.

only from this period, is equally applicable to the periodical assessments which had for several years previously superseded the grants called subsidies.¹ In 1694 a poll tax, combined with an income tax, was imposed.²

¹ See Blackstone's 'Commentaries,' vol. i, p. 312. The commissioners by whom the assessment was fixed on individuals were, "for the Burrough of New Windsor," "The Mayor for the time being, Sir Thomas Duppa Usher of the Black Rod, Bernard Granvill, Baptist May, Charles Potts, William Adderley Esquires; Richard Plumpton, Richard Hales, Richard Fish-bourne, Francis Negus, John Church, George Wood, Gentlemen; Robert Forth, Alderman; Richard Topham, Simon Smith, William Smith, Gentlemen." The commissioners first named for Windsor in this reign (by the stat. 1 W. & M., sess. 2, c. 1), were "The Right Honourable Henry Powle Esquire one of His Majestyes most Honourable Privy Council and Speaker of the House of Commons; the Mayor for the time being; Sir Algernoon May Knight, John Topham Esquire, Moses Brooch Doctor of Physicke, — Fishbourne Gent., Silas Seaborough, Alderman Thomas Staples, Steward."

² 5 and 6 W. & M., c. 14. In the Huggett MSS. there are some notes headed "Windsor Castle Berks, Assessment on ye inhabitants thereof by virtue of an Act of Parliament for Raising Money by Poll, May 1690." This date must be an error, however. The names of those connected with St. George's Chapel and the castle are given, commencing with "Gregory Hascard as Dean of Windsor £10.; His poll 1s. Wm. Child Dr. Musick, his poll 1s.; For £300 in ready money and debts £1 : 10 : 0." The last of the entries connected with the chapel is "John Sewell, as chapter clerk 9s.; His poll, his wife's and 3 children, 5s." Wives, children, and servants are all taxed at 1s. per poll. Theodore Randue, Esq., by reason of his office as housekeeper, was assessed at £40 per annum; Thomas Hall, as wardrobe-keeper, at £12; William Angell, as janitor, at £10; Sir Christopher Wren, as comptroller, at £35; William Roberts, as receiver and paymaster of the works, at £35; Charles Browne, as clerk of the works, at £20; and Matthew Bankes, as master carpenter, at £9. "Anne Ball Relict of John Ball Esq." was assessed "for her rank £1 : 13 : 4," besides being charged with her daughters, for £400. (Sloane MSS., No. 4847, f. 86.) Dr. Child was at an advanced age at this period. He died in 1697. The inscription on his gravestone is preserved:

"Here lies the Body of Will. Child, Dr. of Musick, one of the organists at the Chappell Royall at Whitehall, and of his Majesties Free Chappell at Windsor 65 years. He was born in Bristol, and died here the 23d of March, 1697. in the 91st year of his age.

He paved the Body of the Choir.

Go happy Soul, and in the Seats above,
Sing endless Hymns of thy great Maker's Love;
How fit in heavenly Songs to bear thy Part,
Before well practiced in the sacred Art?
Whilst hearing us, sometimes the Choir Divine
Will sure descend, and in our Consort joyn;
So much the Musick, thou to us has given,
Has made our Earth to represent your Heaven."

(Ashmole's 'Berkshire,' vol. iii, p. 182.)

"To Mr. Lyford for his Jorneyes to Maidenhead
 and his gifts to the Bisshopps serv^{ts} . 01 00 00 "
 1694.
 "Expended at ye deliveringe ye addresse . . 07 10 00 "
 1695.
 "Disbursed upon Mr. Maior for a bottle of sack . 0 2 0
 spent upon Mr. Gray a bottle and pint of sack . 0 3 0
 paid Mr. Winwood for stoppage upp the well . 0 2 6 "

The following item in the churchwardens' accounts appears to refer to the year 1694:¹

"Spent w^t people in geting ye Kings friends . 00 08 00 "

"An a counte of thos that did contribut towards ye Release of ye french Protestants Sept^r ye 13 1695 being colected and gathe^d by vertu of a breefe from house to house," is inserted at full length in the churchwardens' accounts. At the foot of a subsequent page this entry occurs :

"Colected in ye Paresh church of New Windsor this 6th of May 1694 ye some of nineteene shilens by vertue of a breefe for ye

¹ On one side of a loose piece of paper inserted in these accounts is written, "The 3d day of October 1694. Memorand. That the Rules and Orders within written was agreed upon and confirmed at a vestry Lawfully warned in the presence of

GEORGE PILE	} Churchwardens &c."
THO. SHEFFORD	
JOHN GIBBES	

The following rules referred to, are written on the other side.

"At ouer monthly meeting then agreed to propose to ye vestry ffor ye beter Regulatige of maters there that theas presents folloinge be alowed that when ye over seers deliver subsistanse they bringe their acowntes of disbursements of ther weekely charge and then to proseed to give them a rat or rate and halfe as shall be thote fit.

"That if aney one is to be charged to ye poore rate that ye party to be rated withdraw till ye se (?) is over.

"Ye like order for those that desire to be taken downe.

"That noe woman come into ye vestrey but widdos or such as have ye management of thare one afares.

"That ye poore children that are at ye paresh charge doe com every Saboth day to ye paresh church and there abide in ye seates at ye west dore at ye time of devine servais and sermon time till ye mayre and ye rest of ye inhabetanse have seene them ; that sartyen (?) care be taken for them ; and such of them as will not, ye overseeres take notes of them."

towne of Wooller (?) in ye County of Northumberland lost by fier 2950*li*.

THO. MERRYE Vicker

GEORGE PILE

THO. SHEFORD

SAMUELL GILLMAN

} Churchwardens."

In 1695 the following entries occur in the churchwardens' accounts :

" Given to Dulas for goinge thro ye mill streme by			
ye temes, and spent with ye neibors	.	0	3 6
Jan ^y 22d, to a Jarman Scoler	.	0	2 0
To Mrs. Porter for wine at ye communion and for			
strangers that preach	.	4	15 0"

Under the date of August 22d, 1695, there is an entry in the 'Hall Book,' that Tempecarane Shorren, widow, was made free, and paid £1 14*s.* 1*d.* for a fine. This is the first entry that appears of women taking up the freedom, but several instances occur afterwards.¹ The members of the corporation were jealous of their public character : on the 6th of September, 1697, it is stated that one William Herring, jun., having been fined twenty nobles at the sessions for speaking opprobrious words of the corporation, upon his making submission, sixteen nobles were ordered to be returned to him.² In the following year Nathaniel Hammond, bailiff, was fined twenty nobles and suspended, for neglecting the duties of his office ; but on his submission, and paying the fine, ten nobles were returned and his suspension reversed.³ The due attendance of members of the corporation was also enforced by fine.

In 1693 the king granted an annuity of £50 to the mayor and churchwardens of Windsor, "for and towards the benefit support and maintenance of Church and Poor belonging to the said Parish," payable out of the rents of the Honor and Castle of Windsor.

¹ Hall Book.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

The following is a copy of the letter or warrant of privy seal for that purpose :

“William and Mary by the Grace of God King and Queen of England Scotland France and Ireland, Defenders of the Faith, To the Chancellor and Under Treasurer of our Exchequer now being, and to the Chancellor and Under Treasurer for the time being and to all others to whom these presents shall or may appertain Greeting Know ye that out of our abundant charity and goodness and for other causes and considerations us hereunto especially moving, Have given and granted and by these presents do give and grant unto our Trusty and well beloved the Mayor of the Town or Corporation of Windsor in our county of Berks, and to the churchwardens of the parish of New Windsor in the said county for the time being one annuity or yearly pension of Fifty Pounds of lawful English money, for and towards the benefit support and maintenance of Church and Poor, belonging to the said parish to be issuing and payable out of all and singular the Rents Issues and profits and revenues arising growing due and payable unto us within the honor and castle of Windsor. To have and to hold the said annuity or yearly pension unto the said Mayor and Churchwardens of the said parish for the time being, for the uses and purposes aforesaid during our Royal will and pleasure the same to become and accounted payable from the Feast of the Birth of our Lord Christ last past, and thence forthwith quarterly at the four most usual feasts or days of payment in the year by even and equal portions and we do hereby direct authorise and command that you issue your Warrant or Warrants to the Receiver or Receivers General of the s^d Rents or Revenues, now or for the time being to pay or cause to be paid unto the said Mayor and Churchwardens of the said parish, or their assigns for the time being, the said annuity or yearly pension according to our Royal purpose and intention in that behalf above declared, and you cause the allowance of all such payments to be made from time to time upon the said Receiver or receivers generals account of the s^d revenues and to do and cause to be done all other acts matters and things whereby our good and charitable Inclinations to the s^d Church and poor may be rendered effectual And if it shall happen that the said annuity or yearly pension shall be in arrear and unpaid by reason of the revenues being paid and applied to other uses so as the same cannot be paid thereout, then and in all such cases our pleasure is that the said annuity or yearly pension shall be paid at the receipt of our Exchequer or out of any treasure or Revenue there and not appropriated by Particular Act of Parliament. And these our Letters of Privy Seal or the entry and enrolment

thereof shall be to you, and every of you a sufficient warrant and discharge.

“Given under our privy seal at our palace at Westminster the Twentieth of July in the fifth year of our Reign.

“THOMAS WATKINS.

“Enter^d in the office of John Shallow Esq. Auditor of the park, 27th July 1693.”¹

In December 1698 we find this annual grant was three years in arrear;² and such seems to have been the case at an earlier period, for in the churchwardens' accounts, apparently for the year

¹ The dormant warrant issued thereupon was as follows :

“Dormant Warrant

Church and poor of New Windsor.

“After our hearty commendations.

“Whereas their Majesties by Letter of Privy Seal bearing date the twentieth of July instant, have given and granted unto the Mayor of the Town of New Windsor in the County of Berks, and to the Churchwardens of the parish of New Windsor in the said county for the time being, one annuity or yearly pension of Fifty Pounds for and towards the support benefit and maintenance of the Church and Poor belonging to the said parish, to be issuing and payable out of the rents and revenues arising within the honor of the Castle of Windsor from Xmas last past for and during their Majesties pleasure. These are therefore, by virtue of the s^d Letter of Privy Seal to authorise and direct you, the receiver general of the s^d Rents and Revenues, not only to make payment unto the s^d Mayor and Churchwardens or their assigns of the sum of £25 for the half year grown due on the s^d annuity or yearly pension at Midsummer last past, but also the growing payments Quarterly as they from time to time become due and payable unto them, and this together with acquittance or acquittances of the s^d Mayor and Churchwardens or their assigns shall be as well to you the s^d Receiver for making the said payment out of the said rents and revenues, as to you the auditor for allowing thereof from time to time upon the said receivers accounts a sufficient warrant.

“White Hall Treasury Chambers July 21, 1693.

“GODOLPHIN

R. HAMSDEN

HEN. FOX

“To our loving friends the Auditors of the County of Berks, and to the Receiver and Receivers General of the Rents and Revenues growing within the honors of the Castle of Windsor in the said county.

“Enter'd in the office of John Shallow Esq. auditor of the park, 27 July 1693. Linmim (?) Cambery.”

² See copies of the dormant warrant, and order for payment of the arrears, in possession of the Editors.

1695 (but without a date), is an item of £5, "expenses and charges in drawing petitions and delivering them to ye King and Lords of the thresery."¹ And on "the 18 day of November 1696 at a meeting at the vestry duely warned the Lords day before It was then agreed and ordered that the Churchwardens should be reimbursed all such sumes of money as by them should be expended in endeavouring to preserve the £50 p ann. given by his present Ma^{tie} and the late Queen to the poor of this parish."

In 1695 Dr. Henry Godolphin succeeded Zachary Craddock as provost of Eton. He was a great benefactor to the school. He contributed £1000 towards alterations in the chapel made at the close of the seventeenth century, built almshouses for ten poor women, and left a legacy of £200 to the library. He also "adorned the outer court with the statue of the Royal Founder, cast in copper, placed on a marble pedestal and fenced in with Iron palisades."²

After the attempt made on the king's life in 1696 numerous addresses from all parts of the kingdom were presented to him,

¹ On the back of this page of the accounts is the following entry: "Received of Docter B 3s. of the gifte of Mr. Henerey frankelene towards ye repaires of ye Church of New Winsor it beinge a rente charged one 3 tenements formerly; but now new bilte but one in possession of ye Duke of St. Albanes over against ye well in pound streete."

² "He gave largely of his abundance, and particularly for the benefit of this college. Ecton in his state of Queen Anne's Bounty (Ecton's 'Thesaurus Eccles.' 4to, Lond. 1742) mentions him to have given by himself, and in conjunction with others (even tho' we suppose him to have given but an equal share with those others), the sum of £3910 for the augmentation of small Livings upon the plan of that bounty" . . . "He gave a £1000 towards the alterations of the chapel as it is at present the which alteration (made about the year 1700) is widely different from the original plan given by the Founder, An^o Regni 26^o. With this money the organ, it is said, was purchas'd, as being charg'd at about that sum. He adorn'd the outer court with the statue of the Royal Founder, cast in copper; plac'd on a marble Pedestal, and fenc'd in with Iron Palisades. Further he bequeathed by his last Testament the sum of £200 for the buying books to the use of the College Library. He built the Alms Houses for 10 poor women." (Huggett MSS., Sloane, No. 4843, f. 102, 103.)

"In the year 1699 &c. when the chapel was altered frō ye ancient into ye present form by taking into ye old choir a large part of what was appropriated to ye use of the Parishioners, there were made seven separate vaults under the ascent into the choir, the entrances into which are under the seven large stones at ye Foot of ye said ascent." (Ibid., f. 381.)

and, among others, "the association signed by the Mayor Aldermen and Inhabitants of the Town of New Windsor" was presented to his Majesty at Kensington on the 22d of March by the Duke of Norfolk and the members of parliament for the borough.¹

Mr. Adderley, elected one of the members for the borough in 1690, was on his death succeeded by William Scawan, Esq., who was again returned in 1695 with John Viscount Fitzharding. In 1697 Mr. Scawan was succeeded by Richard Topham, Esq., who, together with Lord Fitzharding, continued to represent Windsor during the remainder of William the Third's reign, and until the year 1710.

The chamberlain's accounts for 1697 furnish the following entries :

"Trophy and Robbery money for ye towle ²	.	. 00	01	09
Glasses brooke Dukes Birth day	.	. 00	05	06 "

The "Duke" was the infant Duke of Gloucester, the son of the Princess Anne of Denmark (afterwards Queen Anne). He died at Windsor in 1700.³

"Recigs (?) and fetching ye Buck from L ^d Starb ^o (?)		01	13	00
Princes ffootmen	.	. 00	13	00
the servants w ⁿ wee waited upon princes [princess]		00	05	00
Glasses brooke and ye use of ye rest	.	. 00	10	00
Com ^o n prayer Booke	.	. 00	15	00
to ye Trumpetts	.	. 00	10	00
Mr. Harwood writing ye adresse	.	. 00	05	00 "

This entry probably refers to an address from the corporation, presented to the king at Kensington on the 31st of December, 1697, on occasion of the peace.⁴

Drink to ye Hall	.	. 00	01	00
Chamb ^r keepers and Drums	.	. 00	08	06
Yeomen of ye Guard	.	. 00	10	00
Cariage of ye Gould Bowle	.	. 00	01	00
Altering ye Com ^o n prayer Booke	.	. 00	02	00 "

¹ 'London Gazette,' No. 3168.

² Toll.

³ See *post*.

⁴ See the 'London Gazette,' No. 3354, where the address is inserted at length.

The alteration of the Prayer Book, alluded to, must have been in consequence of the death of Queen Mary. The churchwardens' accounts contain an entry of the payment of 1s. 6d. "for tolinge ye bell at ye Queens funerall."

On the 25th of March, 1697, the Earl of Portland was installed as a Knight of the Garter. At the dinner "severall ladies of the highest rank were entertained at tables apart, the whole being performed with great order."¹ The installation of the Duke of Newcastle took place on the 7th of July in the following year.²

Burnet, who was at this time Bishop of Salisbury, was in 1698 appointed preceptor to the Duke of Gloucester, the son of the Princess of Denmark. The bishop at first strongly declined the task, but at last yielded through the intervention of Archbishop Tennison, and in July he waited on the king at Windsor. "Upon his arrival at Windsor," and obtaining his first audience of William, "he assured his Majesty, it was no longer his intention to decline so honourable an employment, as the educating a prince so nearly related to the crown, since his royal master thought him worthy of that trust; but as the discharge of his duty in this station must confine him constantly to court, which was inconsistent with his episcopal function, he desired leave to resign his bishopric. The king was much surprised at the proposal, to which he would by no means consent; however, finding our author persisted in it, he was at length prevailed on to agree that the duke should reside all the summer at Windsor, and that the bishop should have ten weeks allowed him every year to visit the other parts of his diocese."³

A communication from Windsor, dated the 24th of July, 1699, inserted in the 'London Gazette,' states that "This being his

¹ 'London Gazette,' No. 3274.

² Ibid., No. 3408.

³ 'Life of Burnet, Hist. of his own Time,' vol. vi, pp. 323, 324, edit. 1833. Burnet says the Princess of Denmark (afterwards Queen Anne) encouraged him to accept the appointment. The Earl of Dartmouth, however, says the princess "always thought it one of the greatest hardships put upon her by the king, who knew how disagreeable he [Burnet] was to her, and believed it was done for that reason." (Ibid., vol. iv, p. 386, note.)

Highness the Duke of Gloucester's birthday, divers persons of quality came hither to compliment their Royal Highnesses the Princess and Prince of Denmark and his Highness the Duke of Gloucester on this occasion; and the court were entertained with a Ball and with Fireworks."¹

The king was in Holland at this time.

There is a payment in the chamberlains' accounts of 15*s.* to the "prince princes [princess] and Duke Glosters footmen" on this occasion; and repeated in the following year, when the young duke's birthday was kept in the same manner, for the last time. He died at Windsor, at the age of twelve, on the 30th of July, 1700, after a few days' illness, not improbably occasioned by improper indulgences on the celebration of his birthday. The 'London Gazette' says, "His Highness the Duke of Gloucester was taken ill on Thursday last, and his distemper proved to be a violent Feaver with a Rash: all proper remedies were applied but without success, and about one this morning, this young Prince departed this life, to the inexpressible grief of their Royal Highnesses, and sensible sorrow of the whole kingdom."²

The death of this prince, the only surviving child of the Princess of Denmark (her sister Queen Mary having died previously without issue), led to that alteration in the Act of Settlement, whereby the inheritance to the throne was vested in the Princess Sophia, Dowager Electress of Hanover, and her descendants being protestants, in default of direct heirs of William, and his sister-in-law Anne.

The Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, and the Earl of Albemarle, were installed as Knights of the Garter at Windsor, on the 5th of June, 1700.³

The ground on the north side of the castle, lying between the then boundary of the enclosed ground and the river, and extending from the present Datchet Lane to part of "Cresswells Walke" (so described in Norden's Plan), was added by William the Third to

¹ 'Gazette,' No. 3517.

² Ibid., No. 3623.

³ Ibid., No. 3608.

the Little Park.¹ A considerable part of this ground adjoining the town consisted of enclosed fields. The remainder was waste land called the Mill Common, in which were several gravel pits, and to the herbage of this common and the gravel, the inhabitants of Windsor were entitled.²

This common was probably identical with the common called the "Gravel Pitts," mentioned in the 'Survey of the Manor of Windsor,' made by Roger Amyce, in the reign of Edward the Sixth, and there described as "severed," and containing by estimation six acres.³

The king appears to have bought, or made compensation to the owners for, the enclosed ground added to his Little Park,⁴ but he did not at the time make the inhabitants any compensation for the loss of their right of common or for the injury they sustained by the amount of land subject to the parochial imposts being diminished. The corporation ordered steps to be taken to obtain such compensation,⁵ and the following petition was consequently presented to the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury.

"To the Right Hon^{ble} the Lords Commissioners of his Majestys Treasury,

"The Humble petition of the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses and the rest of the Inhabitants of the Borough of New Windsor.

"Sheweth,

"That your petitioners readily and willingly complied with His Majestys inclosing their lands adjacent to his Little park at

¹ The whole of the enclosed ground adjoining the castle was called the "Little Park." The term "Home Park," for the north side, was not used until a comparatively recent period.

² The position of the ground inclosed by William the Third will be best understood by reference to Norden's map of the Little Park.

³ See *ante*, vol. I, pp. 591, 592.

⁴ In the chamberlain's accounts for 1702, after an entry of the receipt of £120 "for foure years rent for the Mills and for the poor's money," there is an item "for land sold to king William." The sum is crased, but in the margin is written, "Note Mr. Porter received £222 : 16 : 8." This evidently refers to the following entry in the receipts for the previous year (1701). "June 2. Mr. Topham for the kings land £222 : 16 : 08."

⁵ Hall Book, January 30th, 1699.

Windsor for the enlargement thereof, and not only their Lands but also their respective commons wherein are divers gravel pits, the only place in the parish where they are supplied with gravel for repairing the highways and pavement in the Town.

“That it may please your Lordships the said Lands were subject yearly to the repairs of the Church, the relief of the poor, and divers other rates and taxes which fall the heavier on their other Lands.

“That the tenants of the Lands inclosed in the park kept divers teams which are subject to work in the repairs of the Highways, which are now exempted, by reason whereof your petitioners are at much more charge about that work; all which will plainly appear in the Schedule of particulars here annexed.¹

“Your petitioners therefore humbly pray your Lordships will be pleased to take the premises into your consideration as also the damages which your petitioners do thereby sustain, and grant them such recompense as to your Lordships shall seem meet,

“and your petitioners shall every pray.”

The petition was signed by Richard Topham, John Porter, John Clark, George Pile, and eighty-three other parishioners.

The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, by an order dated from the “Cock-pitt Treasury Chambers, Whitehall,” the 14th of December, 1699, referred this petition to Samuel Travers, Esq., His Majesty's surveyor general, “who is desired to

¹ The following is a copy of the schedule referred to :

“Account of lands taken into the park in Mill Mead and Datchet Mead.

“Jno. Henning	{	Mitchells land . . .	0	4	0	Wm. Aldworth	{	Land late Easts	0	2	6
		part of Dees . . .	0	0	6			Land Datchet			
		Jones Land . . .	0	1	0			Mead . . .	0	5	0
		Tophams Land . . .	0	7	0			Wm. Smith Land Datchet Mead	0	3	0
Matt ^w Coslar	{	part of Dees Land	0	2	6			each rate	5	1	1
		His own Land . . .	0	0	3						
Dean and Cannons land			0	3	0						
Ann Yandall		Adams land	0	0	9	6 Rates in the year		30	6	6	
Jno. Gibblett	{	Sawyers Land . . .	0	5	0	1 Do. for Repair of the Church		5	1	1	
		PaynesandTopham	0	3	9	Scavengers Rate		3	0	0	
		Centliviers Land . . .	0	0	4	Constables Rate		2	10	0	
							Loss of Lammas yearly		20	0	0
Mrs. Pearman	{	For the Farm . . .	2	10	0	Do. 200 Load Gravel		10	0	0	
		her own Land . . .	0	3	0	Do. 3 teams working		9	0	0	
Wm. Lyford		part of Shaw Farm . . .	0	3	0	Herbage of Mill Common		10	0	0	
J. Bending	{	part of Drews Land	0	1	0			Yearly	£89	17	7
		Harwoods Do	0	2	6						
		Aldworths	0	1	9						
		Tophams	0	3	6						

consider the same and report to their Lordships a true state of the matter therein contained with his opinion, what is fit to be done therein."

Mr. Travers accordingly made the following report.

"May it please your Lordships.

"I have perused and considered the annexed petition of the Inhabitants of New Windsor and the schedule therewith presented to your Lordships, and am of opinion that the present damage which the said Inhabitants do and may sustain by the late enlargement of His Majesty's Little park at Windsor in their Church and Poors rates, loss of common, and gravel, amounts to about £80 per annum, towards which if his Majesty pleases, there may be allowed them, the profits of Thirty one acres of land lying and left out of the s^d park, between the wall thereof and the river Thames, from Windsor Mill to the water course running out of the Bushy ground in the s^d park, to the River Thames (notwithstanding public ways are to be made over the same) I value at £20 per annum; the remaining sixty may (if your Lordships think fit) be paid them out of the annual profits of the Ferry at Datchet lately contracted for with Colonel Wheeler, and in case that should [fall] short, then to make good from time to time out of such other revenue as your Lordships should be pleased to appoint. These allowances to continue until some other more certain equivalent in Land or rents can be established as a reasonable compensation for the same, to be ascertained by your Lordships or the Lord High Treasurer of England or the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for the time being. All which I humbly submit to your Lordships wisdom. Travers, Supervisor General. Feb^y 24 1699." ¹

In consequence of this petition and report, the king made the following grant :

"William the Third by the grace of God King of England Scotland France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith To the Commissioners of our Treasury now being, and to the Treasurer and under Treasurer of our Exchequer or Commissioners for the time being, Greeting Whereas the Mayor Bailiffs Burgesses and other Inhabitants of the Borough of New Windsor in the County of Berks have humbly represented that

¹ CW. book of Benefactions, where it is stated that "this petition schedule and report thereon, was extracted from the office of the Surveyor General of the Crown Lands Samuel Parker, Francis Burt, Charles Jarman, Churchwardens in 1786."

our inclosing the Land adjacent to our Little Park there, not only the petitioners Lands but also their respective Commons wherein are divers Gravelpits where they were supplied with gravel for the repair of the highways and pavements in the said Town, are inclosed in our said park, and that the yearly rates for the repair of the church relief of the poor and divers other rates and taxes to which the s^d inclosed lands were subject, fall the heavier on other lands belonging to the said Borough, and also that the tenants of the said inclosed lands kept divers Teams which were subject to work in the repair of the Highways, and therefore prayed a recompense for the damages they shall sustain in the premises by reason of the said inclosure. And whereas Samuel Frances Esq. our Surveyor General to whose consideration the s^d petition was referred, [has reported] that the damage the s^d petitioners do and may sustain by the late enlargement of our Little Park at Windsor in their church and poor rates and loss of common and gravel amount to about Eighty pounds per annum, and proposed, among other things, that towards a recompense for the same, there be allowed them the profits of thirty one acres of Land left out of our said park between the wall thereof and the river Thames, valued by our s^d surveyor general at £20 per annum. And we, having taken the said petition and report into our Royal consideration, are graciously pleased to allow the petitioners over and above the profits of the s^d 31 acres of Land, the yearly sum of Fifty Pounds in lieu and compensation of the damages by them sustained by our inclosure afores^d, to be paid out of the receipt of our Exchequer until such time as a more certain recompense shall be granted by us to the s^d petitioners, our will and pleasure is that you issue and pay or cause to be issued and paid out of any of our revenues and treasures now or hereafter remaining in the receipt of our Exchequer not particularly appropriated by act of Parliament, unto the Mayor and Churchwardens of the s^d Borough of New Windsor now and for the time being, the yearly sum or allowance of £50, which together with the profits of the said 31 acres of Land is to be in lieu and compensation of the damages by them sustained by our inclosure of the s^d lands which were liable to their s^d public rates and taxes and commonable Land above mentioned; to commence from Michaelmas last past, and to be paid quarterly at the four most usual feasts in the year by even and equal portions; the same to continue until such time as we shall grant unto the s^d Mayor and Churchwardens, a more certain recompense as aforesaid, and to be received without accompt in part or any other charge. And these our Letters shall be your sufficient warrant and discharge in this behalf. Given under our privy seal at our palace at Westminster the 17th April in the 12th year of our reign."

The thirty-one acres of land left out of the park between the wall and the river Thames, as mentioned in the foregoing grant, is shown in Collier's map of Windsor, published in 1742. The brick wall built by William round the park, and in part of its course separating this ground, existed until very recently as originally erected, except where repairs or improvements have rendered alterations necessary. The letters W. R., and the date of the year, inserted by means of dark-coloured glazed bricks, might have been traced in several parts of the wall, as represented in the woodcut appended to this chapter. The wall has been removed in carrying into effect the recent alterations in the roads and approaches to the town and castle.

The irregular course of this wall near the river was no doubt necessary to avoid the inequalities of the surface, caused, probably, by the exhausted or abandoned gravel-pits situated in the excluded portion of the ground. The land, thus re-granted to the town, was fenced and planted by the tenant of the corporation with aytes or willows.

William the Third appears to have completed the magnificent avenue connecting the castle with the Great Park, well known as the "Long walk," and designed and commenced in the reign of Charles the Second.¹

In a map of Frogmore and Shaw estates, made in 1696, the avenue is represented as then planted, but it has the appearance of having been recently formed, as the fields which it divided are represented with the corresponding old hedgerows and boundaries on each side.

In an entry in the churchwardens' accounts for the years 1716-17, there is a statement "of the moneys rece'd from the Government wch is one hundred and twenty pounds p ann: viz. for divers lands taken into little Park and the piece of co'mon pasture ground near Windsor mill, *the long avenue leading to Great Park*, the House and Garden the L^d Godolphins, now the Queens, &c. all in the parish of New Windsor, wch money above writ was

¹ See *ante*, p. 386.

granted by His Maj^{tie} King William to the parish aforesaid in lieu of the parish Taxes for Church and Poor, &c.”¹

The manner in which private dwellings were from time to time suffered to be erected within the walls of the castle, is well exemplified in the following warrant, in 1699, from the Duke of Norfolk:

“Whereas Elizabeth Edwards has by Petition set forth, that by reason of great debt her husband is withdrawn, and herself deprived of her dwelling in Windsor Towne, and having many children, is very willing by her Trade of Sempstress, and otherwise to gett maintenance for herself and children that they may not be chargeable to the Parish; and has prayed leave to erect a shed on the right hand within the gate going into the Lower yard of Windsor Castle.

“And whereas Sir Christopher Wren, Knt. Surveyor Gen^l and other officers of the works have by their report (upon my referring the said Petition to them to view and report whether the Petitioners request might be granted, without damage or Inconvenience) signified that they have caused the place to be measured and that a shop not exceeding twenty foot in length, and three foot in breadth, will be no Inconvenience to the Passage.

“These are therefore to authorise permit and impower the said Elizabeth Edwards to erect a shed in the said place, and to hold and use the same during His Majesty’s pleasure, Requiring the officers of His Majesty’s works there to see that the said shed be decently made according to the direction she may give, for which this shall be a sufficient warrant. Given under my hand and seal the 14th day of March 1699, in the 12th year of the Reigne of our Sovereigne Lord King William the Third, over England &c.

“NORFOLK E. M.”²

¹ This is not strictly correct, for the £120 certainly includes the compensation granted by Queen Ann in lieu of the profits of the land adjoining the Thames, and of the tolls of Datchet Ferry. See *post*, p. 491.

² The following orders or warrants were granted about the same period:

“Whereas Isaac Lyon one of the singing men of St. George’s Chapel at Windsor Castle has desired leave to make a small light thro’ the wall by his chimney; These are to will and require you to permit the same to be done, he doing it at his own charge. Given under my hand the 8th April 1695. NORFOLK.

“To the officers of the works at Windsor Castle.”

A like order was granted for John Walter to make a doorway out of his yard into the lower court in Windsor Castle, dated April 8th, 1695. (MS. volume, entitled ‘Copies and

By authority of this warrant, Elizabeth Edwards erected a shed on this spot, the use and occupation of which was, in 1710, in Queen Anne's reign, confirmed to her and her children during Her Majesty's pleasure. In 1719 the shed appears to have been in the possession of John and Susana Crafford (perhaps the son-in-law and daughter of Elizabeth Edwards), who delivered up their "right and title" to the governor of the castle.

In June, 1699, the following warrant was granted to Philip Lovegrove, to plant the upper part of the castle ditch :

"Whereas Philip Lovegrove of Windsor, Gardener, is desirous and willing to plant and keep as a Garden that part of the Castle Ditch situate and lying between the Bridge going into the Upper Gate and the House in the possession of Arnold Thompson lately Built by him and that part of the ditch inclosed by him; Now know all men and witness these presents that in consideration the same will be more ornamental and pleasant when planted and made a Garden, I do hereby grant the s^d part of the Castle Ditch containing in length 385 feet and in breadth 100 feet of assize more or less unto the s^d Philip Lovegrove To have and to hold for and during my will and pleasure; the s^d Philip Lovegrove agreeing and promising to plant and keep the same as a garden without doing any hurt or damage to the castle building or wall, or erecting any building; and to preserve the same free from annoyance or filth. And for his so doing this shall be a sufficient warrant. Given under my hand and seal this 2d June 1699.

"N. and M." ¹

Extracts,' &c.) The first-named order, however, was not, it appears carried out, for the following warrant was granted in 1704.

"Whereas Isaac Lyon one of the singing men of St. George's Chapel at Windsor Castle hath desired leave to Build a Chimney and make a small light through the wall which will be a great benefit and convenience to his dwelling house and no damage to the wall of Her Majesty's Castle, as is certified to me by John Clark chief master mason of the said castle. These are to will and require you to permit the same to be done he doing it at his proper charge and expense. Given under my hand and seal the 20 March 170 $\frac{3}{4}$.

"NORTHUMBERLAND.

"To the officers of the works
at Windsor Castle."

(MS. volume of 'Copies and Extracts,' &c.)

¹ MS. volume, entitled 'Copies and Extracts,' &c.

As Arnold Thompson's premises adjoined "the wall of the poor knights row,"¹ it seems that the ground granted to Lovegrove lay on the south side of the castle, between the Lieutenants' Tower and the present St. George's Gateway. "The Upper Gate" mentioned in the lease seems to correspond with the "South port" of Norden's plan.

A Lovegrove, following the occupation of a nurseryman and fruiterer, may be found dwelling at Windsor at the present day; an instance of the permanency of names and of occupations in the same locality.

Upon the death of the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Northumberland was appointed constable of the castle. His patent is dated at Westminster, the 26th of May, in the thirteenth year of William the Third. The letters patent assign him lodgings in the Lieutenants' Tower, and contain a proviso, reserving to the king the power of granting and disposing of the custody or office of keeper of the Little Park adjoining the castle, "and of the stables near Eton lately erected and by the said prince lately used and enjoyed."²

Who the "*said prince*" was, does not clearly appear. The description of these "stables near Eton" was probably taken from an earlier patent. They were situate near the river, on the right side of the main street. A lane or alley leading down to them is still called Stable Lane, although the premises have been long dis-used as a royal mews.

The Duke of Northumberland, by warrant dated the 8th of June, 1701, appointed Charles Dartiquenave, Esq. his secretary, and assigned him the "Lodgings over the place called the Coal hole at the lower gate of Windsor Castle heretofore used by Serjeant Haddon by the appointment of John Lord Mordant Deceased at that time Constable and Gov^r of the s^d castle, and since granted to Francis Negus Esq. Secretary to the late Duke of Norfolk."³

¹ See *ante*, p. 455.

² See copy of appointment in MS. volume of 'Copies and Extracts,' &c.

³ MS. volume of 'Copies and Extracts,' &c., where see the following appointments by the Duke of Northumberland: Charles Potts, Esq., Deputy Governor, July 19th, 1701; William Ireland, master glazier, July 29th, 1701; Alexander Fort, master joiner, same

The Duke of Northumberland was also chosen high steward of the borough of Windsor. His appointment is dated the 19th of July, 1701.¹

It seems that some of the workmen and others who obtained appointments to serve the castle, were rather reluctant to pay the fees attendant upon the honour, and that the duke or his deputies were as anxious to secure them. The following "Letter for renewing of Warrants" was issued by Mr. Dartiquenave, the constable's secretary.

date; Robert Streeter, painter, master of the work "to be done in the castle, with the privilege of doing and performing the painter's work," August 6th, 1701; James Browne, purveyor of the works and keeper of the timber yard, same date, with the following note in the margin—"John Clark of Windsor after ye death of Charles Brown had a warrant from the D. of N. for the place, wch by a decloⁿ of trust made in form by s^d John Clark appears to have been only during the minority of James Browne;" George Pile, bricklayer, to do the bricklayers' work, August, 1701; Ralph Frith, of New Windsor, waterman, to have and perform the office of waterman or bargeman of His Majesty's castle of Windsor, in the same terms as in the warrant for his appointment by the Duke of Norfolk in the reign of James the Second (*ante*, p. 410), August 20th, 1701; John Davis, as locksmith, August 20th, 1701; Jame Grape, of Wokingham, as an attorney of the Honour Court, September 6th, 1701; the like appointment of Anthony Massey, of New Windsor, September 12th, 1701; the like of Alexander Staples, of Maidenhead, same date; John Clarke, as master mason, September 29th, 1701; Matthew Roberts, as master plumber, same date; warrant for firewood (twenty loads of beech and oak of dottards or pollards), October 23d, 1701; memorandum of appointment of John Grove, as master plaisterer, July 22d, 1702.

A lease, bearing date July 1st, 1701, was granted to Eleanor Starkey, of New Windsor, spinster, of "all that part and so much of all those three messuages situate standing and being in New Windsor aforesaid in the several tenures or occupations of Henry Reddington Elisha Lovejoy and Roger Olive as are standing and being upon the said Castle Ditch and all that part or parcel of the said Castle Ditch lying and being behind the said Messuages or Tenements adjoining to the wall of the said Castle on the East part A Messuage or Tenement and other part of the said Castle Ditch in the tenure or occupation of John Lyford on the South part to the several Messuages or Tenements of the said Eleanor Starkey holden by lease of the Corporation of Windsor on the west part and to a messuage or tenement and other part of the s^d Castle Ditch in the tenure or occupation of Richard Wilkins on the north part, containing in length Twenty and two yards little more or less and in breadth nine and twenty yards little more or less for the term of 21 years if the s^d Duke should so long live and continue constable of the said castle, at the yearly rent of one shilling."

The lease contained covenants on the part of the tenant to refer any differences between the tenants of the Castle Ditch to the decision of the Constable; and not to erect any new house or building without license; and power to the king to cut down trees, or pull down all or part of the buildings, or erect forts or batteries, without making compensation.

¹ MS. volume of 'Copies and Extracts,' &c.

“ It having been customary upon the appointment of every new Constable of Windsor Castle for all artizans as well as others employed in his Majesties service, either in the Castle or Forest of Windsor, to have Warrants under the hand and seal of the said Constablenesship by which alone they are impowered to act in their several stations; I do by this signify to you that it is his Grace the Duke of Northumberland’s positive commands you forthwith make the applications to his Grace for the renewing the warrants as most of the persons belonging to the works have already done, for the dispatch whereof I every morning give my attendance at my lodgings at Mr. Lyons at the Castle.

“ C. D.”

The attornies also of the Honour Court were called upon in the following “Letter to Mr. Staples,” dated the 5th of September, 1701.

“ These are to will and require you to Transmit forthwith to me the names of all the attornies appointed by Henry Duke of Norfolk deceased, now practising in the Court of Record of the Honor and Castle of Windsor, that I may consider how many and whom I shall think fit to continue attornies to practice in the said court. I am given to understand there are endeavours made by some to oppose my authority in this matter by refusing to make their application for the usual confirmation of their admission into the said court. In this I expect you assert my right according to antient custom which I will not suffer to be infringed in any wise.

“ NORTHUMBERLAND.”

This appears to have had some effect, as three attornies received appointments, one on the 6th, and the others on the 12th of September.¹

The following warrant was issued for the repair of the old draw well in the keep of the castle.

“ George Duke of Northumberland &c.

“ Whereas the well in the keep of Windsor Castle is so much out of repair by the rottenness of the Timber wherewith it was formerly covered, that my servants cannot pass by it without extreme hazard and danger (it being in a common passage to the Lodgings of the said keep); These are to will and require you to cause the said well to be

¹ See note, p. 474; and MS. volume of ‘Copies and Extracts,’ &c., p. 81.

forthwith covered and repaired, and for so doing this shall be your warrant. Given under my hand and seal the 14th July 1701.

“NORTHUMBERLAND.

“To Sir Ch^r Wren K. Surveyor General
of His Maties works, and the rest of
the officers of the works Windsor
Castle.”¹

This well has not been used for a considerable time, traces of it may still be seen however.

In the chamberlain's accounts for 1701 we find the following entries :

“ June 17. Gouldhawks taxes and trophy money	. 00	15	06
July 18. A coach to ye Duke of Northumberland	. 00	01	06
Oct. 16. Mr. Steward with ye addresses	. 00	11	00
— 25. Mr. Rutter and Mr. Clark w th an adresse, London	. 05	12	00
Nov. 27. Kings servants wine sealer and yeomen Guard	. 01	02	06
Dec. 31. Cleaning the Pictures	. 00	08	00”

William the Third spent very little of his time at Windsor, going there only occasionally for a few days at a time. Hampton Court was his principal residence, where a new court was built by Sir Christopher Wren.

Mr. Macaulay remarks of this king, that “in the gallery of Whitehall he pined for the familiar house in the wood at the Hague, and never was so happy as when he could quit the magnificence of Windsor for his far humbler seat at Loo. During this splendid banishment it was his consolation to create around him, by building, planting, and digging, a scene which might remind him of the formal piles of red brick, of the long canals, and of the symmetrical flower beds amidst which his early life had been passed.”²

“William III,” says Mr. Poynter, “was for some years too busily occupied in building and planting elsewhere to bestow much attention upon Windsor, but in the latter part of his life he con-

¹ MS. volume of ‘Copies and Extracts,’ &c.

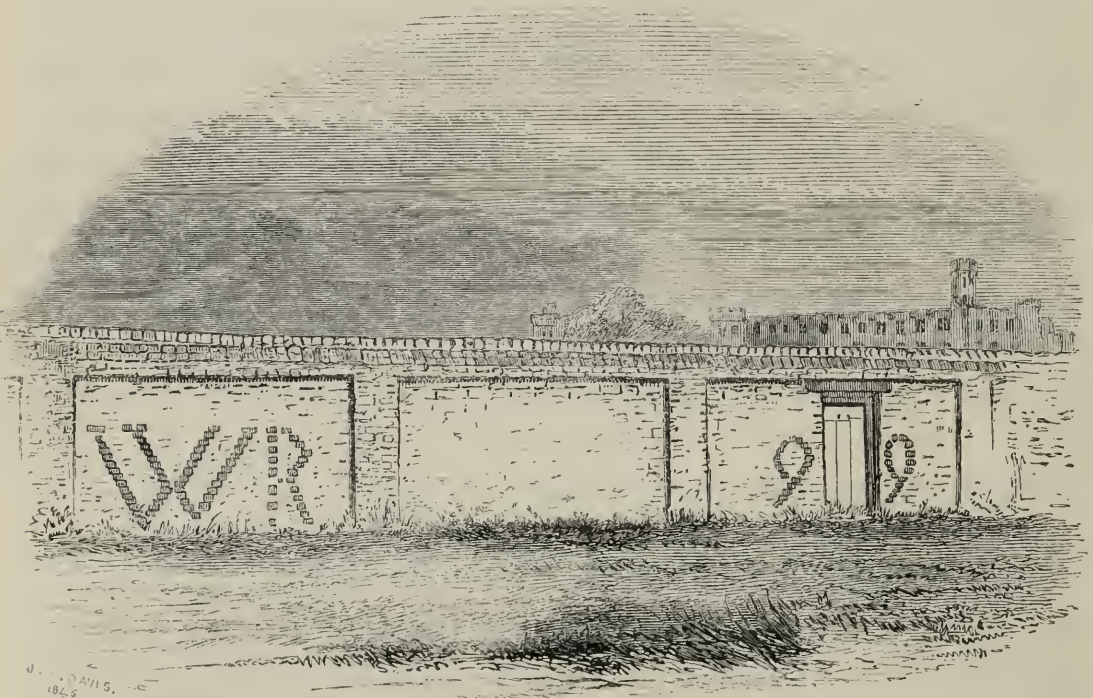
² ‘History of England,’ vol. ii, p. 183; see also, vol. iv, pp. 55, 56.

templated improvements to the Castle in a similar style, and on an equal scale of grandeur with those at Hampton Court. The talents of Sir C. Wren were called upon for a design to convert the Castle, as far as might be practicable, into a regular edifice, and to connect with it an extensive and magnificent suite of gardens. By the plan of this eminent architect, it was proposed to take down the greater part of the South side of the upper ward, in order to make room for a new building of about two hundred feet frontage, with a gateway in the middle, precisely where the great entrance has since been placed by Sir Jeffry Wyatville. To this as a centre, the remainder of the old building Eastward would have formed a wing, and a corresponding wing to the westward would have completed a front of about five hundred feet, central to the Long Walk, and symmetrical in its form, though not very consistent in its style, since the centre (for which there are three designs) would have been in the Italian taste, and the existing wing (and of course the corresponding one) was to be nearly what it had been made in the time of Charles II. From this front to the Store tower, the space was to be occupied by an irregular building, probably offices. The west side of the upper court was to be inclosed by an arcade, crossing from King John's tower to the new building on the opposite side. The middle ward was to be cast into a regular form. The keep was to be approached on the side next the upper court, by an immense double flight of steps, flanked by two gateways, of which the conception is magnificent. In the lower ward it was proposed to clear away the horse-shoe cloister, so as to disencumber entirely the west end of the chapel, of which a romantic view was to be opened from the Town below, by an aperture in the Castle wall between the Bell tower and the Garter tower. Between the principal entrance on the south side and the Long Walk was designed an Italian garden, laid out on different levels connected by flights of steps. On the North side, a double range from the terrace opposite the Star building would have led down to a lower terrace, and thence to a garden in the same style, reaching to the river, and occupying the whole of that side of the Little Park, with an ornamental canal and jets d'eau down the centre. From this garden a third branched off at a right angle and extended

Eastward.”¹ Sir Christopher Wren’s designs for these alterations are preserved in the library of All Souls College, Oxford. The date of the project, as marked in an inscription on the principal front, is 1698, “and it may have been in anticipation of its accomplishment that the works at the Castle were about this time so much neglected, that in several years nothing was expended even on ordinary repairs.”²

¹ Poynter’s ‘Essay.’

² Poynter, citing Accounts in the Office of Works.



Wall of the Home Park, A.D. 1846.

CHAPTER XII.

WINDSOR IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN ANNE.

CONSTABLE OF THE CASTLE AND HIGH STEWARD OF THE BOROUGH.

A.D. 1702. THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

DEANS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

A.D. ——. GREGORY HASCARD, D.D.

A.D. 1709. JOHN ROBINSON, D.D.

A.D. 1708. THOMAS MANNINGHAM, D.D.

A.D. 1713. GEORGE VERNEY, D.D.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

A.D. 1702. JOHN VISCOUNT FITZHARDING AND RICHARD TOPHAM, ESQ.

A.D. 1705. SAME.

SAME.

A.D. 1708. SAME.

SAME.

A.D. 1710. RICHARD TOPHAM, ESQ., AND WILLIAM PAUL, ESQ.

SAMUEL MASHAM, ESQ.,

vice PAUL, DECEASED.

CHARLES ALDWORTH, ESQ.,

vice MASHAM, CREATED LORD MASHAM.

A.D. 1713. CHARLES ALDWORTH, ESQ., AND CHRISTOPHER WREN, ESQ.

RECORDER, OR UNDER STEWARD.

A.D. ——. WILLIAM PEISLEY, ESQ.

PROVOST OF ETON.

A.D. ——. HENRY GODOLPHIN, D.D.

Address from the Corporation on the Queen's Accession—Corporate and Parochial Accounts—Renewal of the Appointment of the Duke of Cumberland as Constable—Act of Parliament to facilitate the Improvements around the Castle—Visit of the King of Spain—Refusal of the Inhabitants of Didworth to pay Poor-rates to Windsor—Chamberlain's Accounts—The Duke of Marlborough—Statues of the Queen and Prince George of Denmark—Churchwardens' Accounts—Trees in the Churchyard—Members of the Corporation reproved for speaking disrespectfully of the Queen—Progress of Works in the Castle and Parks—Petition of the Corporation for compensation for loss of Lands and Tolls—Grant thereupon—Hog Hole—Datchet Bridge—Queen Anne's Well at Chalvey—The New Engine—Chamberlain's Accounts—Death of the Queen, and Proclamation of George the First.

QUEEN ANNE ascended the throne on the death of William the Third, on the 8th of March 1702, and the corporation of Windsor

lost no time in presenting the customary address to their new sovereign.

The chamberlain's accounts contain the following entries :

" March 16.	Mr. Maior goeing to London to bee sworne	01	00	00
16.	ye adresses to ye Queene .	. 04	06	00
	Ringing . . . . .	. 00	06	08
18.	Mr. Sanders Coach to London .	. 02	02	00
21.	Queenes Servants . . . . .	. 01	00	00
28.	John Sayer for ingrossing ye adresse parchment . . . . .	. 00	05	06
	To the muisick att the Coronacon .	. 00	05	00
July 11th.	To the Queenes Coachmen at ye Coronacon	00	10	00
	To the yeomen of the Guard .	. 00	10	00
	To the Chamber keeper .	. 00	02	06
	To the Queene and princes ffootemen .	. 01	00	00" ¹

The churchwarden's accounts also contain entries connected with the queen's accession :

" Mar. 9.	p. Ringing ye Day her Matie was proclaimed	0	5	0
10.	p Ringing at her Majties coming to Towne .	0	5	0"
"	Ringing for her Matie and on all other occasions .	5	5	0"

Queen Anne renewed the appointment of the Duke of Cumberland as constable of the castle. The letters patent are dated at Westminster, the 3d of July, in the first year of her reign. They contain a reservation as to the Little Park and the stables at Eton, in precisely the same words as in the grant from William the Third to the Duke.²

An Act of Parliament was passed in the first year of the queen's reign, having for its object the completion of the improvements previously commenced.³

The Act recites as follows :

" Whereas the Deane and Canons of the Kings free Chappell of Saint George the Martyr within his Castle of Windsor are lawfully

¹ The latter entries are repeated in subsequent years.

² See a copy of the grant by Ann, in the MS. volume of 'Copies and Extracts' in the possession of Mr. Secker.

³ 1 Anne, c. 27.

seized and interested in the severall Messuages Barnes Stables Orchards and Forty acres of Land, meadow and pasture, in the parish of New Windsor in the County of Berks herein after more particularly described (that is to say) All that their Stable Barne and Garden on the South side of Pound Street in the Borough of New Windsor and Two Tenements on the North side of the said Street, and also all those Four Tenements and an Orchard containeing an acre lying in the said Street late in the possession of John Topham Esquire, two acres of land adjoyning to a certaine Meadow called the Shutes, Three acres of Meadow, part in the Great Avenue, and the rest in the said Shutes in the possession of Doctor Jones, a close of Meadow Ground called Heathers Close containeing by estimation Seven acres, Four acres and an half more of Meadow Ground in the Shutes late in the possession of the said John Topham Esquire, Fourteen acres of Meadow Ground in Datchett Mead, one acre of land in Mill Field, and eight acres more in Datchett Mead; The far greatest part of which premisses have of late been made use of and employed for and towards the making the Great Avenue from Windsor Great Park to the said Castle and Inlargement of the Little Park and for other convenient and usefull accommodations to the Royall Palace there and the residue lyes so disposed that the said Dean and Canons cannott without Prejudice sell part of the same premisses without disposing of the whole and therefore it is Her Majesties pleasure to become purchaser of all the said premisses from the said Dean and Canons and she hath agreed to make them an equivalent satisfaction for the same."

The Act then recites that Richard Dalton was seized in fee of an annual rent of £48 7*s.* 9*d.*, reserved and issuing out of several præbends, rectories, manors, and lands in the county of Devon, the city of London, and elsewhere, which were granted to the deans and canons by Edward the Sixth, and that they were willing to accept, and the queen had agreed to purchase and convey to them the said rent, in exchange for the premises at Windsor, and that the agreement could not well be completed without an Act of Parliament. The statute accordingly enacts—

"That so much of the said premisses herein beforementioned to be scituate lying and being in the said parish of New Windsor in the County of Berks as are now made use of and employed towards the making the Great Avenue from Windsor Great Park to the said Castle, and the Enlargement of the Little Park and for other convenient and usefull accomodations to the Royal Palace there, shall be

and are hereby vested in Her Majesty Her Heires and Successors and that Her Majesty Her Heires and Successors shall from henceforth have hold and enjoy the same against the said Dean and Canons and their successors for ever; and that the residue of the said premisses herein before particularly described and mentioned to be scituate lying and being in the said parish of New Windsor in the said County of Berks shall be and are hereby vested in Samuel Travers Esquire Her Majesties Surveyor Generall and his Heires upon Trust nevertheless that he the said Samuel Travers and his Heires shall and do from time to time sell dispose and convey the same or any part or parcell thereof to such person or persons and at such Rates and prices as the Lord High Treasurer of England or the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for the time being shall from time to time direct and appoint for the benefit of Her Majesty Her Heires and Successors."

The emperor, and the king of the Romans, having, in 1703, resigned their right in the dominions of Spain to the emperor's second son, Archduke Charles, who was thereupon declared King of Spain, by the name of Charles the 'Third, the latter paid a visit to England, and to Queen Anne, at Windsor, in his way to Lisbon.

The following account of this visit was given in the 'Gazette,' in a communication dated "Saint James's Dec. 31st."

"The King of Spain arrived at Spithead on the 26th inst. in the afternoon, and had all possible Honours paid to him both from the Fleet and the Town. The next day the Duke of Somerset, Master of the Horse, waited on his Majesty on shipboard with a Letter and a Compliment from the Queen, acquainting him, that she was come to Windsor in order to receive the visit that his Majesty had desired to make to her. The next night he lay at Petworth, whither his Royal Highness was come to meet him. The 29th about 7 in the evening the King of Spain arrived at Windsor; the Duke of Northumberland, constable of Windsor Castle, the Duke of St. Albans, captain of the band of Pensioners, and the Marquess of Hartington, captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, received him at his alighting out of the Coach, and the Earl of Jersey, Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household, lighted him to the stair-head, where the Queen received him; and after he had made his compliment to her Majesty, acknowledging his great obligations to her for her generous Protection and

Assistance, he led her Majesty into her bed-chamber, and after a short stay there, his Royal Highness conducted his Catholick Majesty to the apartment prepared for him. He supped that night with the Queen who gave his Majesty the right hand at the Table, (which he with great difficulty admitted) the Prince sitting at the end of the Table on the Queen's side. The next day, his Majesty having notice that the Queen was coming to make him a visit, he met her at her Drawing-Room door, endeavouring to have prevented her, but her Majesty went on to his apartments, from whence he led her Majesty to dinner. The afternoon was spent in entertainments of Musick, and other diversions. After supper he would not be satisfied till after great compliments he had prevailed with the Dutchess of Marlborough to give him the napkin, which he held to her Majesty when she washed. Supper being over, he led her Majesty to her bed-chamber, where after some stay he took his leave of her, resolving to depart next morning, which he did accordingly, and his Royal Highness attended him to the coach-side, the King not suffering him to go any further, by reason of his indisposition. His Majesty went to Petworth this evening, designing to be on shipboard at Spithead tomorrow, to which place the Duke of Somerset was cominanded by her Majesty to attend him.”¹

The inhabitants of the hamlet of Dedworth having, it seems, refused to pay poor or church rates levied for the parish of Windsor, the question was brought to trial, and the liability established. The churchwardens' accounts for the year 1700 contain an order upon them “to cite the inhabitants of Dedworth to the spiritual court for not paying rates towards the repair of the parish church.” And in 1703 the following entries occur :

“Expenses att Wallingford Assizes for sueing the Hamlett of Dedworth too oblige them to help towards the maintenance of the Poor of this Parish wherein ye Parish obtained a verdict itt being try'd before Mr. Justice Gold.”

¹ ‘London Gazette,’ No. 3980, December 30th to January 3d, 1703. *Vide* also Ellis's ‘Letters,’ 1st series, vol. iii, p. 355. See also ‘Archæologia,’ vol. xx, p. 443. Philip finally remained upon his throne, and Charles the Third of Spain became Charles the Sixth of Germany.

	£	s.	d.
" ffor four Councils ffees	4	6	0
Paid Mr. John Harwood Jun ^r for his time at the Assizes	0	10	9
Paid Goodman Rawlins	0	5	0
Paid Thomas Lawrence	0	5	0
P ^d Mr. Sanders	2	0	0
The expenses at the Assizes	8	6	0
Allowed Mr. Winch and Mr. Griffin by Mr. Mayors order	0	15	0
Frances Hayns Bill	0	12	8
John ffosters bill	0	2	8
Expenses att a meeting ye night before we went to ye assizes with Mr. Mayor and Mr. Measey and some other of the Parish	0	12	0

The above appear to be all the payments entered connected with this business. The costs paid are apparently the extra costs not recovered from the hamlet of Dedworth.

Returning to the chamberlain's accounts, we have the following entries :

1703.

" To Mr. Smith for a Curtaine for the Queenes Picture	00	09	06
To the Yeomen of the Guard when we adrest .	00	10	00

1704.

To Mr. Pennington upon the thanksgiving day .	2	10	00
---	---	----	----

1705.

To the Ringers when the Duke of Marleburrow came to Towne	00	06	08
To the Drumers on ye thanksgiveing day .	00	05	00"

It was in this year (1705) that the manor of Woodstock was granted to the Duke of Marlborough, to be holden as of the castle of Windsor in common socage by fealty, he rendering yearly on the 2d of August (the anniversary of the battle of Blenheim, fought in 1704), at the castle of Windsor, one standard or colours with three fleurs-de-luces painted thereupon.¹ This tribute is still punctually rendered.

¹ Harl. MSS., No. 2262. Strathfieldsaye is held under a similar title.

1706.

“To the Min^r towards building ye church at Rotterdam
 by ord^r 03 04 06
 To Mr. Penington for ye men at ye setting up the
 Queens effigies 00 06 03
 paid for the Queens effigies 40 00 00”

“The Queen’s effigies” refer to the figure of Queen Ann, placed in a niche on the north end of the market place. The queen is represented in her royal robes, with the globe, and other ensigns of regalia. Underneath is the following inscription, written by Mr. Peisley, the under steward:

Anno Regni sui VI^o
 Dom. 1707
 Arte tua, Sculptor, non est imitabilis Anna;
 Annæ vis similem sculpere? Sculpe Deam.
 S. Chapman, Prætor.

In 1713 Sir Christopher Wren presented the town with a similar statue of Prince George of Denmark. The prince, who is “in a Roman military habit,” is at the opposite or southern end of the building, with this inscription:

“Serenissimo Principi
 Georgio Principi Daniæ,
 Heroi omni sæculo venerando,
 Christophorus Wren, Arm.
 Posuit MDCCXIII.”

Queen Anne was a favorite with the inhabitants of Windsor, which she generally made her place of summer residence, as well before as after her accession to the throne.¹

Payments.

“payed Mr. Culsher painter for guilding the Qn^s
 Efeges as by bill 04 02 09
 payed for guildinge the letters on the stone frees at
 the east end of the market house as by bill
 apeares 01 14 00
 payed John Clarke for Engraving the Letters on

¹ Pote, pp. 11, 19.

the ston frees at the north end of the market			
house and for cleaning the same . . . . .	. 01	11	00
18 March 1707 payed Mr. Shettellworth when we			
waited one the Q ⁿ with Adres . . . . .	. 04	06	06
payed at the D ^k Glosters for the second dinner one			
the same ocacione . . . . .	. 03	01	06
payed the Insedent charges upon the road to London			
goeing and coming and Lodgings when we			
went with the adress to the Q ^{ns} when the			
french Invaded Scotland . . . . .	. 00	15	00
payed Mr. Maior for his coach to London and back			
againie withe ye adress . . . . .	. 03	00	00
payed Mr. Dawson the Corporation Gratuety . . . . .	. 04	06	00
Expenses in making a review (?) upon letting W ^m			
Tene a Lease for the Corporation water with			
boats and men to observe the boundes of ye			
water . . . . .	. 00	11	09
27 June 1708 Money then spent when we adres the			
Qn ^e at her coming to Windsor . . . . .	. 01	01	06
To the Qn ^e and princes footmen . . . . .	. 01	00	00
To the Qn ^s yeomen of the Guard, as they pretend,			
there fee . . . . .	. 00	10	00
July Gave the Qn ^s servants the Thanksgiving day			
the Maior order . . . . .	. 01	01	06
11 Sep ^r 1708 payed John ffoster for Repareing the			
Painthouse at the old Towne Hall as by bill			
aperes . . . . .	. 01	00	00
Alowed the Baylifes going to London to be sorne . . . . .	. 01	00	00
payed for expences of the witneses at the Tryall and			
coach . . . . .	. 09	01	10"

In the churchwardens' accounts for 1706 there is an entry of £1 12s. "paid Mr. Watts for charges of carrige and buying and planting the trees." These trees were probably planted in the churchyard. Charges for pruning and clipping trees there occur in the accounts for subsequent years. Attention was bestowed at this time on the condition of the church, as the following entry in 1708 denotes :

"Paid to Mr. John Clarke, Mayor in part For paving
of the church 08 13 00"

And in the accounts for the next year we have—

“ Paid Mr. Clarck in part of his bill For Paveing ye Church	32	9	6
Paid for cutting ye wedes in ye churchyard, carring away ye Rubbish and making ye gravil walk .	0	4	0
Paid for 7 load of Gravill and ye carredg for ye said walk	0	12	3
Paid Mr. Clarck more for Paving ye new dore way	1	4	9”

In 1711-12 new bells were put up in the parish church.

The following entry occurs in the Hall Book under the date of 1706 :

“ Court of Common Concil 12 Sept. 5th Queen Anne 1706.

“ Whereas this Hall hath bin informed that some members of this Corporac̃on have unadvisedly taken upon them to say That the Corporac̃on was not two pence the better for the Queens coming to Windsor which words doe not agree with the gratefull sence this Corporac̃on hath and Ever shall have of her Ma^{ties} most gracious favour in affording them soe much of her royall p̃sence and the benefit they receive thereby The said Corporac̃on did call the s^d members to account for the same Whereupon the said members did deny all manner of disrespect and undutifullness to be by them intended thereby towards her Sacred Ma^{ty} and that such words have unadvisedly escaped from them for which they most humbly begg her Ma^{ties} pardon.”

The reign of Queen Anne brought greater activity in the alterations in the castle. “The works of the state apartments were at length terminated by the painting of the great staircase by Sir James Thornhill with subjects from Ovid’s *Metamorphoses*, and the double steps were made in the centre of the East Terrace. Some particulars among the papers of the office of works during the last years of Charles II may lead to the inference that though so much had then been done at the Castle, much had also been left undone, especially with regard to the condition of the old apartments. It is probable that this neglect was now remedied, since nearly £40,000 was laid out on ordinary repairs alone during the first eight years of this reign, after which nothing is charged to the account of the building until 1714. The extraordinary works

were confined chiefly to the Parks, in the improvement of which the Queen, who had resided in the Little Park when Princess of Denmark, seems to have taken much interest.

“The Queens walk was probably planted in 1707, as a considerable sum was expended that year by Henry Wise and Michael Studholme, the former of whom superintended the gardens and the work in the Parks, and the latter the construction of the roads. In 1710 the carriage-road was formed through the Long Walk. In the year following an estimate of £6874 18s. was delivered by Henry Wise for levelling, new making, and planting a division of ground on the north side of Windsor Castle.¹ This undoubtedly refers to the garden designed by Queen Anne on the same site and in the same style as that planned by her predecessor, though comparatively on a very reduced scale. This work was never completed, although it was advanced so far that its outlines may still be faintly traced on the turf of the Little Park.”²

The plan of the gardens is represented in Collier’s map of the Little Park, published in 1742.

In consequence of Queen Anne erecting a bridge over the Thames at Datchet in 1706, and levelling the banks and hedges on the strip of land granted to the corporation by King William (as already mentioned), in order to render the road to Datchet more commodious and improve the appearance of the ground, the corporation and town of Windsor petitioned the Treasury as follows :

“To the most Hon. the Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain.

“The Humble petition of the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses and the rest of the Inhabitants of the Borough of New Windsor.

“Sheweth,

“That His late Majesty by Letter of privy seal bearing date April 17th in the 12th year of his reign, did among other things, grant to your petitioners the profits of Thirty one acres of land lying between the park wall and the river Thames, estimated at Twenty pounds per annum, to be held and enjoyed by them until some more certain recompense should be made for the loss and damage they sustained in their Highways and parish rates by reason of the late enlargement of

¹ Accounts in the Office of Works.

² Poynter.

the Little Park and the inclosing divers lands gravel pits and commons therein.¹

“That your petitioners did enjoy the same until May 1706 at which time they were dispossessed thereof and the great improvements made by their tenants utterly destroyed, by reason of the building Datchet bridge and several ornamental improvements made upon the said Lands by Her Majestys directions.

“Your petitioners humbly pray that your Lordships will please to give such directions in the premises in relation both to their own and their Tenants loss and damage as to your great wisdom shall seem meet.

“And at the same time they humbly beg leave to represent to your Lordships that the ancient Tolls of Windsor bridge (being a considerable part of the estate of the corporation) are much lessened by erecting of the New Bridge whereby both the corporation and their tenants are great sufferers.

“All which together with the premises is humbly submitted to your Lordships great wisdom and Justice.

“And your Petitioners shall ever pray.”

The lord treasurer, by a minute dated the 21st of March, 1707-8, referred this petition to Samuel Travers, Esq., Her Majesty's surveyor-general, who was desired to consider the same, and to report to his lordship a true state of the petitioners' case, with his opinion what was fit to be done therein. Mr. Travers made the following report :

“May it please your Lordship :

“The corporation of Windsor suffering by the late enlargement of the Little Park there, they were recompenced for the same by Privy Seal of April 7th, anno 12 Willi tertii, which allowed them the profits of 31 acres of land in a narrow slip, left out of the inclosure next the Thames, valued at £20 per annum, and also the sum of £50 per ann. payable out of the exchequer to continue till such time as they had a more certain recompense made them. Upon building the new bridge at Datchet, I had directions to cause the banks and Hedges on the said thirty one acres to be levelled for making the more commodious way for Her Majesty with her coaches, carriages and attendants to pass there, which I accordingly did, taking down all the rails and

¹ See *ante*, p. 468.

Fences and grubbing up the Aites planted thereon, and by this means and the ornamental work done by her Majestys further directions on this land the corporation are deprived of any profit thereby, and their undertenant Thomas Bryer who had mended the way at Hoghole before unpassable, and fenced and planted Aytes as aforesaid, hath also been a sufferer and I think may reasonably be allowed for his satisfaction the sum of £20. And the corporation may have if your Lordship pleases £20 per annum in lieu of the premises, to be placed on the same establishment as the £50 per annum is now paid, and the arrears thereof from 27th Augst 1706 when the levelling and grubbing the premises did begin, and to which time the said tenant Bryer had quiet possession, and to continue on such establishment till a more fit provision can be made for their satisfaction.

“I have endeavoured to inform myself as far as I could what prejudice to the tolls of Windsor Bridge the erecting a new free bridge at Datchet hath been, and am of opinion the same may amount to between £5 and £10 per annum as long as Datchet continues free, for carts, beast and sheep, and as it is now. And tho’ I think the corporation can have no demand in Law, for satisfaction of this Loss, by her Majesty making a Bridge on her own land and where there was also an ancient Ferry, for all manner of carriages and passengers, yet in consideration of the damage done them thereby, and also to their undertenant John Andrews who is a leaseholder for a term unexpired, I do not think it unreasonable for her Majesty to give the corporation £55 and their undertenant John Andrews £25 in full satisfaction for all the aforesaid damage.

“All which I humbly submit to your Lordships great wisdom.

“S. TRAVERS, Sup. General.”

This favorable report of the surveyor-general was followed by a grant from Queen Anne, in these terms :

“Anne R.

“Whereas our corporation of Windsor have by their humble petition prayed a recompence for the loss and damages they and their undertenants sustain by the new Bridge which we have caused to be erected over the River Thames at Datchet. And whereas our High Treasurer did refer the consideration thereof unto our Trusty and well beloved Samuel Travers Esq our Surveyor General, and by his report thereon, which hath been laid before us, He thinks it reasonable the following allowances should be made for the same ; that is to say

“To the said Corporation in satisfaction for the damage

which the erecting a free Bridge at Datchet hath or
may be to the Tolls at Windsor Bridge, a sum of . £55

“To John Andrews one of their undertenants in satisfaction
for the like tolls, a sum of . . . 25

“To Thomas Bryer another of their undertenants who hath
been at expense and trouble in mending the way at
Hog hole, and has fenced in and planted aites on
31 acres of Land in a narrow slip left out of the
Inclosure next the Thames, and for satisfaction for
his loss and expenses by levelling the Banks and
Hedges to make the way more commodious for our
coaches and attendants to pass, a sum of . . . 20

“And by the said report our said Surveyor General hath also pro-
posed that our said Corporation should be allowed a yearly sum of
£20 in lieu and recompense for the loss which they sustain by level-
ling the banks, hedges, and aites on the s^d Land, and the same should
commence from 27th Augst 1706 when the levelling and grubbing the
premises did begin; We having taken the same into our Royal con-
sideration are graciously pleased to approve thereof. Our Will and
pleasure is therefore and we do hereby direct authorise and command
that out of such money as is or shall be Imprest to you at the receipt
of our Exchequer for satisfying our pensions and bounties, you forth-
with pay or cause to be paid to the s^d corporation as of our Royal
Bounty for the causes aforesaid the sum of Fifty Five pounds, To the
s^d John Andrews the sum above mentioned of Twenty five pounds;
and also to pay the s^d corporation or such person as they shall appoint
so much as is incurred on the above mentioned yearly allowance of
Twenty pound per annum Quarterly from time to time, until we shall
signify our pleasure to the contrary; and this shall be as well to you
for payment as to the auditor for allowing thereof from time to time
upon your account a sufficient warrant. Given at our Court at
Windsor Castle 19th July 1708 in the 7th year of our Reign.

“By her Majestys command

“GODOLPHIN.

“To Sidney Earl of Godolphin
High Treasurer of Great Britain.”¹

¹ Old book of Benefactions, &c., where it is stated that this petition, report, and grant were extracted from the Surveyor-General of the Crown Lands' Office, the parish not being in possession of it. “Samuel Parker, Francis Burt, Charles Jarman, Church-wardens, 1786.

The following entries occur in the chamberlain's accounts for 1707 and 1708 :

“Charges in Rec^s the fifty five pounds of the Q^{ns}
bounty money for consideration of building
the bridge at Dochet for lose by towle . 05 10 00 ”

“Rec^d at the Chequer, the Queen's Bounty money . 55 00 00 ”

“Hogghole,” mentioned in the compensation to Thomas Byers, is situated on that part of the slip of ground lying opposite to the letter v in the word “River” in Collier's map, before referred to. An archway under the road still exists, but, being nearly filled up, it is traced with difficulty. Perhaps part of the “expense and trouble” of Thomas Bryers, “in mending the way” at this place, consisted in the erection of this bridge for the purpose of carrying off the water from the low lands adjoining. With the exception of the disuse of this bridge, and allowing for the wearing away by the river in some places, and additions from the same cause in others, these “thirty-one acres” remained in the same state as they were left by Queen Anne, until the recent removal of the wall of the Home Park.¹

Datchet Ferry belonged, in the reign of William the Third, to a Colonel Wheeler, who sold it to the king. In 1706, as has been already stated, Queen Anne erected a bridge at the same spot, and discontinued the ferry, to the tolls of which she was entitled by descent from William the Third. This bridge was appropriated to the use of the public, at all times, without any payment or restriction whatsoever. It was rebuilt about the year 1770.² The bridge then erected was a wooden one of ten arches, resting upon stone piers. It subsequently underwent repairs at various times, at the expense of the Crown. In 1795 it became impassable, in consequence of part of it falling in ; and George the Third provided a ferry, of which the public enjoyed the free use.³

¹ See as to Hoghole, in connection with the ‘Merry Wives of Windsor,’ *ante*, Vol. I, p. 680.

² See a view of this bridge in Sandby's Collection of Landscapes, 4to, published in 1777.

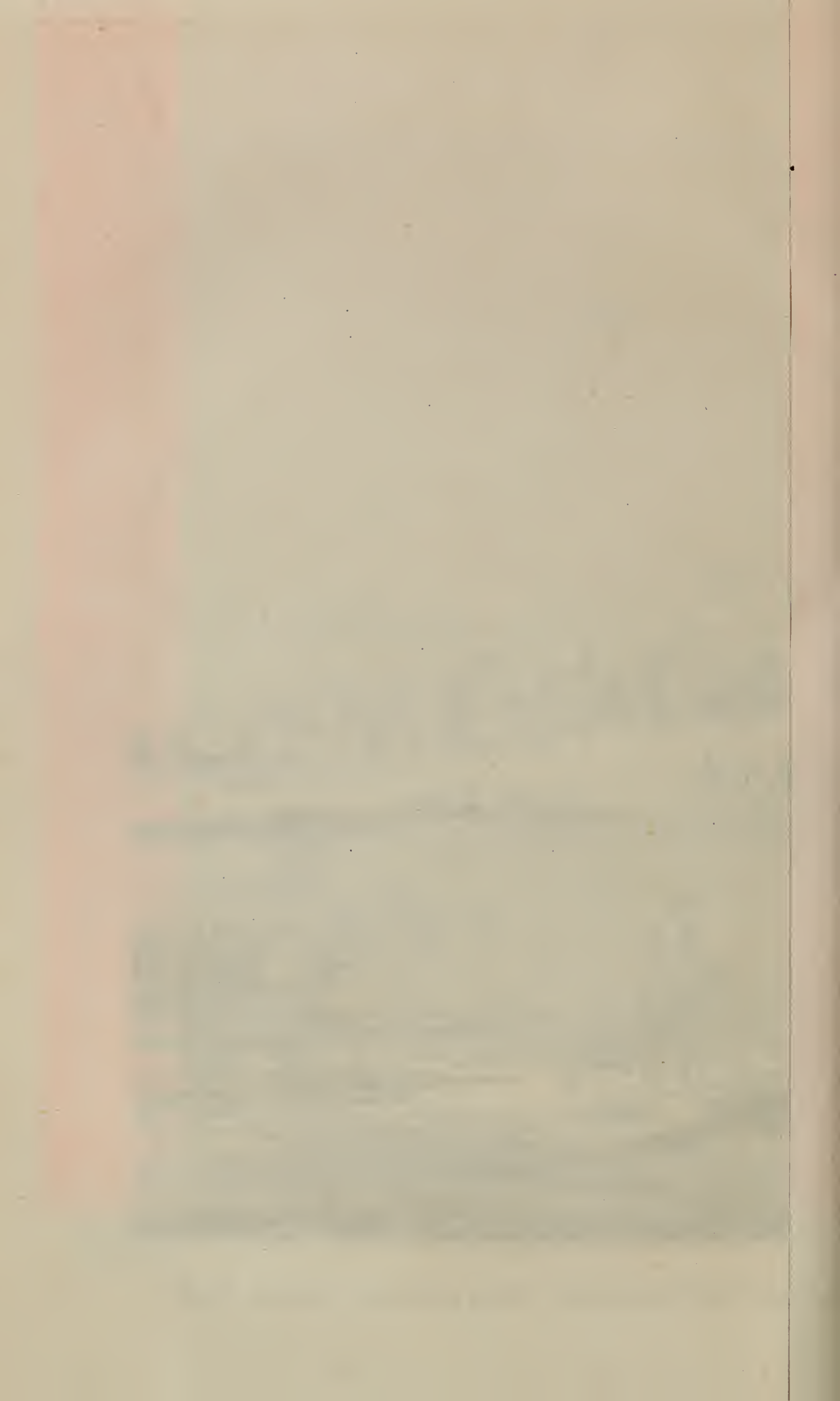
³ “A short Statement of Facts respecting Datchet Bridge, and of the Proceedings in the Court of King's Bench to compel the rebuilding of it. Printed by Luke Hansard and Sons, London, 1811.”



DATCHET MEAD AND DAT



DATCHET MEAD AND DATCHET FERRY, A.D 1686, FROM THE ORIGINAL IN THE SUTHERLAND COLLECTION



In consequence of the destruction of the Bridge, the erection of another lower down, from a place called Neville's Bridge to near Southley, was contemplated, and an act of parliament obtained in 1801 for the purpose of making a turnpike-road from Windsor over this bridge into the London road at Highbridge, near Longford, in Middlesex.¹ This bridge, however, was not erected; and, the ferry being found very inconvenient, indictments were preferred against the two counties of Bucks and Berks, to compel them jointly to rebuild the former bridge, on the principle that the Crown, having made the bridge for the common good of all its subjects, was not bound to repair it. The question as against the inhabitants of the county of Bucks came on for trial before Lord Ellenborough and a special jury, at Westminster Hall, at the sittings after Trinity Term, 1809, when a verdict was found against the defendants, subject to a special case reserved for the opinion of the court. This case was argued, and the Court of Queen's Bench, in Hilary Term, 1810, confirmed the verdict of the jury. The county of Berks, however, having thrown out two bills which had been preferred against them, it was only in Trinity Term, 1810, that judgment by default could be obtained against the inhabitants of that county; and in that term a rule was also obtained (upon an affidavit of a surveyor) against the county of Bucks to show cause why the sum of £1650 should not be levied on them for the purpose of rebuilding their moiety of this bridge. The rule came on for argument in Michaelmas Term following, the county resisting the rule on the ground that the piers still standing of the former bridge, were not capable of supporting any greater weight than that of a timber bridge, and that the plan of building a more handsome and commodious bridge than a structure of timber would be, was under discussion.² The rule was enlarged until the following Hilary Term, and in the mean time the county of Bucks applied to parliament for an act to levy a toll on the bridge, but which was not obtained. A wooden bridge, supported by the former piers, was eventually erected by the two

¹ 41 Geo. III, c. 37.

² "A short Statement of Facts respecting Datchet Bridge," &c.

counties, and opened for public use in the early part of January, 1812.¹

It was principally through the exertions of the late John Richards, Esq., of Datchet, that the counties were eventually compelled to erect the bridge, which they did so unwillingly. The counties could not agree between themselves in building it, each county projecting the bridge half way across the river. The junction was clumsily effected. Iron was used on one side; and the abrupt termination of each party's labours were distinctly visible as long as the bridge existed.

The recent erection of the "Victoria" and "Albert" bridges over the river, the one above and the other below the village of Datchet, has superseded the necessity for any longer maintaining the old bridge, which has been accordingly recently removed.²

In the chamberlain's accounts for 1708 there was—

"payd Mr. Cokett toward the plate at the race . 03 04 06"

Similar entries occur in 1710, and 1713.

1710-11:

"Paid stocker for killing a ffox . . . 0 1 6"

This appears to be the first entry of the kind, afterwards so common.

1712-13:

"Spent upon ye Bishops servants when he came to Windsor 00 08 06"

As already observed, the queen made Windsor her principal residence. It is stated that in the summer "she would daily withdraw from the royal lodgings and the state and splendour of a

¹ Hakewill's 'Views of the Neighbourhood of Windsor,' folio, London, 1820, p. 31. This work contains an engraving of the piers of Datchet Bridge in 1810.

² Two wooden houses or sheds stood near the Windsor end of this bridge, and adjoining the park wall. They were erected for the accommodation of the workmen employed in rebuilding the bridge, about 1770, and were afterwards kept up by the landlord of the public-house standing at the same end of the bridge. These wooden houses are spoken of in 1788 as eye-sores, and their removal recommended, being placed so near to the entrance to the Little Park; but they remained there until the recent removal of the bridge. (MS. Terrier of Windsor Forest, &c., folio, 1788.)

great and victorious Court to enjoy a happy retirement" in the house and gardens on the south side of the castle, which she and her consort had purchased some years before, and in which they resided during the preceding reign.¹

The queen had water brought to the castle in pails, from a well which she made near Chalvey, and still bearing her name, although no longer used. The well and the original stone trough and spout may yet be traced among a pretty grove of trees and copsewood,² but the path which led to it from the village of Chalvey has been stopped up. This well was used as late as the reign of George the Third. Inhabitants of the neighbourhood recollect the water being carried to the castle for Queen Charlotte, from this spot, in carts, and in buckets placed across the back of a donkey.³

Queen Anne erected a new engine at the river, which supplied the castle with water for general purposes,⁴ superseding the contrivance of Sir Samuel Morland in the reign of Charles the Second.⁵

The chamberlain's accounts for the year ending at Michaelmas 1713 contain, among the payments,—

"gave the messenger that brought the procl. of war .	00	5	0
Gave the musick and Drums then by order .	00	15	6
paid the Drumers on the Thanksgiving day .	00	02	6
p ^d Mr. Grasse for Engrossing ye address and a			
horse hire	00	15	0"

In the churchwardens' accounts for 1713-14 we have—

"P ^d 3 men for watching ye Candles upon ye steeple			
(being the Queen's Birthday Feb. 6. Her			
Maj ^{ty} here)	0	3	0

The "processioning," or the perambulation of the parish boundaries, forms a regular head of expenditure in the churchwardens' accounts of this period.

"For wood and a Bar ^{ll} Beer at ye Church gate .	1	15	0"
"paid John Andrews for carrying ye Boys over ye River	30	1	6"

¹ Pote's 'History of Windsor Castle,' p. 19; and see *ante*, p. 441.

² See the woodcut at the end of the chapter.

³ From the information of Mr. Secker.

⁴ Pote, p. 38.

⁵ See *ante*, p. 388.

The termination of Queen Anne's reign is denoted by the following entries in the chamberlain's accounts for the year ending at Michaelmas 1714 :

" Paid a messenger to London &c. on ye Queens Death			
11s. 9d. and expenses 11s.	01	02	9"
" paid the Drummers and Trumpet and officers at			
proclaiming the King	01	10	0"



Queen Anne's Well at Chalvey.

(See *ante*, p. 495.)

CHAPTER XIII.

WINDSOR IN THE REIGNS OF GEORGE THE FIRST AND GEORGE THE SECOND.

CONSTABLES OF THE CASTLE.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| A.D. 1714. THE DUKE OF KENT. | A.D. 1723. CHARLES EARL OF CARLISLE. |
| A.D. 1717. RICHARD LORD COBHAM. | A.D. 1728. CHARLES DUKE OF ST. ALBANS. |
| A.D. 1752. GEORGE EARL OF CARDIGAN. | |
-

DEANS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

- A.D. ——. GEORGE VERNEY, D.D. (LORD WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE).
A.D. 1729. PENYSTON BOOTH, D.D.
-

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

- A.D. 1714. SIR HENRY ASHURST, KT., AND SAMUEL TRAVERS, ESQ.
A.D. 1721. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, EARL OF INCHQUIN, AND CHARLES BEAUCLERK, EARL
OF BURFORD.
LORD VERE BEAUCLERK, *vice* LORD BURFORD
(THEN DUKE OF ST. ALBANS).
A.D. 1727. GEORGE CHOLMONDELEY, VISCOUNT MALPAS, AND LORD VERE BEAUCLERK.
A.D. 1733. LORD SIDNEY BEAUCLERK, *vice* LORD MALPAS
(THEN EARL OF CHOLMONDELEY).
A.D. 1734. LORD VERE BEAUCLERK AND LORD SIDNEY BEAUCLERK.
A.D. 1737. SAME. SAME.
A.D. 1741. LORD SIDNEY BEAUCLERK AND HENRY FOX, ESQ.
A.D. 1747. RIGHT HON. HENRY FOX AND LORD GEORGE BEAUCLERK.
A.D. 1754. RIGHT HON. HENRY FOX AND THE HON. JOHN FITZWILLIAM.
-

RECORDERS OR UNDERSTEWARDS.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A.D. ——. WILLIAM PEISLEY, ESQ. | A.D. 1737. JAMES HAYES, ESQ. |
| A.D. 1717. JOHN OWEN, ESQ. | A.D. 1750. WILLIAM BROOKLAND, ESQ. |
| A.D. 1732. GEORGE PROCTOR, ESQ. | A.D. 1759. CHRISTOPHER LOFFT, ESQ. |
-

PROVOSTS OF ETON.

- A.D. ——. HENRY GODOLPHIN, D.D.
A.D. 1732. HENRY BLAND, D.D.
A.D. 1746 STEPHEN SLEECH, D.D.
-

Appointment of the Duke of Kent as Governor of the Castle—Election for Windsor—
Proceedings thereon—Dr. Dawson the Vicar of Windsor—Rules and Orders for

the Works at the Castle—Collision with the Constable—Chamberlain's Accounts—Churchwardens' Accounts—Lord Cobham appointed Governor of the Castle—Sale of the Office of Deputy-Governor—Members for Windsor—The Earl of Carlisle appointed Governor—Instructions to the Board of Works—Erection of a School—Appointment of the Earl of Carlisle as Constable renewed on the accession of George the Second—Members for Windsor—Petition from the Janitor of the Castle, and Report thereon—The Duke of St. Albans appointed Governor of the Castle—Report on the State of the Garrison—Ruinous State of the Round Tower—Installation of the Duke of Cumberland and others—Work-house built—Members for Windsor—Dispute between the Constable and the Board of Works—Orders for the Yeomen of the Guard—Collier's Plan of the Town and Castle of Windsor—The Earl of Cardigan appointed Constable of the Castle—Correspondence relative to the Pennsylvanian Beaver-skins—Dispute as to the appointment of Deputy-Governor—Works at the Castle.

THE annals of Windsor, from the accession of George the First to the present time, cannot be expected to furnish any occurrences of stirring interest, and during the reign of that sovereign and his immediate successor they are deprived of whatever incidents might be involved in the proceedings of the court, by the circumstance that in those reigns the favoured residences were Hampton Court and Kensington.¹ Nevertheless, the illustrations of manners and customs arising out of circumstances in themselves trivial and unimportant, will, it is hoped, justify the continuation of the work to its close on the system of narration that has been hitherto employed.

George the First appointed the Duke of Kent governor of the castle. His patent is dated at Westminster, the 8th of November, in the first year of this reign.²

The Duke of Kent appointed James Bret, Esq., as his secretary, with lodgings next to the lower castle gate, under Sir Christopher Wren's lodgings; and also appointed him purveyor of the works, and keeper of the timber-yard, on the south side of the castle; and he appointed Charles Potts, Esq., deputy-governor.³

¹ Lysons, p. 420.

² MS. volume of 'Copies and Extracts,' &c., in the possession of Mr. Secker. There is the same proviso as to the Little Park and the stables at Eton, which are stated to have been held and enjoyed by George Duke of Northumberland. The name of the Duke of Cumberland has been inadvertently inserted at pp. 479, 480, *ante*, instead of that of the Duke of Northumberland.

³ *Ibid.*, where see appointments by the Duke of Kent—1st February, 1714-15, of

At the general election in January 1715, on the dissolution of parliament, soon after the accession of George the First, party spirit ran very high between the Whigs or ministerialists on the one side, and the Tories or High Churchmen on the other.¹

The borough of Windsor was closely contested on this occasion. Christopher Wren, Robert Gayer, Esqrs., Sir Henry Ashurst, Knt., and Samuel Travers, Esq., were the candidates. The first two, or anti-ministerialists, were returned, but the return was petitioned against by their opponents, on the ground that they had a majority of legal votes, but that “by the illegal practices of the said

Thomas Rowland, as master carpenter; of Thomas Fort, as master joiner; 14th February, 1715-16, of — Woodroff, as master mason; of Charles Windsor and John Forster, as master bricklayers; of John Eldridge, as master painter; of Nathaniel Bennett, as master glazier; May 14th, 1716, of Christopher Clark, as master ironmonger; of Elisha Lovejoy, as master smith; of David Lance, as master plaisterer; warrant, December 17th, 1714, to John Gill, keeper of the Home Park, for a fat doe as the constable’s fee, to be delivered at the duke’s house in St. James’s Square; warrants for firewood, August 20th, 1715, and May 8th, 1716.

The Duke of Kent appears to have been more particular than his predecessors in guarding against encroachments and “eyesores” in the castle, as the following letter to the deputy-governor will show:

“London Aug. 16th 1715.

“Sir,—I have rece^d y^r Letter and I desire you forthwith to acquaint Mr. Peasley that I am well satisfied that he knows he ought not to presume to make any new Windows or other alterations in the Castle Wall belonging to the Lodgings in which he dwells without my permission for doing the same; and therefore I do require him immediately after this notice to fill up the Breach which he has caused to be made, wherein the New Window is now placed in the same manner that the wall was formerly built, and so as to appear on the outside as before the breach was made. I can by no means allow of your excuse that the servant of the Clerk of the Works neglected to forbid Mr. Peasley making the window. It was I think your duty to take care that no such alteration be made without my knowledge and approbation. And it must be now your business to see this order obeyed.

“KENT.

“To Cha^s Potts Esq. Deputy Governor of the Castle
and Honor of Windsor.”

In the margin the letter is described as “Concerning Mr. Peasley’s breaking a window in the Castle Wall.” (MS. volume of ‘Copies and Extracts,’ &c.)

¹ “The elections which came on in January were carried on even with more violence than those of 1710; but times were altered, and the Whigs obtained an overpowering majority. It was on these two occasions that English elections of members for parliament first took that character of turbulence and acrimony which for more than a century destroyed the peace and tranquillity of our country towns, and from which they have only been relieved within a few years.” (Wright’s ‘England under the House of Hanover,’ vol. i, p. 23.)

Mr. Wren and Mr. Gayer, and agents, and by the partiality of Mr. William Davis, the mayor, who admitted persons to vote for the said Mr. Wren and Mr. Gayer who had no right, and refused others who had a right and offered to vote for the petitioners," Mr. Wren and Mr. Gayer procured themselves to be returned.¹

Upon that petition the Committee of Privileges and Elections made a report, and as the questions raised did not involve the old disputed point as to the right of the inhabitants to the franchise, but disclosed some curious proceedings on the part of distinguished individuals, parts of the report are inserted in the text :

" Upon the petition of Sir Henry Ashhurst Baronet, and Samuel Travers Esquire, complaining of an undue Election and Return of Christopher Wren and Robert Gayer Esquires for the Borough of New Windsor, in the County of Berks :

" That the Right of Election was agreed to be in the Inhabitants of the Borough paying Scot and Lot.

" That the poll was thus :

" For Mr. Wren . . . 141.	|	For Sir Hen. Ashhurst, 136.
Mr. Gayer . . . 137.	|	Mr. Travers . . . 135.

" That the Petitioners Counsel objected to 23 of the sitting members votes ; viz. Five as no Inhabitants of the Borough, or not rated there : seven living there by Certificates from other Parishes : two receiving Charity : nine influenced by Bribery, and indirect Practices.

" That it appeared to the Committee by the evidence of Christopher Clark and James Poole, and by the Certificates produced by them, that seven persons, viz. Charles Sandys, Thomas Frazier, Joseph Standen, Michael Cook, and Thomas Carter, John Wyat, and John Benning were no Inhabitants of the Borough, but lived there by Certificates only.

" That the five objected to by the Petitioners Counsel as not being Inhabitants, were Peter Stiles, Arnold Allen, Dr. Dawson, John Bender and Thomas Elford."

The report then set out the evidence adduced with respect to these five votes, and the two others objected to as receiving charity.

" That the Petitioners Counsel proceeded to prove Bribery and Indirect practices, on behalf of the Sitting Members :

¹ ' Commons' Journals,' vol. xviii, p. 26.

“That it appeared by the evidence of Mrs. Lyford, John Harris, Daniel Philips, and John Herring That Mr. James Browne, Mr. Newton, and several others gathered a Mob in the Town, who insulted the Petitioners as they were making their Interest; and they apprehended that mischief might have ensued, if the Constables had not prevented it.

“Mrs. Lyford farther said that Colonel Floyer told her he would ruin her husband, if it cost him one hundred pounds, unless he voted for Mr. Gayer.

“William Cock said, that Dr. Brown of the Castle, by the Duke of Northumberland’s direction, asked his vote for the sitting members; and said, the Church was in Great Danger if he did not vote for those gentlemen; and that about four days before the election Mr. Mildmay and Mr. Fashion, the Duke’s Gentleman and Steward, came to him, and told him, the Duke’s Servants should not come to his house if he would not vote for the Sitting Members; that he voted for the Petitioners; that the Duke’s servants came constantly to his House before the Election, but have not been there since.

“Thomas Rowland said, that on the day of the King’s entry at which time Interest was making for this Election, an Ox was roasted; and the materials for building a shed were the king’s, and furnished by Mr. James Brown Clerk of the Works:

“That several workmen belonging to the Works, particularly Arnold Thompson Joiner, Robert Spencer Carpenter, James Holmes Plumber, and several others, were continued in the Call-Books, and charged to the King; although allowed to work at the same time at Mr. Piesly’s, and several other places; and that since the Canvassing for the election, Thomas Whitby, though decrepit, and not able to do a day’s work, was taken into the King’s Works. That Daniel Hind has been charged in the Call Books for the Kings Works a twelve-month; though he did no work there during that time. That the several workmen thus allowed voted for the sitting-members.

“The witness said, that he was foreman to the Master Carpenter of the Works, and was turned out for not voting for the sitting members; but is since made Master Carpenter by a Warrant from the Duke of Kent.

“John Aldridge said, that Philip Hind told him, He always designed to vote for Sir Henry Ashhurst, but at Christmas told him, that he believed he could not serve him, because the Duke of Northumberland had given him a Trumpet in the Guards; and if his Grace laid an obligation upon him, he could not vote for Sir Henry Ashhurst; and that he voted for the sitting-members.

“Henry Ason said, that the Duke of Northumberland is Steward

of Windsor; that at the election he sat upon the Bench with the Mayor; but that his Grace did not say or do anything.

“That the sitting members counsel insisted that certificate men have always voted at Elections in this Borough, and have a right to vote.”

The report then gives the evidence called by them to support the votes of those men, and also in opposition to some of the petitioners' votes.

“That the sitting members counsel proceeded to give evidence of Bribery and corrupt practices on behalf of the Petitioners &c. and called,

“William Sherwood: who said, He belongs to Windsor Castle; and that Captain Potts, the Deputy-Governor, threatened him, that he should be broke, and his wife turned out from being mistress of the Charity School if he did not vote for the Petitioners; And that Mr. Bret, the Duke of Kent's Steward, about six weeks before the election, told him the Duke of Kent desired his vote for the Petitioners; and said, he was neither the Kings friend, nor the Government's if he did not give them his vote.

“This Witness, being cross-examined, said, that he did vote in the Election; that he is not broke, and that there are Four Governors of the Charity school.

“George Byers said, that Mr. Saxton told him, he came downe about the Election; and said, he believed the petitioners were gentlemen well pleasing to the King; and that he was sent down by some of the best Quality to make Interest for them.

“Thomas Joy said, that being asked the day before the Election by Mr. Saxton, Mr. Rutter, Mr. Cartis and the Duke of Kents Secretary, to vote for the Petitioners, he told them he had promised to be for Mr. Wren and Mr. Gayer; upon which they replied that if he was the King's friend, he ought to vote for the Petitioners; and that Mr. Saxton at the time of the poll, declared it was the Kings desire they should choose the Petitioners.

“That Mr. Travers told him if he was for the King's friend, he would vote for the Petitioners.

“Robert Holyday said, one Mr. Burrell told him, he came from the Prince, who gave his service to him, and desired his vote for the Petitioners, and said it might be the means to get him a place at Court. He voted for the sitting members.

“Joseph Standen said, Mrs. Winwood brought him Four shillings and sixpence, and said, it was not Mr. Travers's money; but after,

acknowledged it was ; and some time afterwards Mr. Travers told him he hoped he had received the favour from Mrs. Wynwood : he voted for the sitting members :

“That Five Pounds was offered him by Edward Evans and John Palmer, and Evans said, if that would not do, he should have more.

“John Aldridge said, he saw Mr. Travers give Five guineas to Robert White for his Vote ; and that White voted for Sir Henry Ashhurst and Mr. Wren.

“Richard Burk said, the Petitioners asked for his vote and told him, it would be for his Interest to serve them ; and threatened to take away his mother’s place of Forty Pounds per annum, if he did not :

“That Herd the Butcher threatened to arrest him for a debt of two guineas, if he did not vote for the Petitioners, but if he did, said he would give him a Receipt in full : The morning after the Election he was arrested.

“Joseph Buckmaster said, that he was offered the making Buckskin Breeches for several Families at one Guinea per pair, if he voted for the Petitioners ; but if he did not, the making the Charity Breeches was to be taken from him ; and that he heard Mr. Saxton say if the Petitioners were not chose, the King would not come to Town.

“Mr. Peter Floyer said, that Mr. Bret the Duke of Kent’s servant, has by order of the Duke taken from him a possession of Five Pounds per annum without any notice :¹ and that Mr. Bret declared

¹ This statement receives confirmation from the following petition presented by Floyer to Lord Cobham, when he was appointed governor of the castle :

“To the Right Hon^{ble} the Lord Cobham Constable &c.

“The Humble Petition of Peter Floyer and Mary his wife.

“Sheweth

That George Starkey, your Petitioner Mary’s great grandfather, did time out of mind or at least sixty years, enjoy part of the castle ditch in Windsor situate over against your petitioners houses, and continued his said enjoyment of it by successive Leases from the Constable of Windsor Castle for the time being till his decease, at which time the right of the said Garden devolved to George Starkey your petitioners grandfather, who also renewed with the respective Constable successively of the said Castle, all his time in the same manner, and *we* have always continued to do the like, bestowing considerable sums of money in planting it with fruit trees, making walks and harbours and other conveniences to the value of one hundred pounds and upwards but my Lord Duke of Kent was pleased to dispossess your petitioner without any regard to the vast cost and charges your petitioners have been at on the premises in Question or to Inquire what Title *we* had therein tho it hath been in *our* ancestors possession for about Two hundred years.

“Wherefore your Petitioners humbly pray your Lordship to order a particular time

he came down by the Duke's order, to do all the Injury he could to the Interest of the sitting-members, right or wrong : and that he has heard that the Duke of Northumberland made as much Interest as the Duke of Kent :

" Being farther examined he said that the possession taken from him was held under a Lease from the Constable of the Castle, for the time being, Determinable upon the change of that office ; and for renewal thereof there is usually paid two Guineas.

" William Bowles said that Mr. Brett declared in the street, he had orders from the Duke of Kent to do all the Injury he could to the sitting members.

" Abraham Goldsmith said, Sir Henry Ashhurst's Coachman offered him a guinea, and said he would make it Fifty Pounds in half an hour's time if he would vote for the Petitioners : he voted for the sitting members.

" George Sewel said, that about two days before the Election, John Sharpe told him he had a promise from the Petitioners to pay some Debts he owed, and that they had offered him Ten Pounds for his vote.

" Upon the whole matter the Committee came to the Resolutions That neither Christopher Wren nor Robert Gayer were duly elected, and that Sir Henry Ashhurst and Samuel Travers were duly elected."

These resolutions were, on two divisions, affirmed by large majorities of the House, and the clerk of the crown was ordered to amend the return accordingly.

Dr. Dawson, the Vicar of Windsor, seems to have been at issue with the corporation about this time, but whether in reference to the election or some other matter does not appear.

An entry in the ' Hall Book,' under the date of the 24th of January, 1716, directs the annual new year's gift of five guineas to Dr. Dawson to be discontinued, and it was not until 1734 that it was ordered to be renewed.¹

when your petitioner may pay his Duty to your Lordship and then for him to shew his just Title to the premises afores^d.

" And your petitioners shall ever pray."

(MS. volume of ' Copies and Extracts.')

¹ " Dr. Dawson in the year 1714 published the *Memoirs of St. George and the Order of the Garter* as an Introduction to an intended history of the antiquities of the castle, town and borough of Windsor with the parts adjacent, but this design proved abortive." (' *Bibliotheca Topographica Brit.*,' vol. iv, p. 2.)

The following warrant was issued in August 1715 :

“ George R. To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting. Whereas by Warrant under our Royal Sign Manual bearing date the 29th Day of April last 1715 we have made and established sundry Rules and Orders to be observed in the Office of our Works for the better and more frugal management of our affairs there. And for that end and purpose have thereby (amongst many other things) settled a board, consisting of more and other persons than such as formerly composed the same ; which said Rules and Orders having regard only to the office of our works in General, the Board so constituted are in some doubt whether they may take into their charge, by virtue thereof the works in our Castle at Windsor which have hitherto been under a distinct and separate account and Inspection. To obviate which, our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby direct order and declare that all and every the Rules already settled or established for the management of our affairs in the office of our works in general, or to be settled and established for the future, shall extend to the works in our Castle of Windsor and be practised and put in execution by the officers composing our said board for the time being or any four or more of them with relation to the works in our s^d Castle of Windsor accordingly. And, moreover, we do also direct order and declare that from the time our said Board of Works did commence their examination of the bills and expenses for or upon account of works (other than those of our Castle of Windsor) our said board or any four or more of them for the time being shall examine the bills and expenses for and on account of the works in our said Castle, and shall from that time enter the expense of the works in our said Castle in the Books of the Office of our Works in general, to be paid and accounted for from thenceforth from time to time in like manner with other the expenses of our works entered and to be entered in the same books. And for so doing this shall be not only to our said Board of Works and every of them for the time being, but also to our auditors of the Imprests and all others concerned, a sufficient warrant. Given at our Court at St. James’s the 19th day of August 1715, in the 2d year of our Reign. By His Majestys Command, Carlisle, Ri. Onslow, Wm. St. Quintin, Edw^d Worstley.” ¹

The following ‘Third article of additional orders to the Board of Works, 16 Jan^{ry} 1715-16,’ is connected with the preceding warrant—

¹ MS. volume of ‘Copies and Extracts.’

“ We do likewise ordain and appoint (inasmuch as Our Works in our said Castle of Windsor, which were heretofore under a separate care and inspection, are now united and annexed to the office of our Works in general) that the several fees and allowances hereunder specified which were paid or payable to the officers, clerks, and others belonging to the said Works at Windsor, shall be paid to them and every of them to the last day of June 1715. But that from and after that time, all the said Fees and Allowances shall cease and determine and be no longer paid or payable to them or any of them for the future.”¹

This alteration in the management of the works at Windsor led to a collision between the Duke of Kent, the constable of the castle, and the board of works. In March 1716, the duke issued the following warrant :

“ Henry Duke of Kent &c.

“ There being several repairs absolutely necessary to be done to my Lodgings in the Keep in Windsor Castle, These are to will and require you to cause the same to be forthwith repaired ; and for so doing this shall be your Warrant Given under my hand and seal this 20th day of March 17¹⁵/₁₆.

“ KENT.

“ To Sir Chris^r Wren K^t Surveyor Gen^l
of His Ma^{ties} Works and the rest of the
Officers of the Works at Windsor Castle.”²

Sir Christopher Wren having made a report upon this warrant, the officers of the board of works ordered that the repairs mentioned in it should be done immediately ; but refused to pay the usual obedience to the warrant, “ by reason that the works of Windsor are united to the rest of the King’s works,” which fact the board set forth in a remonstrance to the duke.³

The following letter refers to some proceedings the further clue to which appears to be lost :

“ London July 26th 1716.

“ Sir,—It having been represented to my Lord Duke that the Ringers belonging to the Castle refused to do their duty in the Cere-

¹ MS. volume of ‘Copies and Extracts,’ &c., p. 192.

² A similar warrant had been issued by the Duke of Norfolk in 1694.

³ MS. volume of ‘Copies and Extracts,’ &c.

mony lately performed there by the Heralds at Arms and have thereby discovered themselves to be disaffected to his Majesty and His Government, His Grace does therefore command you never more to admit those Ringers into the Castle nor give them leave to ring the bells there upon any occasion whatsoever. I am &c.

“ JAMES BRET.

“ To Chas. Potts Esq.

Lieu^t Gov^r of Windsor Castle.”

The following “Memorandum” is, however, appended to the office copy of the letter: “Upon the submission of the offenders mentioned in the Lord Warden’s Letter to the Lords of the Treasury His Grace commanded Mr. Bret to signify to the Solicitor of the Treasury that he did accept of the submission of the said offenders, and desired that all further prosecutions might be stopped, which was done accordingly.”¹

The chamberlain’s accounts between Michaelmas 1714 and 1715 furnish the following items:

“ ffor a frame for the Corporacon Armes and painting .	00	15	06
To the Drumers and fidders on his Maties Beirthday	00	07	06
ffor my Jorney to London to carry the adresse .	00	16	00
ffor candles for sev ^{all} illuminacons as by Bill appeares	06	13	09 ”

1715-16 :

“ To Mr. Steward Peisley for transcribing the Charter into English	05	07	06
To Tho. Watts for looking after the Bonfier .	00	01	00
ffor our goeing to London to Deliver the adresse .	04	16	00
ffor wood for a Bonfire 7s. 6d. and for a Trusse of Straw 6d.	00	08	00
ffor a Silver Box to present to his Grace ye Duke of St. Albans w th his ffreedom	04	18	06 ”
ffor my horse & selfe 4 dayes att London to gitt the Box made	01	10	00
To Mr. Redman for a coach to London and back when wee went w th ye adresse	02	02	00 ”

¹ MS. volume of ‘Copies and Extracts,’ &c.

1716-17 :

“Gave to the Duke of St. Albans serv^{ts} when we
 Dined there 02 03 00
 for Mr. Sumner’s Journey to London to be sworne
 as Justice 01 00 00 ”

1717-18 :

“To Mr. Porter on the young princes Birth day . 00 17 00
 To Mr. Slatter for 4 Com^{on} prayer books wth the
 singing psalmes 1 08 00 ”

In the churchwardens’ accounts for 1718 there is the following entry respecting the “Government money,” the amount granted by William the Third, and which appears to have been received by the churchwardens through the hands of the mayor :

“Memorand one qrter rece^d p^r Mr. Sam^l Gilman Maior due at Midsummer 1718 w^{ch} was done by a base manner, viz^t by desiring the Churchwardens to signe first, w^{ch} done, he would not give it them but sent his son Jos. Gilman to receive it and paid himself for his medicines and attendance on the poor, w^{ch} he did by virtue of his will and not by his power.”

Lord Cobham succeeded the Duke of Kent as governor of the castle.¹

¹ See appointments by him, in MS. volume of ‘Copies and Extracts,’ of John Woodroffe as master mason, dated the 3d of June, 1717, and memorandum of appointments of Thomas Howard as carpenter; John Forster and Charles Windsor, joint bricklayers; John Ireland, glazier; Thomas Fort, joiner; John Hopson, purveyor; Jos. Roberts, plumber; Elisha Lovejoy, smith; Christopher Clark, ironmonger; David Lance, plaisterer; Arnold Thompson, labourer; and John Eldridge, painter. Warrant for firewood, “to be cut and carried and delivered at the Waterside at Windsor bridge,” for the governor’s use, dated the 4th of July, 1717; the like warrant, dated the 29th of July, 1719, for firewood, to be delivered at the governor’s lodgings; appointment of Richard Bartholemew, of Staines, as an attorney of the Honor Court, dated the 28th of March, 1721. Leases of portions of the Castle Ditch were granted about this time to Thomas Winwood, carpenter (to whom license had been granted in 1705 to erect a carpenter’s shed); to Henry Ason, trunkmaker; Samuel Gilman, apothecary; and James Bret, esquire.

The following is a schedule of the leaseholders of Windsor Castle Ditch in 1720 :

Arnold Thompson	Tenant do.	House and Garden in ye Ditch.
Mary Devenish	Tenant John Seems	p ^t of the house on the Wall
Jos. Gilman	do. do.	
Sam ^l Gilman	do. Ann Golding	
do.	do. do.	

In 1720 Mr. Potts sent in his resignation as deputy-governor of the castle, and his letter to Lord Cobham on that occasion is curious, as openly avowing the *sale* of his interest, while at the same time he acknowledges his own incapacity for the post.

“My Lord,—I having served the Crown of England upwards of Fifty years either in the army or in being Lieu^t Gov^r of Windsor Castle am now by age and other Infirmities rendered Incapable to perform my duty in that Post.

“Therefore I most humbly beg your Lordships leave to recommend an officer to succeed in that post, who has served the Crown of England in the army upwards of Thirty years and that is Mr. Jn^o Olivier who is now a Lieutenant in Major General Evans’s Regiment of Dragoons he having given me a sufficient consideration to resign

Mrs. Nichols	do. Mr. Carty and do.	2 outhouses and 2 yards
Benj ^a Adams	do. Mr. Redman	Some outhouses
John Pemberton	do. do.	A yard
Mr. Bryan	do. do.	
do.	do. Mr. Smith	A outhouse and yard
Widow Redington	do. do.	do.
do.	do. Mr. Lovejoy	A yard
Mr. Olive	do. do.	do.
Mr. Wilkins	do. Mr. Bradbury	A Garden
do.	do. Mr. Wilkins	
Mich. Hatton	do. Mr. Coffing	A Garden and Stables
Widow Young	do. Phips and Bryers	2 Stables and a yard
Mr. Davis	do. do.	Almost all ye house in the Ditch.
E. Davis Spins ^r	do. Mr. Collins	A Wash House
Wid ^w Linsicum	do. do.	A Garden
do.	do. Mr. Reeves	do.
Mr. Fraizier	do. Mr. Horsenail	do.
Mr. Ason	do. do.	
do.	do. Rich ^d Burck	} Garden and Outhouses
do.	do. Liver	
do.	do. In ^o Harris	
do.	do. Carnbey	
Jane Vernal	do. Goldsmith	
do.	do. Buckmaster	
do.	do. Richardson	
Jas. Poole	do. Adams	
do.	do. Roand	

John Harris and Widow Sanders 2 Tenements each in the Ditch.” (MS. volume of ‘Copies and Extracts.’)

Some fifty years later conflicting claims arose between the constable and the corporation.

my place to him. And in so doing these shall be for ever acknowledged as a singular favour done to him who is

My Lord

Your Lord^{ts} most h^{ble} serv^t

“ Windsor June 1, 1720.

CHA^s POTTS.

His Excellency Rich^d L^d Viscount Cobham.”

Mr. Olivier received the appointment, which is dated 2d June, 1720.¹

In 1721 William O'Brien, Earl of Inchiquin, and Charles Beauclerk, Earl of Burford, were elected members for Windsor. Lord Burford becoming soon after Duke of St. Albans, Lord Vere Beauclerk was elected in his place.

By letters patent bearing date the 1st of June, in the ninth year of the reign of George the First, the Earl of Carlisle was appointed constable of the castle and keeper of the forest; and, on the same day, governor and captain of the castle, and of the forts and fortifications there.²

¹ See MS. volume of ‘Copies and Extracts.’

² There is the same reservation of the appointment of keeper of the Little Park and of the stables at Eton. See copies of the respective appointments, MS. volume of ‘Copies and Extracts,’ &c., where see appointments by the Earl of Carlisle of—15th of June, 1723, John Idle as his secretary, with lodgings “next to the Lower Castle Gate under Sir Thomas Huet’s lodgings, formerly possessed by Charles Dartiquenave, Esq.,” 11th of September, 1723, of John Olivier, as deputy-governor; same day, of Avery Tyrril, of New Windsor, as an attorney of the Record Court of the Honor and Castle of Windsor; of John Woodroff as master mason; and memorandum of appointments, 23d of June, 1723, of Thomas Howard, carpenter; John Foster and Charles Windsor, joint bricklayers; John Ireland, glazier; John Tomkins, joyner; Elisha Lovejoy, smith; Thomas Eldridge, painter; David Lance, plaisterer; John Bayley, carter; Thomas Humfries, labourer; with blanks for the appointments of ironmonger, purveyor, and plumber, and memorandum that Charles Corner was appointed glazier in the room of John Ireland, deceased; warrant dated the 22d of June, 1723, to the under-keeper of the Little Park, to “kill one fat buck of this season,” and to deliver it at the constable’s “house in Dover Street on Wednesday morning next;” a similar warrant of the 31st of December, 1723, to kill a fat doe, to be delivered to the Right Hon. the Lord Morpeth, at his house in Marlborough Street; a similar warrant of the 1st of January, 1724, for a fat doe to be delivered to the Hon. George Bailie, Esq., in Marlborough Street; a similar warrant, dated the 19th of June, 1725, for a fat buck for the constable, as his fee, to be delivered at Windsor; a similar warrant of the 25th of August, 1726, for a fat buck to be delivered to Sir Philip York, His Majesty’s Attorney-General; warrant, July 1723, for firewood, to be carried to the constable’s lodgings in Windsor Castle; the like warrant, July 1724; the like warrant, 21st of June, 1725, and the like warrant, 11th of June, 1726, and the like warrant, 1st of July, 1727.

A further (the 24th) Article of Instructions relating to Windsor was issued to the board of works, and is dated the 20th of June, 1726.

“ Our will and pleasure is that our Buildings and works at Windsor, as likewise all the Stablings Coachhouses and buildings belonging to us in our several Mews’s shall be under the care and inspection of our said board of works, and the same Rules Orders and directions be practised and put in execution with relation to any works or repairs to be done at Windsor, or in our said several Mewses or any of them as have been or shall be established by us with relation to any other our works and buildings whatsoever. And that our said board of works or any three or more of them do and shall proceed in examining and allowing any bills of works and repairs done and performed at Windsor, and in our said Mews’s or any of them from the time that any Bills or Accounts for other our works or buildings were or have been examined and allowed by them, taking special care that the expense of our works at Windsor and in our several Mews’s or any of them, be kept separate and distinct.”¹

About the year 1725 a school-house for forty boys and thirty girls was erected on the north side of the churchyard, and continues to be used for the same purpose. The school was established somewhere about the commencement of the century, and Mr. Theodore Randue by his will, dated the 5th of February, 1723, bequeathed the sum of £500 to buy or build a house for the school, and this building appears to have been erected soon after his death, at a total cost of £510 0s. 8d.²

The grants to the town by William the Third, already mentioned, by way of compensation for inclosed lands, &c.,³ were in this reign removed into the Pension Office, and one hundred pounds per annum became payable to the overseers of the poor, and twenty pounds per annum to the churchwardens, by virtue of a receipt signed by the mayor.⁴

¹ MS. volume of ‘Copies and Extracts,’ &c., p. 192.

² See an account of the various donations to the school in the First Report of the Charity Commissioners (A.D. 1819), pp. 69, 70. Pote, in his ‘History and Antiquities of Windsor Castle,’ p. 19, is evidently in error in stating the school to have been erected in 1706.

³ See *ante*, p. 468.

⁴ Pote, pp. 18, 19.

George the Second renewed the appointment of the Earl of Carlisle as constable of the castle. The letters patent bear date the 18th of September, in the first year of his reign.¹

In the same year George Cholmondeley, Viscount Malpas, succeeded Lord Inchiquin as one of the representatives for Windsor; but on becoming Earl of Cholmondeley, in 1733, he was succeeded by Lord Sidney Beauclerk, who was re-elected with Lord Vere Beauclerk in 1734.

Baptist Nunn, janitor of Windsor Castle, presented a petition, in 1728, to the lords of the treasury, stating that he was by letters patent appointed janitor of the castle in July 1723, with all fees, advantages, profits, &c., thereunto belonging, during his life; that notwithstanding such grant, several rooms belonging to him were kept from him, and that he was deprived of the ancient fees formerly paid to his predecessors.

The petition was referred to the Earl of Carlisle, as governor, to consider and report thereon to the lords of the treasury, and, in pursuance thereof, the governor made the following report to their lordships :

“In obedience to your Lordships commands signified to me by Mr. Scrope, I have examined the matters contained in the annexed petition, consisting of two parts; the Petitioner complains that he has been deprived of the Fees due to him as Janitor to the Castle of Windsor, and likewise that the Lodgings in the said Castle which he conceives to belong to his office as Janitor are detained from him.

“As to the First, I have examined an old Table of Fees setting forth the Fees due to every officer belonging to the Court of the Honor and Castle of Windsor, which table from length of time is so defaced that it is now scarce legible, and I believe of late years the orders contained therein have not been duly observed. The fees ordered by the said Table to be paid to the respective officers appearing to me to be just and reasonable, I have directed the same to be transcribed, and hung up in the Court room, with strict orders that all persons concerned, as well officers as others, shall duly observe the same, which I hope will put an end to all complaints of this kind for the future.

“As to the other part relating to the Lodgings, I find the case to

¹ See appointment, MS volume of ‘Copies and Extracts,’ &c., where see renewed appointments, by the earl, of John Idle as his secretary, and of John Olivier as deputy-governor, dated the 20th of October, 1727.

stand thus. One Mr. Angel some time ago was possessed of the office of Janitor and had likewise the lodgings which Mr. Nunn now lays claim to, at present in the possession of Mr. Owen, Steward of the Court. During the time the late Duke of Norfolk was constable of Windsor Castle, I find by his books that he took those Lodgings from Mr. Angel the then Janitor, and gave them to Mr. Negus his Secretary. The Duke of Northumberland succeeded the Duke of Norfolk as constable of Windsor Castle. I find as appears likewise by his books that he appointed Mr. Dartiquenave his secretary and ordered him the said lodgings which he had till the said Dukes death. Upon the Duke of Northumberland's decease before another constable was appointed, Mr. Booth who was then Steward of the Court, took possession of these Lodgings without any appointment or authority whatsoever, this being the account that he himself has now given me, upon my examining him upon this occasion, owning that his predecessors in that office had not those lodgings nor did he know he ever laid any claim to them.

"Mr. Owen succeeds Mr. Booth, gets a patent for his office, in which I suppose there are some words by virtue whereof he lays claim to those lodgings. I must observe to your Lordships that there is a room or two in the same gateway where these lodgings now in dispute are, that properly belong to the Steward of the Court, in one of which the Court always has been and is now kept; and if Mr. Owens patent makes mention of any rooms belonging to his office, those rooms and no other must be meant thereby. I sent Mr. Owen a copy of Mr. Nunn's petition and of your Lordships reference to me thereupon and ordered him to attend and give me an account by what authority he held the lodgings he was in possession of. He did not think fit to comply with the said order and sent me word that he thought he had a good right and title to the said Lodgings, and that he would defend the same by law.

"My Lords,

"From the Inquiries I have made and from the information I have received upon this occasion, it appears to me that the constable formerly had the disposal of several lodgings in the outparts and Towers of the Castle which he appointed as he thought fit, to the several officers under him To hold the same during his pleasure, nor do I think that the Steward, the Janitor, the Secretary or any other officers under the Jurisdiction of the Constable, have any right to any lodgings by virtue of their office but as the same are appointed and given to them by the Constable, and as to the lodgings in dispute, it is my opinion that Mr. Owen has no right nor title to them whatsoever.

"All which is submitted to your Lordships consideration and Judgment by

"CARLISLE."¹

A lease of the disputed lodgings was subsequently granted by the Earl of Carlisle to Baptist Nunn during the time he should hold the office of janitor. The lease bears date the 20th of May, 1728 (2 Geo. II). The lodgings are described as "over the colehole," and solely in the disposal of the constable, but in the possession of and claimed by John Owen; and the lease recites, that John Idle, Esq., the constable's secretary, "not being willing to engage in a suit against the said John Owen," the earl granted them to Baptist Nunn. The lease contains a proviso, that it should be void in case Baptist Nunn should not "sue for and recover possession of the said lodgings and rooms within the space of one year from the date thereof."²

¹ MS. volume in Mr. Secker's possession.

² Ibid. Notwithstanding these proceedings, Mr. Owen succeeded in retaining possession of the rooms during the remainder of his life, as appears from the following letter of the secretary of the Duke of St. Albans, the then governor, to John Olivier, Esq., the deputy-governor :

"Whitehall, 7th June 1733.

"Sir,—I am obliged by command of His Grace the Duke of St. Albans (your Gov^r) to acquaint you that by His order and authority you are to take possession of the rooms made use of by the late Mr. Owen His Graces Deputy Steward. In order thereto my Lord Duke is pleased to give the following directions, viz. That in two or three days after Mr. Owen is buried you are desired to wait with all possible civility on Mrs. Hartcliff or whoever else may be in the said rooms, and inform her or them of this His Graces order, wh^h obliges you to appoint some person to take care of the said Lodgings and in order thereto to be in any room that will be least inconvenient till what belongs to the deceased is removed which 'tis hoped will be done in a reasonable time. His Grace thinks John Lisney a proper person to be intrusted who will have directions for that purpose. It is likewise His Graces Pleasure that I send inclosed the Earl of Carlisle's report relating to the said Rooms, lest any one through misinformation or ignorance may put a wrong construction upon his Graces proceeding in this manner. You know how cautious and strictly just his Lordship was to his own honour, as well as to others, to make a rash Judgment in any case. If it is asked why Mr. Owen continued in possession of the rooms, after his Lordships said determination, it may be justly answered That my Lord Carlisle soon after retiring to so great a distance from the Court, prevented His Lordship pursuing this matter further by representing the same to His Majesty. And the present Constable was desired to let Mr. Owen remain unmolested in so bad a state of health as he was.

"His Grace intirely relying upon your prudence and care in the execution of

In the third year of George the Second, the Duke of St. Albans was created constable of the castle, in the place of the Earl of Carlisle. The letters patent bear date the 3d of June. In addition to the reservation of the appointment of the keeper of the Little Park and of the stables at Eton, they contain a proviso, that if the constable should appoint any one to the office of ranger of Swinley Rails, Swinley Lodge, or Swinley Walk, other than the king should from time to time select, then the letters patent should be void.¹

The following report on "The State of the Royal Garrison of

this his order, nothing remains but to assure you of that sincere respect wherewith I am Sir

"Your most humble servant

"P. PENDOCK."

A warrant under the hand of the duke, and dated the 2d of July, 1733, requiring possession of the rooms to be given to the deputy-governor and secretary, was served upon Elizabeth Hartcliffe.

The following letter from Mr. Pendock to Mr. Proctor, the under-steward, relates to the same subject :

"Whitehall, 7th March, 1733-4.

"Sir,—I was just going from Windsor when your servant delivered me the letter you was pleased to favor me with, which prevented my answering it then. I intend to write to Mrs. Hartcliffé by this post in the manner you desire, but to prevent any future misunderstanding, I have His Grace the Lord Constable's commands to acquaint you that it is not intended that any right belonging to him or his successors to dispose of the rooms in question shall be given up by permitting you to take possession of them. As to the place called the Cole hole, not claimed by former Stewards, but sometimes made use of to put stores in, and for other purposes, His Grace expects that the same use be made of it in case His Majesty's service shall require it. And if at any time the same service may make it necessary to pay at Windsor any of the officers and keepers of its Forest, His Grace thinks it may be done in some part of the said room with very little inconvenience to you. I have some few things more in the said rooms which shall be removed the first opportunity. I am with due respect

"Yours &c.

"P. PENDOCK."

(MS. volume of 'Copies and Extracts,' &c.)

¹ See copy of letters patent, and also of those accompanying them, appointing the duke governor and captain of the castle and of the forts and fortifications thereof, MS. volume of 'Copies,' &c. The following appointments were made by the Duke of St. Albans: Philip Pendock, Esq., as secretary, with warrant to receive monies; John Olivier, Esq., as deputy-governor; Thomas Eldridge as master painter of the works at the castle; William Foster and Charles Windsor as joint bricklayers; Thomas Humfries as master labourer; John Davis as master smith; Andrews Jelfe as master mason; John Norris as master carpenter; and — Holmes as master plumber. (Ibid., where also see warrants for twenty loads of firewood as the duke's "fee firewood.")

Windsor Castle, May 21st, 1730," was made to the constable by the deputy-governor :

"All the stores were removed in January last by an order of the Board of Ordnance. There is a standing order from the said Board not to fire the Cannon without a special order from them. The number of soldiers allowed to do Duty in this garrison is 40 men, 2 serjeants 2 corporals 2 drummers, and a subaltern officer of the foot-guards who are relieved every 28 days by the like number.

"The Guard that mounts every day is commanded by a serjeant or corporal with 8 men and a lance corporal, and there is 4 sentries posted night and day. There is a master gunner, and a gunner, whose duty at present is to hoist up the standard.

"To His Grace the Duke of St. Albans, Constable of Windsor Castle, &c.

"An account of the ordnance in the Round Tower and in and about Windsor Castle.

"In the Curtain of the Round Tower, viz^t

9 Six pounders and	}	17
8 Demi Culverins cut			

In the Well Room, one Minion	1
------------------------------	-----------	---

Over the Guard Room, one Brass Falconnet	1
--	-----------	---

Over the Garter Hall, two Minions	2
-----------------------------------	-----------	---

Over the Town Gate, viz^t

One 3 pounder of Brass and one Minion	2
---------------------------------------	-----------	---

In the Belfry Tower one Minion	1
--------------------------------	-----------	---

24 Cannons.

"May it please your Grace

"The Carriages of the above mentioned Cannons are all unserviceable and most of them dismounted.

"I am with most profound respect

"Your most dutiful and most

obed^t serv^t

"May 21st, 1730."

"JOHN OLIVIER.¹

¹ The following is an account of the cannon at Windsor Castle in 1752 :

"Round the Curtain.

Iron Ordnance without Beds or

Coins, all unserviceable	. . . . .	8 Cannon	. . . . .	9 Pounders of 6 feet long
		9 ditto	. . . . .	6 pounders of 7 feet long

In 1730 the Duke of St. Albans presented a memorial to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, representing that the Round Tower belonging to the castle, particularly the roof, was in such a ruinous condition, that unless it was soon repaired it would be in danger of falling in. The memorial was referred to the surveyor and other officers of the board of works, for their report and estimate of the expense.¹

In the following year (1731-2) the constable again memorialised the Lords of the Treasury, stating that, in consequence of the former application, some necessary repairs were done to the Round Tower, "but the surveyor of His Ma^{ty's} works for want of proper directions declined ordering new stairs to be made for the s^d Tower tho the old ones are in so ruinous a condition that they are almost now and will soon be entirely useless." This memorial was also referred to the surveyor and officers of the board of works, who reported that the stairs were in a bad condition, and that if "made new with Moor Stone" the expense would be about £200.

By a minute dated the 10th of March, 1731-2, under the hands of "R. Walpole," "Wm. Clayton," and "Wm. Young," the repairs were ordered to be done in the best and cheapest manner, not exceeding the estimated sum of £200.²

On the 18th of June, 1730, the Duke of Cumberland and the Earls of Chesterfield and Burlington were installed as Knights of the Garter at Windsor, in the presence of the king. The ceremonies

"On the Leads over the Staircase.

Brass Ordnance	.	.	1 ditto	.	1 Pounder Five feet and $\frac{1}{2}$ long
----------------	---	---	---------	---	--

"In the Well room pointing down the Staircase.

Iron Ordnance	.	.	1 ditto	.	6 pounder of 9 feet and $\frac{1}{2}$ long
---------------	---	---	---------	---	--

"Lying on Cæsars Tower.

Iron Ordnance	.	.	1 ditto	.	4 pounder 9 feet long
---------------	---	---	---------	---	-----------------------

"Standing in the Castle Yard at the bottom of the Round Tower Stairs.

Ditto	.	.	1 ditto	.	1 pounder 3 feet long
					mounted on a travelling carriage

Total . 21 Cannon."

(MS. volume of 'Copies and Extracts,' &c.) See warrant for ordnance for the camp at Windsor, A.D. 1740, Add. MS., Brit. Mus., No. 5796.

¹ MS. volume of 'Copies and Extracts,' &c.

² Ibid.

on the occasion are recorded with tiresome minuteness.¹ “The Duke of St. Albans carried the sword of state, and held it erect before the sovereign during the greatest part of the solemnity, his Majesty being pleased to grant him leave sometimes to rest himself.” After it was over, and the sovereign had made his reverence to the altar of St. George’s Chapel, a procession “was made through the middle Isle, down to the west door of the chapel, and then up the south Isle, and out of the south door to the upper castle, between the castle-wall and the keep, the trumpets sounding all the way to the stairs foot, that leads up to the chamber of presence, where the drums and fifes, placed at the foot of the stairs did beat and sound.”

Between the years 1733 and 1736 a workhouse was erected in Sheet Street, on a piece of ground near “Puttock’s Gate,” pursuant to the wills of Richard Topham and his sister Mrs. Arabella Reeve, the wife of Mr. Justice Reeve. As far back as the year 1604, Thomas Aldem, gentleman, by indenture bearing date the 23d of May, 1604, granted a close of pasture ground, lying near “Puttock’s Gate,” in the parish of New Windsor, to the intent that there should be erected one or more houses for the reception of such of the inhabitants of the town as should be thereafter visited with the infection of the plague.² A pesthouse appears to have been subsequently erected, but Mr. Topham having, in 1729, bequeathed the sum of £500 for the erection of a workhouse, and his sister, Mrs. Reeve, having in 1731 left an additional £500 for the same purpose, her husband caused the workhouse to be erected in lieu of the pesthouse, at an outlay of £1075 16s. 8d., the excess beyond the £1000 being provided by him. The land and the building were assigned in 1733 by the corporation to trustees, for the use of a workhouse for the poor, but upon trust that in case of the recurrence of the plague the house and ground should revert to the use mentioned by Thomas Aldem, the original founder.³

The workhouse is an extensive building, surrounded by a court-

¹ See Pote’s ‘History of Windsor,’ pp. 229, 245.

² See *ante*, p. 52.

³ Ibid.; and see the Thirty-second Report of the Charity Commissioners, pp. 98, 99, and Pote’s ‘History of Windsor Castle,’ p. 23.

yard, situate in Sheet Street, with a large garden at the back, containing altogether about half an acre. The premises were for some years occupied as a workhouse, and certain manufactories and other trades were carried on there ; but for a great many years previous to the Poor-law Amendment Act (1835) the buildings were used as a poor-house for the town of Windsor, and the repairs paid for out of the poor-rates.¹

At an election of members of parliament in 1737 a double return was made of Lord Vere Beauclerk and Richard Oldfield, Esq., the numbers polled for each being 133. After a scrutiny before the House of Commons, Lord Vere Beauclerk was (March 27th, 1737), after a division, declared duly elected, 240 members voting for him and 160 against him.²

In 1741 (June 25th) Henry Fox, Esq., was elected with Lord Sidney Beauclerk.

In 1747 (August 13th) Mr. Fox, then the Right Hon. Henry Fox, Secretary of War, was returned with Lord George Beauclerk, the brother of the Duke of St. Albans.³

The constable and the board of works were in 1740 again at issue as to their respective rights and duties, as the following correspondence will show :

“ My Lord,—The Lords Comm^{rs} of His Majesty’s Treasury having considered a representation of the board of works, to their Lordships, Dated 12th March last, setting forth that their workmen and artificers have been hindered in performing the necessary works and repairs which the said board have directed to be done in the kings palace at Windsor, by your Graces orders, as Governor of the Castle there. Their Lordships command me to transmit to your Grace the Copy of a warrant under his late Majesty’s sign manual, by which the works at Windsor are incorporated into his Majesty’s works in General ; as also copies of the 3d article of his said Majestys additional orders for the board of works, Dated under his sign manual the 16th day of January 1715 ; And of the 24th article of His said Majestys Rules and Instructions for his works, Dated 20th June 1726 ; which when your Grace shall have perused, my Lords desire you will please to let

¹ Thirty-second Report of the Charity Commissioners, p. 99.

² See ‘ Journals of the House of Commons,’ vol. xxiii, pp. 125, 128.

³ Pote, p. 29.

them know what objections, if any, your Grace may have to the complying therewith.

“ I have the honor to be, my Lord,

“ Your Graces most obed^t humble serv^t

“ J. SCROPE.

“ Treasury Chambers, 2d April, 1740.”

“ My Lords,—In deference to your Lordships desire signified to me by Mr. Scroope, I have perused a Representation made by the board of works to your Lordships Dated 12th March last, together with a copy of a warrant under his late Majestys sign manual by which the works at Windsor are incorporated into His Majestys works in general, as also copies of the Third article of His said Majesty’s additional orders for the board of works dated under his sign manual 16th Jan^y 1715, and of the 24th article of his said Majesty’s Rules and Instructions for his works dated 20 June 1726; and do not conceive that anything therein contained could extend to take away any right or privilege granted to my predecessors as Gov^{rs} and Capt^s of Windsor Castle and that no more was intended thereby than the care and inspection of the said works and the better performing the necessary repairs thereof. And as his present Majesty has by letters patent under the great seal granted to me in as large and ample manner all such rights privileges and preheminences as have or hath been heretofore enjoyed by any of my predecessors whose undoubted right it has been time immemorial to licence and appoint the several workmen and artificers to be employed in the works of the said castle, I look upon myself indispensibly bound to maintain the same unless His Majesty shall please to direct the contrary. And as His said Majesty in his letters patent constituting me warden of Windsor Forest has (amongst other things) excepted the nomination of the Ranger of Swinley Lodge, it appears to me the more manifest that His Majesty intended no repeal or alteration of any right whatsoever granted to me by His Letters patent constituting me Governor and Captain of Windsor Castle.

“ I am, my Lords,

“ Your humble servant,

“ 18 April 1740.”

“ ST. ALBANS.¹

‘To the “ Orders to be observed by the Yeomen of the Guard ” the following addition appears to have been inserted on their promulgation in the year 1747 : “ That all duty further than Windsor

¹ MS. volume of ‘Copies and Extracts.’ See the documents referred to in these letters, *ante*, pp. 505, 506, 511.

be as equally laid as possible, Wait after Wait, as they lie in the general Bill throughout the whole Band; and that no man presume to go on foot the major part of the way of any Journey beyond Windsor, where the Royal Bounty-money is allowed, upon Forfeiture of his or their share of such Bounty-money among the rest of the Wait then and there in waiting."

At this time Frederick Prince of Wales and his consort had their summer residence at Cliefden, in Buckinghamshire, about seven or eight miles beyond Windsor, and where, it is presumed, a detachment of the yeomen were stationed, and periodically relieved. Riding charges were a customary allowance as far as Windsor, and the bounty-money here mentioned seems to have been an additional stipend, proportioned to the extra distance.¹

The publication, in 1742, of Collier's "Plan of the Town and Castle of Windsor and Little Park, and Town and College of Eton," affords an opportunity for a concise notice of the state of the town and neighbourhood, and the changes effected since the date of Norden's survey in the reign of James the First.²

The most striking distinction between Norden's Plan of the Little Park and Collier's plan is the removal of the inclosures, the conversion of the fields into the park, and the formation of avenues; alterations principally effected, as we have seen, by William the Third. The brick wall surrounding the Little Park is denoted by the continuous single line, leaving between it and the river, the thirty-one acres, over which is represented the road improved by Queen Anne.³ The bridge at Datchet, also erected by Anne, is shown in lieu of the old ferry.

The old foot-path from Windsor to Datchet, over "Dodd's Hill," still existed; but the road represented in Norden's plan, leading from Windsor, on the north side of the castle, to Datchet, no longer remained, having been removed by William the Third, and in lieu of it a road formed from Frogmore outside the wall. This road, until the recent alterations, continued to form the public carriage communication between Windsor and Datchet.

¹ Pegge's 'Curialia,' vol. ii, p. 104.

² See *ante*, Chapter I.

³ See *ante*, p. 488.

The spot in the Home Park, on the north side of the castle, where Queen Anne proposed to form a garden, as previously mentioned,¹ is marked, and a plan of the garden is given in the right-hand corner of the map.²

The piece of water represented in the centre of the ground existed within living memory.³

The garden known as the "Maestricht Garden" appears to have been substituted for the queen's design.

The house and grounds, with "the Paddock" adjoining, on the south-west corner of the map, on the site of "the New Grounde" of Norden's plan, was the Ranger's Lodge. It is described by a contemporary writer as "a delightful habitation, with fine gardens."⁴

The Earl of Pomfret, who was appointed ranger of the Little Park about the year 1746,⁵ was the last occupier in that capacity. General Richard Grenville subsequently held the office, but the lodge was retained in the king's hands.⁶ The deer which were formerly kept in the Little Park were removed many years ago. The lodge was subsequently taken down, and the present building, adapted for the residence of the superintendent of the dairy, erected near the old site. The conservatory is the principal remaining portion of the old building, and was converted to the use of the cows.

Queen Elizabeth appears to have formed the walk in the Little Park which bears her name, but the elms forming the avenue were

¹ See *ante*, p. 488.

² Collier probably copied this plan from Rocque's map, published in 1738, and dedicated to Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, on which Queen Anne's garden is also described. It is at the same time but fair to say that Collier's map is in other respects founded on original and correct observation, especially as regards the avenues and the exact position of Herne's Oak, as to which see *ante*, Vol. I, pp. 682, 705.

³ George the Fourth, when Prince of Wales, sometimes skated on this pond. (See letter to Lord Lincoln on the Parks and Thoroughfares of Windsor, by R. R. Tighe, Esq., privately printed, 1845.)

⁴ Pote, p. 20.

⁵ The rangership of the Great and Little Parks at Windsor was given by King William, about the year 1696, to the Earl of Portland; and upon his death, which happened in 1719, was granted by Queen Anne, for three lives, to Sarah Duchess of Marlborough. On the expiration of this grant the rangership of the Great Park was given, in 1746, to William Duke of Cumberland, by whom the lodge was much improved and altered; and that of the Little Park to the Earl of Pomfret. (Lysons.)

⁶ Lysons, vol. i, p. 433.

planted subsequently, and, by the direction of George the Third, many of these trees were removed, in order to open a view from "the Lodge" adjoining the castle, in which the king resided. With this exception, the avenues of elm-trees, which constitute the chief part of the plantations in the Little and Home Parks, exist in their original state at the present day.¹ The Little Park is described in Pote's 'History of Windsor Castle' (published in 1749) as "most delightful for the many shady walks, especially that called Queen Elizabeth's walk; which on the Summer evenings is chiefly frequented by the best company."²

Turning to the castle, "the Bowling Green" represents the ground levelled by Charles the Second for bowling, a favorite game of that monarch's. The terrace lines on the north side of the castle and bowling-green, correctly represent the alterations effected in the reign of Charles the Second, and the formal mode of laying out grounds in fashion at that period.³

"The King's Garden" and "Green House" denote the property already described as purchased by Queen Anne,⁴ and correspond with the "Garden Plott" of Norden's map. This house subsequently acquired the name of "the Lodge," and was for some time the residence of George the Third.

The Duke of St. Albans' house has been also described in another place.⁵

The entrance into the Little Park from the Castle Hill, adjoining the lodge above mentioned, was "by a handsome gate or rustic portal,"⁶ which may be seen represented in Paul Sandby's view of Windsor South Terrace, drawn in 1770 and published in 1780.

On the north-west side of "the Kings Garden" was the tennis-court, removed there from its original situation within the walls of the castle, on the north-east side of the Round Tower, as represented in Norden's Bird's-eye View of the Castle. The position

¹ Mr. Tighe's letter to Lord Lincoln, Appendix, pp. 7-8.

² Pote, p. 20.

³ See *ante*, p. 326.

⁴ See *ante*, p. 441.

⁵ See *ante*, p. 327.

⁶ Pote, p. 20.

of the new court is seen in the engraving of the Duke of St. Albans' house, previously noticed.¹

Part of the Long Walk is represented in Collier's plan. Although begun in the reign of Charles the Second, it was principally formed by William the Third, but, the Duke of St. Albans' grounds interfering with the line, it could not be carried up to the castle. The king evidently intended that at some future period the road should be completed, or the obstruction would have been avoided; and after the lapse of more than a century the original design was completed.²

The street now called Park Street is described as "Pound Street." The original name was Moor Street, so called from its leading to Frogmoor. The name of Pound Street was evidently acquired from the situation of the pound, near the present residence of Sir George Couper.

Peascod Street is spelt "Prescod Street," a mistake which also occurs in Pote's 'History of Windsor Castle.'³

It seems that portions of the castle were, in the reign of George the Second, let to private persons. Pote says—"Many gentlemen and families of estate also, constantly reside either in the Town, or in lodgings in the castle during the absence of the Royal Family."⁴

Frogmore, which had been sold among the crown lands during the Civil War,⁵ was at this time the residence of George Fitzroy, Duke of Northumberland, one of the natural sons of Charles the Second by Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland. His widow, the dowager duchess, died there at a very advanced age.⁶

Marshal Belleisle resided at Frogmore after he had been for some time a prisoner in the Round Tower of the castle.⁷

About the year 1748 Frogmore was purchased by Edward Walpole, Esq., afterwards Sir Edward Walpole, K.B., who made many improvements in the house and gardens.⁸

¹ See *ante*, p. 327.

² Mr. Tighe's letter to Lord Lincoln, Appendix, p. 7.

³ Pote, p. 10.

⁴ 'History of Windsor Castle,' p. 19.

⁵ Lysons' 'Magna Britannia,' vol. i, p. 433.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ Pote, p. 20. He was the last state prisoner confined in Windsor. (Lysons, p. 431.)

⁸ Lysons, p. 428.

William, the celebrated Duke of Cumberland, resided at the Ranger's Lodge in the Great Park, which was much altered and improved by him.¹ Cranbourne Lodge, with the wardenship of the forest, was subsequently, on the death of the Duke of St. Albans in 1751, granted to the Duke of Cumberland, and he appears to have removed thither from the lodge in the Great Park. On his death in 1765 the rangership of the Great Park was bestowed on his nephew, the Duke of Cumberland, brother of George the Third, and Cranbourne Lodge became the residence of the Duke of York, and subsequently of the Duke of Gloucester.²

When Holben's Gate at the Palace of Whitehall was taken down in 1759, in order to widen the street, the materials were carried to Windsor Great Lodge, at the request of the Duke of Cumberland, who intended to have re-erected it as a termination of the Long Walk; but the death of his royal highness prevented it.³

In 1751-2 the Earl of Cardigan was appointed constable of the castle. The letters patent bear date the 21st of February, in the twenty-fifth of George the Second. The instrument is for the first time in English. The appointment is also to the office of lieutenant of the castle, but excludes the office of keeper of the Little Park and of the stables *near* Eton, and the office of keeper of the forest, parks, and warrens of Windsor, and also the office of lieutenant of the forest, both which offices were granted to the king's son, William Duke of Cumberland, Captain of the Forces. There is the same proviso as to Swinley Walk as is contained in the appointment of the Duke of St. Albans.

The corresponding appointment of the Earl of Cardigan as governor and captain of the castle bears date the 16th of June, in the twenty-sixth of the reign of George the Second.⁴

¹ Pote, p. 21; Lysons, p. 432.

² Lysons, pp. 415, 432, 437.

³ Pegge's 'Curialia,' vol. i, p. 69. The situation of this gate, as it remained after the fire which in the year 1697 destroyed all the state apartments at Whitehall except the banqueting house, may be seen in a print (engraved from an original drawing) in the 'Antiquarian Repertory,' vol. i, p. 86. (Ibid.)

⁴ MS. volume of 'Copies and Extracts,' where see appointments by the Earl of Cardigan (afterwards Duke of Montagu) of John Olivier, Esq., as deputy-governor, dated

In the same year (1752) the Earl of Cardigan, in consequence of a representation from the deputy-governor, presented a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury complaining that the curtain of the Round Tower was in a ruinous condition, great stones and other matters frequently falling down into the ditch, which in time would undermine the parapet wall; and also that the lower part of the castle, called Cæsar's Tower, was very much out of repair.

It appears that the deputy-governor had made the same representation in 1749 to the Board of Ordnance, but no steps had been taken to remedy the evil.¹

The following correspondence respecting the Pennsylvanian "tribute" will excite a smile. The difficulty of disposing of the "undressed" beaver-skins appears to have been almost as great as the management of the province.

"My Lord,—This morning I received the Inclosed by which your Lordship will see Mr. Paris intends to wait on me, on New Years day next, to Tender two beaver skins by which Mr. Penns holds the province of Pennsilvania, and believes that Tribute should be Tendered here as well as the two Indian arrows by which my Lord Baltimore holds the province of Maryland under a Grant from the Crown as of the Castle of Windsor.² As to the Indian arrows, [they] have been constantly tendered to me on every Easter Tuesday, but the Beaver Skins have never been tendered to me nor any of my predecessors that I know of. Therefore this is to desire your Lordships orders how I must act in this affair in case the gentleman should come here on the day mentioned in his letter.

"I am with profound Respect

"My Lord

"Your Lordships

"Most Dutiful and most

"obed^t serv^t

"JN^o OLIVIER.

"To the Earl of
Cardigan."

"Windsor Castle
the 24th Dec^r 1752."

the 13th of May, 1752; of William Folkes, Esq., as secretary, dated the 7th of July, 1752; and various other appointments, as well as warrants for deer.

¹ MS. volume of 'Copies and Extracts,' &c.

² A grant was made by Charles the First to Lord Baltimore of the country on the north side of Chesapeake Bay, "to hold in common socage as of the manor of Windsor, delivering annually to the Crown, in acknowledgment, two Indian arrows on Easter

“ Windsor Castle, 1st Jan^y 1753.

“ These two Beaver Skins are herewith most humbly yielded and paid to His Most Gracious Majesty on the part of the Hon^{ble} Thomas Penn and Richard Penn Esq. Proprietarys of the province of Pensilvania in America, pursuant to the Reservation contained in the Royal Grant of the said Province, by me

“ FERD. JOHN PARIS,

“ Agent for the said Proprietarys.”

“ My Lord,—Yesterday I received the Two Beaver Skins as your Lordship may see by the Inclosed Memorandums. I most humbly beg your Lordships commands how I am to dispose of them for they are undressed. I have the honour to be with most Profound Respects

“ My Lord

“ Your Lordships most obed^t

“ And most Dutiful serv^t

“ THO. OLIVIER.”¹

On the 1st of September, 1753, the Earl of Cardigan appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Brudenell to be deputy-governor of the castle; and on the 29th of September appointed Captain Nicholas Budiani to officiate as deputy-governor in the absence of Colonel Brudenell.²

Tuesday, with a fifth of the gold and silver ore.” Lord Baltimore died in April 1632, before the patent was completed; but it was afterwards delivered to his son Cæcilius. (Hughson’s ‘History of London,’ vol. vi, p. 106.)

¹ MS. volume of ‘Copies and Extracts from the Books belonging to the Honour of Windsor,’ in the possession of Mr. Secker. A similar letter occurs in the year 1754, and there is an entry of the presentation of these skins on the 1st of January, 1758, by James Aiskill, on behalf of T. and W. Penn, *ibid.*, p. 234.

² There was a reappointment of Colonel Brudenell by the Earl of Cardigan, on the 24th of April, 1761. The Earl of Cardigan presented the following complaint to the surveyor-general:

“To the Surveyor General and other His Majesty’s Officers of His Board of Works.

“The Memorial of George Earl of Cardigan Governor and Constable of the Royal Honor and Castle of Windsor and Knight of the most noble order of the Garter

“Sheweth

“That the Lower part of my Lodgings in Windsor Castle where my late Deputy Gov^r resided is much out of repair and besides too small and Inconvenient for the residence of my present Deputy Governor and his Family.

“That there is a kitchen under this apartment formerly made use of by my predecessors but not wanted by me (there being conveniences in my upper apartment for that

From the following letter to the Earl of Cardigan, from the Right Hon. H. Fox, Secretary at War, it appears that some dispute had arisen as to the right of the constable of the castle to appoint the deputy-governor :

“Sept^r 6th, 1753.

“My Lord,—The Duke to whom I wrote yesterday and his Majesty whom I have had the honour to see this morning are both thoroughly satisfied (and indeed nothing can be more clear) that your Lordship has the sole right of appointing the Deputy Governor of Windsor Castle.

“I am with the Greatest Respect,

“My Lord, your Lordships most obedient
and most obliged humble serv^t

“H. Fox.”¹

As already observed at the commencement of this chapter, Hampton Court and Kensington were the favoured residences of the first two kings of the House of Hanover. “During their reigns the castle was merely kept in repair, and scarcely any extraordinary

purpose) the length of which is 27 feet 10 in. the breadth 16 feet and the height 18 feet and the pavement of this kitchen is now 3 feet above the Garden Ground which if laid on a level with the garden will make the height 21 feet and then will admit of a Floor to be put in between to make a room or rooms of 11 feet in height which with one foot allowed for the thickness of the Floor will leave the lower part for a kitchen and Laundry &c. for the use of my deputy, nine feet in height.

“That there is also a convenient piece of ground at the end of this lower apartment called the Tulip garden in length about 26 feet and in breadth 23 feet where a good convenient room may be built without prejudicing any part of His Majestys Palace.

“That by these additions and alterations this apartment may at an easy expense be made sufficiently large and commodious.

“That there is also a room on the right hand about the middle of the Round Tower Stairs going up to the Round Tower much out of repair.

“Therefore it is hoped the Board will please to take these things into Consideration and order their Clerk of the Works at Windsor to take such a Survey and estimate as they shall think proper and upon his report will find what is herein desired fit and reasonable, and will order the same to be done accordingly.” (MS. volume of ‘Copies and Extracts,’ &c.)

In a memorial from William Folkes, Esq., the constable’s secretary, to the surveyor-general, dated the 1st of September, 1753, complaining of the state of his lodgings, the latter are described as joining on one side to the Castle Prison, and as under the surveyor-general’s lodgings. (MS. volume of ‘Copies and Extracts,’ &c.) Mr. Folkes renewed his complaint in the following year.

¹ MS. volume of ‘Copies and Extracts.’

work occurs worth mentioning. By an entry in the accounts in 1746 it would appear that something still remained to be done, or required to be done again, in St. George's Hall, and the sum of £200 was paid to that wretched performer, William Kent (who handled the brush before he discovered the bent of his genius to landscape gardening), for completing the paintings on the window side of that apartment. He also received £200 for re-painting the lantern in the guard-room." ¹

¹ Poynter's 'Essay,' citing accounts in the Office of Works.



Windsor Castle in the Reign of George the Second.

(From an original Painting at Avamstone, Herefordshire.)

CHAPTER XIV.

WINDSOR IN THE REIGN OF GEORGE THE THIRD.

CONSTABLES OF THE CASTLE.

- A.D. —. GEORGE EARL OF CARDIGAN (AFTERWARDS DUKE OF MONTAGU).
A.D. 1790. JAMES EARL OF CARDIGAN.
A.D. 1811. CHARLES EARL OF HARRINGTON.

DEANS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

- A.D. —. PENISTON BOOTH, D.D.
A.D. 1765. HON. FREDERICK KEPPEL, D.D.
A.D. 1778. HON. JOHN HARLEY, D.D.
A.D. 1788. JOHN DOUGLAS, D.D.
A.D. 1791. HON. JAMES CORNWALLIS, D.D.
A.D. 1794. CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON, D.D.
A.D. 1805. HON. EDWARD LEGGE, B.C.L.
A.D. 1816. HON. HENRY LEWIS HOBART, D.C.L.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

- A.D. 1761. HON. JOHN FITZWILLIAM AND ADMIRAL HON. AUGUSTUS FREDERICK KEPPEL.
A.D. 1768. HON. AUGUSTUS FREDERICK KEPPEL AND LORD GEORGE BEAUCLERC.
RICHARD TONSON, ESQ., *vice* LORD GEORGE BEAUCLERC, DECEASED.
A.D. 1772. HON. JOHN MONTAGU, *vice* TONSON, DECEASED.
A.D. 1774. HON. AUGUSTUS FREDERICK KEPPEL AND HON. JOHN MONTAGU.
A.D. 1780. HON. JOHN MONTAGU AND PENYSTON PORTLOCK POWNEY, ESQ.
A.D. 1784. SAME. SAME.
A.D. 1787. RICHARD EARL OF MORNINGTON,
vice MONTAGU (THEN LORD MONTAGU), DECEASED.
A.D. 1790. PENYSTON PORTLOCK POWNEY, ESQ., AND RICHARD EARL OF MORNINGTON.
A.D. 1794. WILLIAM GRANT, ESQ., *vice* POWNEY, DECEASED.
A.D. 1796. HON. ROBERT FULKE GREVILLE AND HENRY ISHERWOOD, ESQ.
A.D. 1797. SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON, *vice* ISHERWOOD, DECEASED.
A.D. 1802. HON. ROBERT FULKE GREVILLE AND JOHN WILLIAMS, ESQ.
A.D. 1804. ARTHUR VANSITTART, ESQ., *vice* WILLIAMS, UNSEATED ON A PETITION.
A.D. 1806. EDWARD DISBROWE, ESQ., AND RICHARD RAMSBOTTOM, ESQ.
A.D. 1807. SAME. SAME.
JOHN RAMSBOTTOM, JUN., *vice* RICHARD RAMSBOTTOM, RETIRED.
A.D. 1812. EDWARD DISBROWE, ESQ., AND JOHN RAMSBOTTOM, JUN., ESQ.
A.D. 1818. SAME. SAME.
A.D. 1819. THOMAS NORTH, LORD GRAVES,
vice DISBROWE, DECEASED.

RECORDERS, OR UNDER-STEWARDS.

A.D. ——. CHRISTOPHER LOFFT, ESQ.

A.D. 1772. ROBERT VANSITTART, ESQ., LL.D.

A.D. 1789. RIGHT HON. JOHN CHARLES VILLIERS.

A.D. 1806. GIFFIN WILSON, ESQ. (AFTERWARDS SIR GIFFIN WILSON, KT.)

PROVOSTS OF ETON.

A.D. ——. STEPHEN SLEECH, D.D.

A.D. 1765. EDWARD BARNARD.

A.D. 1781. WILLIAM HAYWARD ROBERTS, D.D.

A.D. 1791. JONATHAN DAVIES, D.D.

A.D. 1809. JOSEPH GOODALL, D.D.

Election of Members for Windsor—Withdrawal of the Troops—Act of Parliament for Paving, Lighting, and Watching the Town—Vineyard in the Castle Ditch—Attempt to obtain an Act to Rebuild the Bridge—The Queen's Lodge built—Riot in the Town—Admiral Keppel thrown out for Windsor—General Orders of the Constable of the Castle—Letter from the Deputy-Governor—The Duke of Montagu the Constable at Windsor—Soldiers' Hospital near the Long Walk—Attempted Restoration of St. George's Chapel—West's Window—The Castle Ditch filled up—Survey of the Castle and Little Park—The Order of the Garter—Members for Windsor—Mr. Wyatt appointed Surveyor of the Castle—Alterations by him—Removal of the Castle Prison—Dispute between the Corporation and Parish respecting Queen Anne's Annuity—Perambulation of the Parish Bounds—Members for Windsor—Travers' Will, and establishment of the Naval Knights thereunder—Claim by the Corporation to Fines—Resolutions respecting the Militia—Repairs of the Parish Church—Burial-ground—Memorial of the "Jubilee" in Bachelors' Acre—Changes in the Representation—The Royal Tomb-house—The "Windsor Establishment"—Inclosure of Windsor Forest—Residents in the Neighbourhood of Windsor—The Proceedings of the Court—Madame D'Arblay's Diary—Sir William Herschell at Slough.

IN 1761, Admiral the Hon. Augustus Keppel, who lived at Bagshot Park, was returned (Nov. 6), with the Hon. John Fitzwilliam, as members for Windsor. At an election in December, 1765, the admiral was re-elected, on his appointment as lord of the admiralty. On the occasion of this election, and the withdrawal of the soldiers, an order, bearing date Whitehall, the 21st of December, 1765, was issued by Lord Cardigan, the constable and governor, directed to "Mr. Sam^l. Montagu, Master gunner of Windsor Castle."

"That the Draw Bridge at Windsor Castle be constantly kept up, night and day, till the Detachment removed from thence on Friday

last do's return or til another arrives to do duty there. And til that time that the Gate adjoining to the Housekeepers Lodgings, which communicates with the Two Courts, be kept constantly shut. That the other Gates be shut in due time as usual. And particularly on next Monday night to be shut as soon as Dark and none to be admitted into the castle but the Inhabitants thereof and such as may have business therein."

It appears from the following letter from Lord Barrington to the constable that this was the first occasion on which the troops quartered at Windsor were ordered to withdraw, and that Lord Cardigan took umbrage at it :

"Cavendish Square 8 Jan^y 1766.

"My Lord,

"I beg pardon for not having sooner explain'd to your Lordship the reason why the Troops were removed from Windsor, at the last Election for that place, it having been usual heretofore always to leave them in the Castle on such occasions. I have myself left them there more than once ; but having had occasion lately to examine more particularly the eighth of the late king, Chapter the last, I am fully convinced that Windsor Castle does not come within the exceptions of that act which being very penal on a secretary at war, must be exactly obeyed. I am very sorry that I could not comply with your Lordships early and earnest request that the Troops should remain at Windsor as in the times of your predecessors constables of that castle ; But I hope it is impossible that any person can be weak or malicious enough to impute my refusal to any want of that real Truth and respect with which I have the honour to be,

"My Lord,

"Your Lordships most faithful and most
obed^t humble serv^t.

"BARRINGTON." ¹

¹ MS. volume of 'Copies and Extracts,' &c. In 1762 the opinion of the attorney-general was taken upon the following case :

"Windsor Castle is a Royal Palace and a Fortress and is Extraparochial.

"The Earl of Cardigan by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, is Constable and Lieutenant of the Castle of Windsor and by other Letters patent under the same seal is Governor and Captain of the Castle of Windsor and of the Forts and Fortifications of the same during his Majesty's pleasure and by virtue thereof has the Sole Government of the Castle and no Sheriff Bailiff or Civil Officer has any authority therein.

"There is a College within the Castle consisting of a Dean, prebends and other Ecclesiastical persons, and also a charitable institution of poor knights who have houses

In 1769 an act was passed, “for the better paving, cleansing, lighting and watching, the streets and Lanes in the Parish and Borough of New Windsor, in the County of Berks, and for preventing Nusances and Annoyances therein.”¹

The act recites, that “the Streets and Lanes within the Parish and Borough of New Windsor, in the County of Berks, are very ill paved and cleansed, and incommodious to Passengers, by Annoyances and Incroachments therein; and many disorders and irregularities are frequently committed in the night-time in the said Streets and Lanes, for want of the same being properly lighted and watched: and whereas it will tend greatly to the Benefit and safety of the Inhabitants of the said Parish and Borough, and of all persons resorting thereto, if the said Streets and Lanes were properly paved, cleansed, lighted, and watched, and kept clear and free from annoyances and Incroachments;” but that the same cannot be effected without the aid of Parliament. The act then appoints the Honorable Augustus Keppel, Richard Tonson, Esq., the mayor and understeward, Dr. Bostock, and a number of other

therein belonging to their respective offices some of which are inhabited by the persons to whom they thus belong and others are let out by them to tenants besides several apartments of the Castle itself granted to or occupied by several of the officers of state and other persons.

“Windsor Castle is not excepted expressly by name in the Militia Act.

“Q. Are such persons inhabiting within the Castle as are not within the general exception in the Militia Act, liable to be returned to serve in the militia and if so, to whom can the precept be directed to make a return of the persons liable to serve and how far is the Governor justified in permitting such precept to be executed within the Castle.”

“I am of opinion that the persons inhabiting within the Castle not having a right to claim the benefit of any exceptions out of the Militia Act, are liable to be returned to serve, by virtue of the provisions of that Law. As to the method of directing the precept or executing it, I think it will be right to follow the practice which has been rec^d in the king’s other palaces that is (as I am informed) to permit the Chief Constable or other officer (as described in the Act) of the Division, within which the place lies, to make fair and true lists of the persons dwelling in the Castle, between the ages of 18 and 45, distinguishing their ranks &c. and to proceed in like manner as they do in all extra paroch^l places.

“C. YORKE.

“August 26, 1762.”

(MS. volume of ‘Copies and Extracts,’ &c.)

¹ Statutes of the Realm, 9 Geo. III, c. 10.

persons, commissioners for putting the act in execution, power being given to them to direct the streets and lanes to be paved and altered, "and also to be cleansed and freed from all annoyances, obstructions, nuisances and Incroachments whatsoever, and proper drains to be made for conveying the water underground;" and further to erect glass lamps, and "to appoint a competent number of fit and able-bodied men, not exceeding six, to watch and guard the said streets and lanes," with power to defray the cost by rates. Penalties are imposed for suffering carriages or obstructions to remain on the pavements, and for permitting swine to go at large. Section 25 recites, that "the passing and repassing of His Majesty's subjects through a street called Thames Street, within the said parish and borough, is at present greatly incommoded and rendered dangerous by Horses and Men coming into and across the said street at the time they are haling or drawing boats and barges up the River Thames," and for remedy thereof enacts, that if any person shall lead, ride, or drive, into or across the said street, any horses haling or drawing any boat or barge up the River Thames, the owner shall forfeit and lose one of the said horses "with all geers, halters and accoutrements," persons being further liable to a penalty of forty shillings for passing along or across the street, while hauling or drawing any boat or barge up the river.

The powers of this act were amended and enlarged by an act passed in 1807.¹

As late as the reign of George the Third a little vineyard existed on the outside of the south wall of the lower ward of the castle, and between it and the castle hill, and east of Henry the Eighth's gateway, a spot now covered with grass.

By a deed made the 13th of August, 1777, between George Duke of Montagu, Governor and Constable of the Royal Honor and Castle of Windsor, of the one part, and Nicholas Ramus, of Saint James's Palace, Esquire, of the other part, reciting that the said Nicholas Ramus had applied to the Duke of Montagu, and requested him to grant a lease to him "of the Garden or Piece of

¹ 47 Geo. III, sess. 2, cap. vii (local and personal).

Ground and Premises described in the plan drawn in the Margin of these presents parcel of the Ditch of the said Castle of Windsor, with which request his Grace hath been pleased to comply," in consideration of the rent and covenants thereafter reserved, the duke leased "all that garden or piece of ground situate in and parcel of the Ditch of the Castle of Windsor and lately in the possession or occupation of the Widow Allen delineated and described in and by the plan thereof drawn in the Margin of these presents adjoining to the back part of the poor Knights Houses and to other parts of the said Castle on or towards the North-West and to the Gateway commonly called King Henry the eighth's Gateway on or towards the South-West and to the Castle Hill on or towards the South-East and to other part of the said Castle Ditch on or towards the North-East and being of such Figure as in the said plan thereof is described by a blue line which circumscribes the same and containing such dimensions as in the said Plan are marked and specified," to hold the same to the said Nicholas Ramus, his exor's admors and assigns for the term of thirty years, "yielding and paying therefore yearly during the said term unto the Governor and Constable of the said castle for the time being for the use of his Majesty his heirs and successors the rent or sum of one shilling."

The deed contains covenants by Nicholas Ramus, that he will "from time to time during the said term bear and pay a due and just proportion with the other tenants of the said Castle Ditch of the Charges and Expences of cleansing repairing and maintaining the Drain or Sewer through the said Castle Ditch and that in case any difference or Dispute shall at any time or times arise between the said Nicholas Ramus his executors administrators or assigns and any other Tenant or Tenants of the s^d castle ditch touching or concerning any matter or thing that shall in any wise relate thereto, he the said Nicholas Ramus his exor's admors or assigns shall and will submit all such differences and disputes to the decision and determination of the constable for the time being of the said castle Provided and it is hereby agreed and declared that if it shall be the will and pleasure of his Majesty his heirs or successors to cut down all or any trees or pull down or

demolish all or any erections which now are or at any time during the said Term shall be upon the said Premises hereby leased or to make any other alteration therein for erecting or raising any Forts Batteries or other Fortifications whatsoever upon the said Premises or for any other his Majesty's service, then and in any such case or cases the said George Duke of Montagu his heirs executors or administrators shall not in any sort be liable or chargeable to make unto the said Nicholas Ramus his executors administrators or assigns any reparation or satisfaction whatsoever for any damage which the said Nicholas Ramus his executors administrators or assigns may sustain or be put unto thereby."

The coloured plan drawn in the margin of the deed represents a piece of ground, the greatest length of which is 252 feet 9 inches, and the greatest width 85, situate and bounded as stated in the deed. The plan represents it as laid out into compartments and beds, the largest of which lying immediately under the castle, is styled the "Vinyard," and the plan is evidently intended to represent the vines as then growing there. As the Vineyard stood in the space originally occupied by the castle ditch, it could not have been a vineyard at the time wine was made at Windsor in the twelfth century;¹ and the castle ditch at the spot in question is

¹ See *ante*, Vol. I, pp. 34, 35. Other leases of ground in the castle ditch were granted at this period. One of them, made by the Duke of Montagu to "George Bryer, of Windsor, gentleman," led to a dispute with the corporation. The grant of plots of ground, without any regard to the appearance of the castle or town or to the real comfort and well-being of the lessees themselves, led to various infringements of the privileges, for the atonement of which, in one instance, the following ludicrously exaggerated acknowledgment and confession was made :

"I Thomas Moore of Windsor in the County of Berks Timber Carter do hereby acknowledge that I have Ignorantly committed an Enormous Ineroachment within the Liberty of Windsor Castle by Digging about four Loads of Chalk from part of the Rock on which Windsor Castle stands and by emptying my necessary house therein for which I ask His Grace the Duke of Montagus pardon as the Governor and Constable of the said Castle and implore his Grace's forgiveness, and am very willing and I do hereby promise to make all the reparation in my power by giving my bond to Mr. Richard Biggs in the penal sum of Twenty Pounds for the payment of the whole expenses in repairing thoroughly and in the most substantial manner the damages that I have done by digging Chalk as above specified and which repairs are to be done within three months under the sole direction of the said Mr. Richard Biggs and that I will not any way interfere in the work but pay the full cost thereof and all other expenses necessarily attendant thereon, and shall for ever acknowledge His Grace's goodness for the slightness of the punishment

represented in Norden's plan, and also in Hollar's engraving in 'Ashmole's Order of the Garter,' as quite free from any inclosure of the kind, so that its existence at this spot must date subsequently to 1672.

An act had been passed in the reign of George the Second (9 Geo. II, c. 15), "for enabling the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses of the Borough of New Windsor in the County of Berks, to repair and maintain their great bridge over the River of Thames, and the way thereon leading from the said Borough of New Windsor to Eton in the County of Bucks."

In 1775 the Corporation of Windsor attempted to obtain an Act of Parliament for increasing the tolls of the bridge to enable them to rebuild it; but the bill being opposed by the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, it was withdrawn, and the bridge was repaired by the corporation in 1776, and the two subsequent years.¹

It was not until 1819 that an act was obtained for the purpose of rebuilding the bridge.²

Although George III formed an early attachment to Windsor, nothing of interest in the history of the structure occurred during the first eighteen years of his reign.³ In 1778 the castle was found to be but ill-suited to the domestic habits of the king and his consort, and to the reception and education of their numerous family. "To an undertaking so extensive as the general adaptation of the castle to the peculiar exigencies of the Royal family at this time, various difficulties," says Mr. Poynter, "presented

inflicted on me for this heinous offence. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 2d day of September 1774.

"THOS. MOORE.

"Witness Sam. Montagu
 Will^m Jarman.

"At the same time the said Thos. Moore gave his Bond to the said Richard Biggs in the penalty of £20 for the due performance of the above Engagement." (MS. volume of 'Copies and Extracts,' &c.

¹ See various entries in the Hall Book. The table of tolls framed for the bill and sought to be imposed commenced with—"For every coach and chariot drawn with six horses, 6*d.*," and concluded with—"For every barge going under the Bridge, down stream, 6*d.*"

² See *post*, Chapter XV.

³ Poynter.

themselves, and the contingency was met by the erection of the detached edifice opposite the south terrace called the Queen's lodge, extending with the offices upon a frontage of about three hundred and fifty feet. It was completed in 1782, at an expence of nearly 44,000,¹ and is said to have been executed from the plans of His Majesty, whose taste for practical architecture is well known. The exterior possessed no architectural character, and was in fact plain even to meanness. The removal of this building in 1823 was the first step toward the great alterations of George IV."²

In April, 1780, "a great riot happened at Windsor, between a regiment of militia quartered there and the townsmen, which was terminated by the interposition of a party of horse."³

Admiral Keppel and Mr. John Montagu, who were re-elected as members for Windsor, in October 1774, sat until 1780; when, after a contest in September of that year, with Penyston Portlock Powney, Esq., of Ive's Place, Admiral Keppel was defeated.

The numbers were—for Mr. Montagu, 214; Mr. Powney, 174; Admiral Keppel, 158. 297 electors voted at this election.

Horace Walpole, writing to the Countess of Ossory, satirically says: "Admiral Keppel is thrown out at Windsor; but, though all the royal bakers, and brewers, and butchers, voted against him, you must not imagine it was by mandate, whatever Ramus the Page might say; for his Majesty himself told the admiral that he hoped he would carry his election: how saucy in his own servants to thwart his wishes!"⁴

The following "General Orders" were issued by the Duke of Montagu as constable and governor of Windsor Castle:

"Windsor November 19th, 1781.

"The Guard Rooms to be delivered over to the Relieving Guard in proper order, and if any Damage is done to the Beds or Windows, or other parts of the Guard Room during the time of the former Guard

¹ Accounts in the Office of Works.

² Poynter.

³ 'Gentleman's Magazine,' vol. 1, p. 245. The regiment referred to, was the Lancashire Volunteers.

⁴ Walpole's 'Letters to the Countess of Ossory,' vol. i, p. 456 (September 12th, 1780).

being in possession of the Guard Rooms such damages must be made good by the Guard that is relieved and all deficiencies must be reported to the Governor or other commanding officer of the Garrison. The corporals and non commissioned officers who post the different centries, are to see that the centry boxes, sun dial, leaden pipes or glazing about the palace are in proper order, and the centries must be answerable for every thing entrusted to their care, and as far as their orders extend and the corporals and non commissioned officers who post the centries are equally bound and expected to see that every article above mentioned or whatever may be attached to the different posts are in proper order and entire, otherwise they will be made answerable for any deficiencies that may not be pointed out by them.

"The centries at the Round Tower, King's and Town Gates, are to keep every thing quiet about their respective posts. No beggars or disorderly persons are upon any account to be allowed to pass their posts and no coaches are to be allowed to stand in any of the Gate ways.

"All persons who may have occasion to pass through the wicket are to pass and repass without molestation, till the hour appointed for shutting the wicket, the soldiers upon guard excepted, who are not to be allowed to pass the wicket except by order of the officer of the guard, and under the care of a non commissioned officer.

"The guards are to be constantly turned out, and inspected by the officers at Retreat beating, and to remain under arms until the Regiments are dismissed.

"The keys of the Garrison are to be kept by the officer commanding the Main Guard. A serjeant and four men are every evening to attend the shutting of the gates, and also at the opening of them at sunrise in the morning.

"The Gates at the west end of the Terrace, the Round Tower stairs, and at the south west end of the Terrace to be shut at 9 o'clock in the evening from Michaelmas to Lady day, and at 10 o'clock in the evening from Lady day to Michaelmas. The Lower Castle Gates, Kings Gates, and the Gate in the Cloister, leading to the 100 steps, are to be shut every evening at eleven o'clock, except when His Majesty or any of the Royal Family may please to remain within the Garrison after that hour, or except His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales or any of the Royal Family, who may reside in the Palace, shall not be returned, in which cases, the Gates are to be kept open till whatever time His Majesty or the Royal Family, may be returned to their respective apartments.

"When the Gates are shut, they are not to be opened, till the time above ordered, except by the Direction of the Governor, or other officer commanding the Garrison.

“ A Serjeant of the Guard to attend and assist the Gunner whenever he may have occasion to inspect the Guardrooms and Storehouses, and other places under his care.

“ The sentries at the Kings Gate and Governor’s door, are not to permit any servants or boys to gallop about the court. No Higglers to be allowed to bring any meat fish or greens to sell in the Court yard of the palace, nor are any articles to be cried out for sale in any part of the palace.

“ No beggars or disorderly persons women in red cloaks or pattens are to be allowed to walk upon the Terrace at any time.

“ No soldiers off duty, or livery servants, (His Majesty’s only excepted) are to be permitted to come upon the Terrace.

“ The Duty of the Garrison to be strictly and regularly done upon every occasion. The non commissioned officers to be particularly attentive to march their Reliefs properly, and whenever they pass officers of the Navy and Army or those belonging to His Majesty’s or the Prince of Wales’ Households, when in their proper distinguishing uniforms, they are to carry their arms.

The non commissioned officers must be particularly exact in giving the proper orders to the different centinels that perfect obedience may be paid to the General orders that now are given out, and the sole attention of the centinels while on their respective posts must be given to carry these orders into proper execution.

“ By his Grace’s command

“ GEO. SCOTT, Maj^r Gen^l and
Lieut. Gov^r. ” ¹

¹ MS. volume of ‘Copies and Extracts,’ &c. It appears that until George the Third made Windsor his constant place of residence there was only a non-commissioned officer’s guard doing duty at the castle, but which was then increased to a subaltern’s guard. In consequence of the expense of coal and candles, attendant upon this change, being increased from £18 to £40, the deputy-governor in 1782 memorialised the War-office, who agreed to pay the increased charge, amounting to £22 a year.

By general orders, signed by the deputy-governor, and bearing date the 6th of May, 1782, the following rate of allowance was ordered :

“ When the guard in Windsor Castle consists of a subaltern officer and non-commission officers, and men in proportion the delivery of coals is to be For the officers guard Room, 3 Pecks per day—for the men’s ditto, 1 bushell and 1 peck per day. Whenever there is only a non commission officers guard 1 bushell per day. No delivery of coals to be issued after Lady day to any guards, agreeable to the custom of the service. The delivery of coals to commence on Michaelmas day agreeable to the same custom. The following distribution of candles for the guards to be as follows For the officers Two of sixes to the pound from Mto Lady day, one of Four’s from Lady day to Mich^{as}. For the men Three long and two short Candles from Mich^{as} to Lady day. Two long and one short Candle from Lady day to Michaelmas.” (MS. volume of ‘Copies and Extracts.’)

The following letter from the deputy-governor to the Board of Ordnance shows, amongst other things, how constantly the king resided at Windsor :

“ Windsor Castle, March 7, 1782.

“ My Lords and Sirs,—The Standard at this place being now unfit for much further service, I am directed by the Duke of Montagu to desire a supply of two Royal Standards may be forthwith ordered for this place. The keeping the Standard so constantly flying, when His Majesty resides at Windsor, and the very exposed situation of the Round Tower, occasions an extraordinary wear and tear of the Standard, therefore by having two, any damage that the first may receive, may be immediately repaired, and the second hoisted, and by attending to this, I think the having two will be the means of their lasting much longer in proportion, than by wearing one to the stumps, as is the case at present.

“ I am also directed to inform your Lordships and the Board, that the Flag Staff, guns, carriages, and in general the centry boxes, want painting and putting into proper order, which I presume you will give directions shall be completed as soon as the weather will permit.

“ Although my residence as Deputy Governor is dispensed with, I nevertheless think it my duty to inspect from time to time the state of this place, in order that I may see that the duty is regularly done, and that I may report to the Duke of Montagu any necessary observations that may strike me. I find upon looking over the stores, that there is at present only one barrel of powder, and some match Rope, but not a Cartridge made up, or is there any paper or flannel, should there be any order to make up any. I am informed by the gunner that there has hitherto been never any shot ordered for this Garrison, but as there are 17 Four Pounders mounted upon the Round Tower, it strikes me as a very great impropriety that there should not be a proportionable quantity of ammunition always in store. There is I hope as little probability of having any service required from these guns for the future, as there has been for the time past. I cannot however I think omit, with the Duke of Montagu's permission, stating this circumstance to your Lordships and the Board, leaving it to yourselves to judge whether it may or may not be proper to order such a supply of ammunition as you may think necessary. Should you upon this request take this matter into consideration, and give directions for a supply, I submit it also to your Lordships and the Board whether, whenever any troops are quartered at Windsor who have not any field artillery attached to them, as is the case with the Regiment at present doing duty there, it would not be also proper to have a detachment of

artillery with 2 field pieces, quartered at Windsor. They might occasionally be usefully employed in Instructing the different corps in the artillery practice. However His Majesty's pleasure must be first taken and known how far he might approve of this measure.

"It has ever been my maxim to attend strictly to every part of my duty in the different and very subordinate situations that I have hitherto served in, I would not therefore, in my present situation in respect to this garrison, omit stating to your Lordships and the Board what I have now done, as Windsor is made so constant a place of residence by His Majesty, and being so immediately under His Royal Eye, I think it essential that the Garrison should be as complete in every respect as possible, and conceiving it at the same time to be my indispensable duty to point out every circumstance as fully as I possibly can.

"I have the honor to be, my Lords and Sirs,

"Your most obed^t serv^t

"GEO. SCOTT

"Dep^y Gov^r."

"To the Right Hon^{ble} and Hon^{ble}

The Master General and Principal

Officers of the Board of Ordnance."

To this letter the following reply was given :

"Office of Ordnance, 16 March, 1782.

"Sir,—Having laid before the Board your Letter of 7th Inst., they gave orders for a Royal Standard to be sent to Windsor Castle, and the others there to be repaired if repairable. They also ordered the Established Garrison proportion of stores to be completed and the guns and carriages to be painted, and the latter to be repaired as soon as possible.

"I am (in the absence of the Sec^y) Sir,

"Your most obedient humble serv^t

"Major General Scott."

"JOHN PARISH.¹

Madame D'Arblay, in her diary, under the year 1786, thus alludes to a visit of the Duke of Montagu :

"The Duke of Montagu came for some days to Windsor, and always took his tea with us. He is Governor of Windsor Castle, in which he has apartments ; but he comes to them only as a visitor, for

¹ MS. volume of 'Copies and Extracts,' &c.

he cannot reside here without a degree of royal attendance for which he is growing now rather unable. Long standing and long waiting will not, after a certain time of life, agree either with the strength or the spirits."

In 1784 a hospital for sick soldiers, capable of accommodating about 40 men, was built at Windsor.¹ It was erected on the east side of the Long Walk, and a few hundred yards south-west of Shaw Farm. It was converted into cottages, which were pulled down some years ago, but the site may still be traced.

The attempts at the restoration of St. George's Chapel made at this period, call for some particular notice.

"About the middle of the eighteenth century, our native style of building, the neglect of which has been made a reproach to the greatest architects England has ever produced, began" says Mr. Poynter, "to attract more favorable notice both from artists and connoisseurs, but its revival made feeble progress and its practical principles remained in obscurity, until the period when James Wyatt entered upon his professional career, and taught, that a laborious study of original examples and a minute attention to the character of their details constituted the only road to success in this as in every other style of architecture. In the present day, when so many of our ancient monuments have been reinstated in their pristine beauty and magnificence, we can scarcely appreciate the difficulties attendant upon the earlier attempts at such undertakings. Considering the state of modern gothic architecture in general down to the beginning of the present century, the restoration of the interior of St. George's chapel in 1787, is an event of great interest in the history of its revival, and the credit of the distinguished success with which it was accomplished, is undoubtedly due to the sound judgment and taste of his Majesty George III, at whose private expense it was principally effected, and by whose injunction the models furnished by the original building were scrupulously followed."²

¹ Lysons, p. 436.

² See Britton's 'Architectural Antiquities,' vol. iii, p. 37, note. Too much credit or discredit is probably given to the taste of the king. In the 'Vetusta Monumenta,' vol. iii, description of plates 40—44, Mr. Emlyn is spoken of as having, "by command

“The repairs were general, and extensive, and occupied about three years, the chapel being closed until October, 1790.¹ The whole was re-paved, a new altar screen, organ loft, and organ, were erected, and a considerable portion of the carving renewed, including several entire stalls;² and so well were the King’s intentions understood and carried into effect by Mr. Emlyn, a local architect, that although a critical eye may detect the stumbles in the detail where a precedent was not immediately at hand, yet the first and abiding impression upon the spectator who surveys this gorgeous interior, is admiration at the perfect state in which, with its monuments and appendages, it appears to have passed over the three centuries which have elapsed since its completion.”³

of his Majesty, so elegantly *planned* and executed the late magnificent works in St. George’s Chapel.” A tablet in the Bray chantry in St. George’s Chapel is thus inscribed: “Near this place lie the remains of Mr. Henry Emlyn, Architect, F.A.S., from whose designs, and under whose superintendence, this chapel was repaired and beautified by command of his Majesty king George III; he died the 10th of Dec. 1815, aged 86 years.”

¹ Service was, however, performed in the chapel on the 1st of January, 1787, when West’s picture was completed. (See *post*.)

² Horace Walpole, writing to Lady Ossory, on the 22d of July, 1788, says—“You may know, perhaps, that in days of yore, the flaps of seats in choirs of cathedrals were decorated with sculptures, sometimes with legends, oftener, alas! with devices, at best ludicrous, frequently not fit to meet the eye of modesty! Well, madam, two new stalls being added in the church of St. George at Windsor, as niches for the supernumerary knights that have been added, the costume has been observed and carried on in the new flaps—not to call up a blush in the cheek of Mother Church, but in the true catholic spirit; one of the bas reliefs I do not know, but probably the martyrdom of St. Edmund the king; the other is the ineffectual martyrdom of George the King by Margaret Nicholson. The body-coachman is standing by, to ascertain the precise moment. If you had not heard of this decoration, I will not say, madam, that I had no news to send you; at least I may subscribe myself, your ladyship’s humble clerke and antiquarie, H. W.” (‘Letters to the Countess of Ossory,’ vol. ii, p. 334.)

³ Poynter. Mr. Francis Pigott, a correspondent of the ‘Gentleman’s Magazine,’ in a letter dated the 20th of June, 1786, says—“From Eton I adjourned to the chapel of St. George at Windsor. Here a new scene presented itself; an elegant and neglected Gothic chapel, perhaps the first in the world for beauty and splendour, but dirty, and disregarded to such a degree, as to become a nuisance to the eye, and a reproach to the sextons, who I am told, receive daily handsome donations for shewing it, yet are regardless to the greatest degree of shame, not so much as dusting the monuments or washing the chapel. An elegant monument of the Beaufort family is at this moment tumbling into ruins, some of the principal figures thereon being supported by common cords or ropes; another, of the Lincoln family, totally in ruins; others, of the Rutland and Exeter families, alike ruinous; certainly for want of a proper report to those noble families to

A great part of the admiration which the chapel now inspires is the result, however, of more recent labours, while the defects which it still retains are chiefly due to the bad taste exhibited at the period of the restorations made in the reign of George the Third. Among other alterations made in the chapel, the whole of the mullions and tracery of the east window over the altar were removed,¹ and the space filled by painted, not stained glass, representing the Resurrection. The original design was made expressly for this purpose, by Benjamin West, and for which, according to Dallaway, he received fifteen hundred pounds. This was copied on large squares of glass by Thomas Jervaise, assisted by his pupil Forrest, and for which they were paid, according to the same author, three thousand four hundred pounds.² The windows terminating the aisles were mutilated, and treated in the same manner, and completed as they still remain, in the year 1796.³

“ However meritorious the composition and execution of such a

whom they belong. This royal chapel is, I am informed, now shut up for divers repairs and ornaments, which his Majesty has condescended to bestow upon it, particularly the window so much talked of for the east end, and the celebrated picture by West. This is a season therefore for all persons, whose ancestors are there interred, to give their particular directions for the repair of these sepulchral monuments. And, I flatter myself, we shall see the pews heretofore used in the sermon time, and the old pulpit, removed. The pavement of this royal chapel would be disgraceful to a barn; perhaps his Majesty, whose monument, from his munificence it will become, may direct a new pavement to be laid down, as he takes great delight in this very beautiful temple. Or if the knights companions of the garter were to contribute thereto, and to ornament the windows in the aisles with their arms, or other painted glass, it would add great solemnity and magnificence to the whole.” (*Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lvi, p. 449.) Mr. Pigott subsequently adopts the general tone of unqualified admiration at West's picture and the other works in the chapel. (See vol. lx, p. 689.) Another correspondent, however, of the same magazine, made, some years later, some very judicious remarks on the “improvements” in the chapel and castle at this period. (See vol. lxxv, p. 529.)

¹ Hollar's engraving, in Ashmole's ‘Order of the Garter,’ shows the previous state of this window. Though resembling, in a great measure, that at the west end of the nave, it was less subdivided by the stone transoms. The openings were of the same number horizontally, but only presented three divisions in the height between the sill and the springing of the principal arch. In Ashmole's plate no painted glass is indicated, though it is most probable, from its important situation, that the whole of this window was originally filled by it. (Willement's ‘Account of the Restorations of the Collegiate Chapel of St. George,’ Windsor, 1844.)

² Willement.

³ Poynter.

picture might be in itself, the very necessity of removing so essential a feature as the elegant stone-work which constituted the original design, speaks plainly for its inapplicability to such a purpose. It has at length been admitted, that oil painting and stained glass for windows are founded on totally different principles, and that all attempts to assimilate them have only produced very inferior glass, without retaining any of the good effects of an oil painting.”¹

The painting of the Last Supper, which previously formed the altar-piece of the chapel, was given by the dean and canons to the parish church, where it still remains.²

Madame D’Arblay in her ‘Diary,’ under the date of the 1st of January, 1787, gives the following account of the service in the chapel on occasion of the completion of West’s picture.

“Miss P— went with me to St. George’s Chapel, which was this morning opened, with West’s picture of the Resurrection, on Jarvis’s painted glass. I have already said my say upon it,³ and can only add that this solemn old chapel is extremely beautified (‘a vile phrase!’) by this superb window.

¹ Willement. Mr. Poynter equally laments the introduction of this painted glass, “casting no dim religious light, but the cold obscurity and vapid colouring of a painted blind. Without entering into the consideration of the different principles which should govern the art of painting on canvass or on glass, that style of composition may be pronounced obviously wrong which destroys the architecture it pretends to decorate, and that mechanical treatment grossly defective, which could find no better contrivance for combining the glass than straight bars harmonizing with none of the lines of the picture, and even bisecting in their inexorable course the faces of some of the principal figures.”

² Churchwardens’ accounts. This picture was found in 1707, concealed behind some wainscoting in the Urswick Chapel, and removed to the altar of St. George’s Chapel, superseding a piece of tapestry of our Saviour and his disciples at Emmaus, from Titian. The tapestry was placed in the chapter-house. (Pote, p. 70.)

³ This appears to refer to the following entry in her diary in the previous year: “Mrs. Delany carried Miss P— and me to the cathedral [*i. e.*, St. George’s Chapel]. We were met there by Mr. West, whose original cartoon for the painted window was to be exhibited. The subject is the Resurrection. The Guiding Angel is truly beautiful in it, but our Saviour is somewhat too earthly; he seems athletic as an Hercules, and rather as if he derived his superiority from strength of body than from influence of divinity. The window itself was not yet to be seen. Mr. West, whom I had once met at Sir Joshua Reynolds’s, was exceedingly civil, shewing the cartoon himself, and explaining his intentions in it. He spoke of the performance with just such frank praise and open satisfaction as he might have mentioned it with, if the work of any other artist; pointing out its excellences, and expressing his happiness in the execution—yet all with a simplicity that turned his self-commendation rather into candour than conceit.”

“The crowd was so great, that we had difficulty to get entrance; and but for Mr. Battiscomb, who perceived us, and assisted us to pass on, we might have been left in the midst of the mob. And even when admitted, we had still no seats, and the people said none were to be had: but on Miss P—’s speaking to me aloud, by my name, a clergyman went up to her, and said, ‘Is Miss Burney here?’ and immediately offered me a seat in his own stall. It proved to be a canon, Mr. Majendie. I sat very near his handsome wife, whom I took this opportunity to address, begging her to make my thanks. She talked to me then of Norbury, and we formed just the acquaintance for which alone I have time or inclination—that of a little intercourse upon accidental meetings without any necessary consequence of appointed interviews.

“The king was to make an offering, as Sovereign of the Garter. He was seated in the Dean of Windsor’s stall, and the Queen sat by his side. The Princesses were in the opposite seats, and all of them at the end of the church.

“When the service was over, the offering ceremony began. The Dean and the senior Canon went first to the communion table: the Dean then read aloud, ‘Let your light so shine before men, &c.’ The organ began a slow and solemn movement, and the king came down from his stall, and proceeded with a grave and majestic walk, towards the communion table. When he had proceeded about a third of the way, he stopped, and bowed low to the altar: then he moved on, and again, at an equal distance, stopped for the same formality, which was a third and last time repeated as he reached the steps of the altar. Then he made his offering, which, according to the order of the original institution, was ten pounds in gold and silver, and delivered in a purse: he then knelt down, and made a silent prayer, after which, in the same measured steps, he returned to his stall, when the whole ceremony concluded by another slow movement on the organ.”

The next day, Miss Burney says, speaking of West:

“He has done for the present, with Windsor, but returns to his great work in the summer. We talked over, of course, his window; and he spoke of it in the highest terms of praise and admiration. Another man would be totally ridiculous who held such language about his own performances but there is in Mr. West, a something of simplicity in manner, that makes his self-commendation seem the result rather of an unaffected mind than of a vain or proud one. It may sometimes excite a smile, but can never, I think, offend or disgust.

“Mr. Smelt came also, and much brightened the discourse; for though he continued the subject, and Mr. West could have talked upon no other,—he varied and animated it by fanciful suggestions on the painting art; which happily drew the artist into a more open field, and seduced him, from time to time, to leave his individual work, and discuss more general rules, and consider more extensive possibilities.”

The chapel was not permanently opened for the regular performance of service until the 17th of October, 1790.¹

It is quite evident, says Mr. Willement, that the projectors of the experiment on the east window were not satisfied with the result of it. “The first step was to colour the surrounding frame with a dark colour, to subdue its bright opposition to the heavy masses of the picture, but this being inadequate, two of the adjoining windows on each side in the clerestory were solidly closed up, the spaces between the mullions being filled by plates of tin² with very indistinct heraldries painted on them. That the transition from these to the bright light of the clerestory windows generally might not be too abrupt, the third window on each side was filled by painted glass of the dingiest tone, the pattern on the ornaments on the tin plates being continued. The result was, that without being able to give much additional effect to the altar window, the altar itself became almost imperceptible on entering the choir, and the steps in front extremely perilous to those who approached it.” Thus it remained until the commencement of the present reign.³

The west window, though doomed, fortunately escaped a similar fate, which Mr. Poynter observes would have been the more lamentable as its compartments were at that time filled with ancient stained glass. This glass, of the time of Henry the Seventh, “consisted partly of fifty-nine figures of saints, prophets, kings, and knights, all of which had been removed to this window from various parts of the chapel in 1774 by the Rev. Dr. Lockman,

¹ See the ‘Gentleman’s Magazine,’ vol. lx, p. 949.

² This fancy for imitating glass on tin had continued up to the time of the recent alterations; and, as no opportunity presented itself of placing the tin plates within the legitimate openings of a window, they had been applied to the stone panelling below, which produced in some measure the ridiculous effect of the windows being continued down to the very crown of the arches which opened into the aisles. (Willement.)

³ Willement.

canon, who had placed the figures on a ground of clear white glass ; the remaining openings were filled by reticulated patterns in common and glaring colours, placed also on clear glass. Still, with all its defects, this window, particularly towards the time of sunset, had from its great dimensions a very imposing and pleasing effect.”¹

The old glass has been since replaced in the new west window, rebuilt in the reign of William the Fourth.

The present screen to the choir beneath the organ, executed in cement from a design by Emlyn, may be cited as one of the best works of its time. The altar, which was also from his design, is not quite so creditable. The screen which formerly stood under the organ was of oak, and is shown in Hollar's views. It had on the west side two inclosed seats, in which the royal family sat when they attended the sermon, which was delivered from a pulpit placed at the first column on the south side of the nave.²

The present organ of St. George's Chapel, “of exquisite tone and great power,” was built by Green, in 1790.³ The old organ was given to the parish church.⁴

The fosses, or “Castle Ditch,” on the south and east fronts, (the latter shown in one of Batty Langley's four prints of the castle, published in 1743), were filled up some time about 1783.⁵

The general arrangements of the castle, in 1788, are thus described in a survey of that date.

“The castle is divided into three Courts or Wards. The Royal apartments together with the Chapel and Hall of St. George occupy the upper. The Round tower, Governors apartments and Armory, the Middle; and St. George's Chapel, the Dean and Canons of the Chapel,

¹ Willement. At this period the vaults on each side of the west door were made use of as wine-cellars. (See the ‘Gentleman's Magazine,’ vol. lx, p. 690.)

² Willement. Formerly the only sermon in the parish church on Sundays was delivered alternately in the morning and afternoon; and after alternate morning prayers, the congregation walked to the nave of St. George's Chapel to hear the sermon; but George the Third paid £50 a year to have a sermon in the parish church every Sunday morning, to avoid the disturbance created by the people coming into the nave of the chapel before the prayers had finished in the choir. (From the information of J. Secker, Esq.)

³ Dr. Elvey's account, Appendix to Willement's Account of the Restorations.

⁴ Hakewill's ‘Windsor,’ p. 36; and see churchwardens' accounts.

See the ‘Gentleman's Magazine,’ vol. lxxv, p. 529.

the Poor Knights of Windsor and other officers of the Crown occupy the Lower Court. These together with the Terrace round the Royal apartments measure Thirteen Acres, one Rood and fifteen Poles.¹

“To the south of, and at a small distance from the Castle stands the Queen’s Lodge,² a modern building where their Majesties reside mostly during the summer. On the further side of the Queen’s Garden towards the Town stands the Lower Lodge, occupied by the younger branches of the Royal Family, and their suit,³ which together with the Gardens and buildings on the west side thereof, contain Twelve Acres and three Roods.”⁴

The Lower Lodge was identical with the mansion formerly the residence of the Duke of St. Albans, and previously described.⁵ It was purchased by George the Third.⁶

The Little Park is described as—

“Enclosed with a high brick wall, and decorated with Clumps and shady walks of fine Trees. That part called the Lower Park, or Datchet and Mastrick Meadows is a deep loamy soil on a gravelly bottom producing a rich Grass which fattens Cattle very speedily. The Upper Park or Frogmore side, is a clay soil upon Chalk, which also produces good Grass, but in very dry weather the higher part is apt to be parched.

¹ With respect to the internal features of the apartments at all the royal residences, Pegge, writing about 1782, says—“The disposition of the rooms in all our royal palaces is at present as nearly as possible the same, leading in a suite through the Guard Chamber (or more properly speaking the Great Chamber) to the Presence Chamber; from thence to the Privy Chamber, and then through the Withdrawing Room to the Bed Chamber; but there were at Whitehall two peculiar branches of the Privy Chamber, viz., the Privy Gallery, and the Privy Garden. The Privy Gallery, as may be collected from the ordinances of King Charles II, led over the arch of Holben’s Gate from whence there was a descent by steps immediately into the Park.

“There was in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a privy Garden at the Tower (vide a draught of the Tower Liberties made from a survey 1597, from which an engraving has been published by the Society of Antiquaries). The Queen had likewise both a privy Gallery and a Privy Garden at Nonsuch. There was likewise a Privy Garden at Hampton Court.” (Pegge’s ‘Curialia,’ vol. i, p. 68; and see ‘Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica,’ published by John Nichols, 1781, No. II, p. 46.)

See *ante*, pp. 537, 538.

See Madame D’Arblay’s ‘Diary,’ where, under the date of July 17th, 1786, she says—“The Lower Lodge, which is at the further end of the Garden, is the dwelling place of the four younger Princesses.”

⁴ Copy of a terrier, folio, 1788, in the possession of Mr. Secker.

⁵ See *ante*, p. 327.

⁶ Lysons, p. 432.

“Towards the middle of the Park is the Keeper’s Lodge, a romantic habitation under a steep bank ; and along the west side of the Park is the Kitchen Garden, with the Gardeners House enclosed with high brick walls.

“By order of His Majesty it has been lately subdivided with neat railing into convenient portions by which means Cattle are confined to the different subdivisions at pleasure, but the railing is made so as to admit the Deer ranging all over the Park.”¹

The lodge, or dairy, as it is now called, in the Little Park, and which has been before mentioned,² was the residence of the Earl of Pomfret, who held the office of ranger of the Little Park down to his death, in 1787.³ Since that period the lodge has been in the occupation of servants, and a dairy and kennel established within a short distance.⁴

Frogmore is thus described in the same terrier :

“Frogmore Farm is a Leasehold from the Crown in the Tenure of R. Newel, Esq. that occupied by Miss Owen is a double house with office houses, gardens, &c. for the accommodation of a genteel Family with a field of rich meadow land adjoining the premises.

“Great Frogmore is also a Leasehold from the Crown in the Tenure of Mrs. Egerton, consisting of a complete dwelling house with a coach house, stables and other outhouses ; Gardens, Pleasure Ground and Grove ; a Paddock of excellent Meadow land ; all within a ring fence, and at present in complete repair.”

Queen Charlotte purchased the lease of Frogmore from Mrs. Egerton ; and the house having been partially rebuilt and added to at the commencement of the present century, under the direction of James Wyatt the architect, it became a favorite residence of her Majesty, and subsequently of her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta.⁵ The gardens were laid out for Queen Charlotte by Major Price, her former vice-chamberlain.⁶

¹ Copy of a terrier.

² See *ante*, p. 522.

³ Lysons is in error in stating that Thomas Sandby, the architect, was deputy ranger of the Little Park.

⁴ See *ante*, p. 522.

⁵ Lysons’ ‘Magna Brit.’, vol. i, p. 433 ; Moule’s ‘English Counties,’ vol. ii, p. 14.

⁶ Lysons.

On the death, in 1791, of the Duke of Cumberland (brother of George the Third), who, it has been already observed, resided at Cumberland Lodge, Prince William, the son of the Duke of Gloucester, was appointed ranger of the park. The king, however, took the management of the land into his own hands. It then contained 3800 acres, the greater part of which his majesty disparked and converted into farms under the direction of Mr. Kent, who introduced the Norfolk and Flemish modes of husbandry, giving rise to the names still retained, of the Norfolk and Flemish Farms. The park, although reduced from 3800 to 1800 acres, continued to maintain three thousand head of deer.¹

While the reign of George the Third was distinguished by the admission of an unprecedented number of princes, statesmen, and heroes into the Order of the Garter, a change was made in its constitution which destroyed, says Sir Harris Nicolas, one of its most remarkable characteristics. "It had hitherto been the peculiar feature of the Order of the Garter, and by which it was distinguished from all similar institutions, that no increase had been made in its original establishment of a sovereign and twenty-five companions. During four entire centuries, however numerous the candidates, illustrious their birth, or splendid their achievements, it had always been the practice to postpone, or even to reject their claims, rather than that the brotherhood should be enlarged; and to the inflexible adherence to this principle, perhaps more than to any other cause, the order was indebted for the high estimation in which it had ever been held throughout Europe. But on the 31st of May, 1786, a remarkable change was effected in the order by the following statute:"

"Whereas by the ancient Statutes of the most noble order of the Garter, it is provided, that the number of Knights or Companions of the same, shall consist of the Sovereign and Twenty Five Persons, distinguished by their Birth and Services: And whereas the said Statutes have occasionally been revised, altered, and added to, by our Royal Predecessors; we, the Sovereign of the said order, following their examples, and taking into consideration the changes which time

¹ Lysons, p. 433, citing Pearce's 'Agricultural Survey of Berks.'

and variation of circumstances render necessary in all Institutions of this kind, do hereby command and enjoin, that the Sons of us, or our successors, Knights and Companions of the said most noble order, shall not be considered as included in the aforesaid number of Twenty-five ; but that the said most noble order shall in future consist of the Sovereign, and twenty five Knights or Companions, together with such of the Sons of us, or our Successors, as have been elected, or shall be elected into the same.”

The precedent, which was thus established in 1786 of extending the limits of the order, was followed in 1805. By an ordinance made in that year, an indefinite number of persons were declared eligible for election, without becoming part of the twenty-five companions, provided they could trace their descent from King George the Second. The statute by which this important innovation upon the ancient constitution of the order was effected, is dated on the 10th, and was read in a chapter held at St. James’s, on the 17th of January, 1805.

“We, the Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, do hereby command and enjoin, that the said Order shall henceforth consist of the Sovereign and Twenty-five Knights Companions, together with such lineal descendants of the late Sovereign, King George the Second, as shall have been elected, and may hereafter be elected, into the same : Always excepting the Prince of Wales, who is a constituent part of the original Institution.”

In consequence of the death of Mr. (then Lord) Montagu, in 1787, Richard Earl of Mornington (afterwards Marquis Wellesley), was elected, July 19th, one of the members for Windsor. He was opposed by Lord John Russell (afterwards the Duke of Bedford), who, however, did not stand the poll.¹

In the following year Mr. Powney was re-elected on being appointed ranger of the Little Park.

In 1790 (June 16th), Mr. Powney and Lord Mornington were again returned.

¹ Madame D’Arblay, in her ‘Diary,’ under the date of July 19th, 1787, says--“The election of a member for Windsor, who proved to be Lord Mornington, determined his Majesty to spend the day at Kew with the Queen and all the Princesses.”

Mr. Powney dying in 1794, William Grant (afterwards Sir William Grant) was elected, January 31st, in his place, after a contest with Henry Isherwood, Esq., of Old Windsor. The numbers polled were, for Mr. Grant, 151; for Mr. Isherwood, 140.

In 1796, the Hon. Robert Fulke Greville, of Richmond Park, and Henry Isherwood, Esq., were elected without opposition. Mr. Isherwood dying in the following year, Sir William Johnson, Bart., of Burnham Grove, was elected 20th February, 1797. Richard Vining Perry, Esq., was also a candidate, but polled only 32 votes, 141 voting for Sir William Johnson.

“The promotion of Mr. James Wyatt to the office of surveyor general in 1796, placed the castle,” says Mr. Poynter, “in the hands of the most competent architect upon whom it could have devolved, to carry into effect the designs entertained by George III, for restoring the structure to something in accordance with its original character; and although little was accomplished during his time, yet his operations are entitled to be considered as the commencement of those improvements which were effected in the subsequent reigns.¹ In the year 1800 a gothic staircase was constructed in the place of that erected under Charles II, and decorated by Sir James Thornhill; and although this has yielded in its turn to later innovations, a considerable portion of the architecture is preserved in the entrance and upper vestibule to the state apartments, displaying an elaborate and correct style of detail, but marked somewhat too strongly with the ecclesiastical character; a prevalent fault in the gothic works of this eminent architect. Some improvements were made at the same time in the domestic comforts of the castle, by the arrangement of a Library and other private apartments on the ground floor towards the North Terrace, which were occupied by George III during the latter years of his life. But the most important work of this period was an extensive alteration of Sir Christopher Wren’s windows, including the whole of the star building, the old ball room, the Queen’s state apartments toward

¹ A paragraph in the ‘Gentleman’s Magazine,’ under the date of September 30th, 1800, vol. lxx, p. 892, says—“The King has directed Mr. Wyatt, as surveyor of the board of works, to alter and decorate a wing of Windsor Castle, as soon as possible for his royal residence.”

the great Court, and about half the South front, which were gothicised, and put into the form in which they were adopted into the designs of Sir Jeffry Wyatville, and still remain. One feeble movement was made toward improving the outline of the edifice by the erection of two turrets (faced with cement) at the angles of the star building, and a lofty lantern over the stairs.”¹

Among other alterations effected about this period was the removal of the prison at the entrance of the lower ward, which Mr. Pigott, a correspondent of the ‘Gentleman’s Magazine,’ writing in 1790, speaks of as “a disgrace, not only to the sight, but to the feelings.”² Between that period and 1805, the prison, the room where the Court of Record was held, and the apartments of its officers, were converted into a magazine, guard-room, and apartments for the officers on guard in the castle.³

Towards the close of the eighteenth century, the corporation of Windsor became involved in a law-suit with the churchwardens and overseers of the parish respecting the annuity of twenty pounds granted by Queen Anne as a recompence for the injury sustained by her improvements in the Home Park.⁴ It appears that down to the year 1732, the amount was handed over to the churchwardens, but at that period an attempt was made by the members of the corporation through whose hands the money passed, to retain it to their own use; but being advised that such a claim was unfounded, the amount was again paid over to the parochial authorities for the benefit of the church and poor.⁵ In 1772, however, the money was again withheld by the corporation, and continuing so to be, the churchwardens took steps in 1782 for its recovery, but five years elapsed before vigorous measures were adopted for that purpose. Litigation followed, and it was not until the year 1800 that the question was finally settled. On

¹ Poynter’s ‘Essay.’ Some interesting criticisms and some well-founded observations on the alterations taking place in the castle at this period occur in the ‘Gentleman’s Magazine,’ vol. lxxv, pp. 529, 629, 723, 818, 924.

² ‘Gentleman’s Magazine,’ vol. lx, p. 690.

³ Lysons.

⁴ See *ante*, pp. 490, 491.

⁵ A detailed account of the proceedings will be found in the churchwardens’ books of this period.

the 10th of February of that year the Court of Exchequer gave judgment for the parish against the corporation, and the latter was obliged to refund the arrears from the year 1771, together with interest, amounting in the whole to the sum of £706 3s. 6d. After paying a bill of costs, the sum of £642 10s. was invested in the purchase of £1000 stock in the 3 per cent. consols, in the names of trustees, with a declaration that the dividends should be handed over to the churchwardens for the time being to be applied to the annual expenditure of the church.

In the year 1801 the custom of perambulating the bounds of the parish was revived, having been apparently dropped since the year 1783. The following account was written at the time.¹

“ PERAMBULATION.

“On the 10th May 1801 immediately after morning service the vicar and church wardens, mett the mayor at the Guildhall who enter-

¹ The following further particulars are inserted in the churchwardens' 'Book of Benefactions and Charities,' &c. :

“A [perambulation] of the Parish and its Boundarys, on Tuesday Wednesday and Thursday May 10th 11th and 12th 1801.

“At the reformation when all Religious processions were banish'd The perambulations or Circuits of parishes were thought necessary to be retained, when it was order'd that the Minister, Churchwardens and most respectable men of the parish should perambulate the bounds thereof, and at certain and convenient places should give thanks to God for his great benefits and for the increase and abundance of his fruits upon the Earth. At which time the Minister is to pronounce or inculcate this or such like sentences—'Cursed is he that translateth the Bounds or Doles of his neighbour, or as we now readeth—Cursed is he that removeth his neighbours Landmark.'

“ Bound Houses

1st day Mrs. Bryers peascod street
His Majestys the White House in Datchet Lane inhabited by John Andrew De Luc Esq.
His Majestys Water Engine House
Her Majestys Lodge at Frogmore.

2d day.

3d day.

His Majestys keepers Lodge now inhabited by Farnham breakfast	Homers Farm in Dedworth Hamlet now Townley Wards Esq Breakfast.
His Majestys Lodge at Cranborn	Dean and Canons for part of Mews Thames Street Dinner.
Mrs. Marriots House by Beaumonts pond	

tained them with a Bottle of Wine Bread and Cheese &c. Mr John Snowden Mayor, and accompany'd by the Inhabitants and Charity Children, to the house of Mrs. Bryer, situate near the bottom of

“Letters sent to the Bound Houses.

“April 23d, 1801.

“The Vicar and Church wardens present their Compliments to Mrs. Bryer and acquaint her that they intend to perambulate the Boundaries of the parish on three first days of Rogation Week, and in passing through her house they will pay attention to prevent injury. Mrs. Bryers generous disposition renders it unnecessary for the Churchwardens to apply for her accustomed liberality.

“To Mrs. De Luc.

“The Vicar and Church wardens respectful Comp^{ts} to Mrs. De Luc and beg to acquaint her that the House she resides in has been accustomed in all perambulations of the parishioners round their boundaries to be entertained with a glass of wine and some Rolls and butter, and on the first day of Rogation week hope to partake of the accustomed liberality.

“N.B. Mrs. De Luc provided 6 Bottles of wine and Rolls and Butter.

“To Mr. William Leach, Clerk of the Works Windsor.

“The Vicar and Church Wardens acquaint Mr. Leach that His Majestys Water Engine is a boundary to the parish, and the Inhabitants have been accustomed to be entertained there, the respectable part with wine and Rolls &c. and the Charity Children and populace with a barrel of ale and Bread and Cheese. They flatter themselves Mr. Leach will provide his Majestys usual Bounty the first day of the ensuing Rogation week as they proceed on their perambulation.

“Mr. Leach provided Wine Rolls &c. a barrell of porter and bread and cheese &c.

“Frogmore Lodge a seat of Her Majestys.

“Major Price was wrote to respecting this entertainment but it had not the desired effect as the Major thought her Majesty should be excused, the officers thought otherwise, and Mr. Sharman was directed to wait upon him in London protect the claim to an Entertainment as they had been accustomed to when the estate was in the possession of the Duke of Northumberland, Sir Ed^d Walpole, Hon. Mrs. Ann Egerton &c. Major Price complied and an elegant Dinner was provided in the state parlour at which he presided and after taking a few glass of wine, and the Royal Toasts gone round, the Company retired, a Gentleman who accompany'd us sung a song or two by permission. Dinner was provided for about 50 people.

“The Charity Children and the populace were plentifully provided in the Courtyard with Bread Cheese and Ale remains of our Table.

“Farnham's Gate late Jeffs and Cranbourn Lodge, being always considered as Bound Houses application was made to the Hon^{ble} General Harcourt who thought his Majesty should be excused now they were in his own hands therefore he should not admit of any Entertainment being given, however on a personal application to him in London and

Peascod Street, when several of the Boys entered the parlour window. A collect was read, and a psalm sung, the respectable part of the company were regaled with wine &c. Advancing through the Garden

citing custom for a long series of years it was referred to Mr. Snart and an Entertainment at each place was admitted.

“2d At Farnhams Gate for Breakfast an Excellent Cold Colation consisting of Ham, Veal, Beef Wines &c. was provided by Mr. Snart and an abundant plenty of Strong Beer and Bread and Cheese was given to the populace.

“The same day at Cranbourn for Dinner an Excellent Cold Collation of Hams Tongs and Veal with other daintys of all sorts The table was decked for three or fourscore in an elegant [style] with an artificial desert ornaments in flowers, the Wines and Brandy exceeding good and in great plenty, in the State Dining Room, under the direction and superintendence of Mr. Isaac Clerk purveyor of his Majesty’s Wine Cellar.

“The Charity Children and the populace were entertained in the Great Hall, with the remains of our Table and Ale Bread and Cheese in abundance for every body that was there wether parishioner or not.

“To Mrs. Marratt.

“The Vicar and Churchwardens present their comp^{ts} to Mrs. Marrat and acquaint her that her House adjoining Beaumonts pond, is a boundary to the parish of New Windsor, and on their perambulations for many years past have been entertained with half a dozen Bottles of Wine, Rolls and Butter and they flatter themselves Mrs. Marrat will on the ensuing perambulation comply with an old established Custom.

“Complied with.

“To Townley Ward Esq.

“The Vicar and Churchwardens respectfully acquaint Mr. T. Ward that they perambulate the Hamlet of Dedworth the third day of Rogation week and that Homers Farm now his property is a Boundary—that the parishioners have time out of mind had a genteel Breakfast there and hope his liberality would continue it.

“Mr. Ward was pleased to answer it to the Vicar observing he was willing to accommodate the parishioners at his seat at the Willows, late called Ruddlepool, and has given directions to prepare a Breakfast to his House Keeper and was sorry he could not attend us himself.

“A cold collation was provided in the parlour and under Trees on the Lawn. Tea Coffee &c. and the populace entertained from Surly Hall.

“To the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

“The Vicar and Churchwardens respectfully acquaint the Hon. and Right Rev^d the Dean and Canons of their intention to perambulate ye Boundaries of the parish the three first days of the ensuing Rogation week and on the third day hope to receive the accusom’d liberality at the Boundary house now inhabited by Mr. Millar at the foot of the Hundred Steps which they have always enjoyed when in possession of the Crown, and once since it was in possession of the Dean and Canons.

“Rev. Mr. Lowthain waited upon the Bishop of Norwich Dean with the above, but not being in Windsor, was referred to Dr. Goodenough, Treasurer to ye College who

and over the pails we proceed northward along the west side of the Ditch, passing between Bannisters Slaughterhouse and Granary, crossed the road in Goswell Lane and the ditch at the bottom of George Street

cast a damp upon the business, observing that it was a waste of victuals and viands, when everything was so dear.

"In consequence of Dr. Goodenough's refusal, the following letter was sent by Post to the Dean.

"To the Hon. and Right Rev^d the Bishop of Norwich, Dean of Windsor.

"Windsor April 26 1801.

"My Lord

"Our parish intending to perambulate its boundarys the ensuing Rogation Week, we beg leave to acquaint you that the Mews House at ye foot of the Hundred Steps inhabited by William Millar, one of the Clerks of the Chapel is a Boundary House and hath been accustomed to entertain the Inhabitants with a Genteel dinner, and accommodation for the Charity Children and populace time out of mind, when in possession of the Crown and also once since, on May 29th 1783, when in the College possession, The Dean and Canons gave a genteel dinner and accommodated the Charity Children and populace with Bread Cheese and Beer in the Mews yard. We therefore solicit your Lordship that the usual Hospitality may be continued to the parish.

"We remain your Lordships most Humb^e Servants

"DANIEL SMITH	} Church wardens.
"CHARLES JARMAN	
"JOSEPH SHARMAN	

"In consequence of the above letter, it being transmitted to the Locums Tenens a chapter was held, when our claim was opposed violently by Dr. Goodenough and Mr. Wilson, but supported by Dr. Lockman and Dr. Langford the chapter however agreed our Claim should be admitted, and that Mr. Thomas Hatch their Chapter Clerk should superintend it, a dinner was provided consisting of Beef and Veal and the scanty allowance of One Dozen of wine the Charity children and populace were entertained with Bread Cheese and Beer in the Mews yard which produced humorous letter of which see further on.

"Perambulation Expenses in Rogation week May 10th 11th and 12th 1801.

"Spent at Clodes, present the Mayor Vicar and Churchwardens to consult

on a plan to conduct the Business	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	0
					gave waiter	0	2	6
paid for a chaise to Binfield to Mr. Wilson, Windsor College Steward,								
Expences of Horse Ostler and self	.	.	.	.	.	0	14	0
Expense of Mayor Vicar Churchwardens the evening previous to the								
perambulating	.	.	.	.	.	1	9	8
					servants	0	2	6
Expenses of Mr. Sharman to London to wait upon General Harcourt and								
Major Price concerning the Entertainments at Frogmore Lodge,								
Cranbourn and Farnhams Gate	.	.	.	.	.	0	12	0

on planks, kept the Drain that runs from the Houses in Thames Street close on our right, till we came to the furtherest part of Pearces Garden, crossing the drain and scaling the pales went thro' the Garden and House, affixing a bound mark on the left side of the front door. It is to be observed that the whole [of] this House and Garden is in Windsor parish. From hence we paraded down the left hand or west side of Thames Street, passing over the Bridge, making a Bound mark over Pipers door. The collect being read and a psalm sung, part of the company took water in two Punts, and keeping close to the Eton shore, fell down to Tangiers Creek, landed at the middle of the Ayte, and cut a bound mark in the Ground, pursuing our bounds, we continued to take thro' whole stream to Newark and from thence to a

Use of planks to lay over ditches in Goswells and three men to fetch carry and take them home	. 0	5	0
Paid for Bound Marks 3 Wands for Church wardens, Hatchet, Hammer &c. claimed by the persons using them	. 0	12	4
paid Musick 3 days	. 3	13	6
30 Blue Favors for Charity Children 9d. each	. 1	2	6
paid Piper for wands for them	. 0	2	6
2 Boats with 2 men from Windsor Bridge to Newlock	. 0	13	6
The Colour Bearer 3 days	. 0	15	0
NB. the Borough arms.			
The man for carrying the parish plan, 3 days	. 0	7	6
Paid for swimming through the ponds	. 0	5	0
Spencer for the care of the Charity Children 3 days	. 0	7	6
Expended at several times on consulting Spencer Inns Whyatt, Parsons, old possessioners	. 0	6	0
paid Parsons for loss of 3 days work as p ^r custom	. 0	10	6
Do. a man 3 days attending him with a spade	. 0	6	0
Expenses with the populace at the Stag and Hounds Spittal	. 0	10	6
Do. ourselves	. 0	1	6
paid for 2 boats and 2 men the Dedworth water bounds	. 0	14	0
Liquor for the men on their return &c.	. 0	3	0
Expenses towards a third boat, tho' not engaged	. 0	3	6
Paid for creeping through sundry arches	. 0	3	0
Expenses on the populace at Sirley Hall	. 0	10	6
Paid for 36 Gallons of Beer given at Market place on the finishing	. 2	10	0
Paid for inserting a Letter in the Poreupine giving a Humorous description of it, at the request of Mr. J. Clarke	. 1	1	0
8 Impressions of the paper for selves and friends	. 0	4	0
Sundry letters, messages &c. and spent at Wants on return	. 0	5	0
<hr/>			
£19 15 6"			

Details of the expenses attending a perambulation in May 1814 are also preserved in the same book, amounting to £21 5s. 9d.

pile or stump in the river, near Eton Wharf. Here we tack'd and took half stream through the Bucks made a bound mark continuing half stream to Datchet Bridge, on the centre of which a Bound mark was affixed and reading and singing again performed. While one party was thus performing the water bounds, another was proceeding along the side of the River to Crowles Corner, now inhabited by John Andrew De Luc, Esq. this being a bound house the company were accommodated with Wine Rolls and Butter &c. From hence we continued our Rout, keeping close to the park wall on the right till we arrived at his Majestys Water Engine House, we were there entertained with Wine Rolls and Butter and the public with Bread Cheese and strong Beer. We now repaired to the River side to join the party that went by water, at Datchet Bridge. The aquatick detachment being again put in motion, continued half stream to New Lock, landed at the Ayte, and cut a bound mark thereon, from thence they crossed to the Bourne opposite and joined the Land procession. Here a bound mark was made and the vicar exercised his sacred function and the clerk and children their vocal abilities.

“The whole company now followed the course of the Bourne to Swans Bridge and into Windsor great Feild, within 50 yards of the Style and Bridge that leads to Old Windsor Green (these are repaired at the joint expense of both parishes) and from thence to Spelters oak, whereon a Bound mark was cut. Prayer and praises were offered up, and the company proceeded to Frogmore House, a seat of her Majesty's. An elegant Dinner was provided, and Major Price did the Honors of the Table, and while the company were enjoying the Bottle, the populace were regaled in the Courtyard with the surplus of the Table, and the charity children on the Lawn. Several humorous songs were permitted to be sung, and the company then retired proceeding with musick playing and colours flying to the market place.

“Second day.—May the Eleventh.

“As soon as morning service was over and the company regaled at the Town Hall, that assembled the day before, repaired to Spelters oak, keeping the Bourn from thence to a Brick arch adjoining the Park wall, a person creeping through it, while the rest of the company with the assistance of a ladder got over the wall, a Bound mark being made on an adjacent tree. Here it may not be amiss to observe, that wherever a bound mark is made it is customary to read a Collect and sing a Psalm.

“The company again in motion continued the course of the bourn passing thro' various inclosures till they arrived at Fairfax's Bushes, from whence they adjourned to the Keepers Lodge, late Jeffs's now

Farnhams to Breakfast where usual ceremonies were performed and elegant entertainment was provided at his Majesty's expense.

"Being returned to Fairfax's Bushes, we kept the Bourn to Sandy Arch, and on to a tree opposite an arch in Shaw Lane, to which spot the road is repaired by Windsor Parish, the form of taking possession being finished, we proceed to Pickell Herring Ponds, which were swam through by a person appointed. From the Ponds we followed the Bourn to Brooks Corner, where we got over the pales and passed Todds house so as to include it in the parish, following the course of the Bourn to Cranbourn Inclosure, just within which at a bound tree the abilities of our vicar &c. were again exerted. Here the company divided one party keeping up the Bourn through the Lawn and the other round the Inclosure and met again at the pales on the side of Windsor Forest, on which we fixed an Iron Bound mark. We now proceeded towards an oak (called a twin bound tree) nearly south from hence, leaving the Deer pen on the left: and here taking to the east we made for another bound tree (an Elm) at the foot of which we cut a mark, and proceeded on to Quelman's Head where a Bound mark was also dug and the ceremonies performed (since which we have placed a large bound stone there marked N. W. P. 1801). We now bent our course north by east and arriving at our Boundary, a pond, a person waded through it and kept the bourn to a bound tree adjoining, from which to the joy of all present we proceeded to Cranborn Lodge where ye abilities of our vicar and the charity children were again called forth. An elegant entertainment was here provided for us with plenty of Wine Brandy porter, &c. and every accommodation provided for the charity children and populace that attended. Having abundantly refreshed ourselves with his Majestys Bounty we returned to the bound tree, keeping down Conduit Gutter, and Maple bourn, entering the Paddock through the pales, passed through a small part of it into the Great Park, continuing along the Bourn through the coppice and Great Meadow and re-entered the park near Moat Island, and strait on to Palentine Gate. Here we got over the pales, passed through the orchard, crossed the road and cut a Bound mark before the tenements facing the Stag and Hounds. The religious part of the ceremonies [ended] we proceeded homeward, taking in Bowles and Nortons Meadows went through the Hedge opposite to Goads and kept close to Kimbers Land, then along the Bourn Mead, and the south and east sides of Hatton Field, and came out at Beaumonts pond through which a person waded close to the Hedge. We next repaired to Mrs. Jarvis's late Kinghams now the property of Mrs. Marratt where the customary ceremonies were performed and the company refreshed with Rolls and Butter and Six Bottles of Wine, whence we proceeded on the road to

Mrs. Bryers where we began (yesterday) when the company departed highly gratified with the reception they had met with.

“Third Day.—May the Twelfth.

“After morning prayer the company as on the preceeding day assembled at the Guild Hall, and proceeded to Clewer to perambulate the Hamlet of Dedworth.

“Beginning at a Tree a little beyond Clewer pound on the left hand side on which we cut our cross, a collect being read and a psalm sung, we then crossed the Hedge and went up the Marl way in Whittenham Field to a Bound Tree in the Hedge of Witham and across Beach Field, keeping the Hedge on our right till we came to Sherborne Orchyards both of which we crossed and proceeded on till we came to Tim Baileys leaving it on the left, then strait up Dedworth Green to Homers Farm, where the usual ceremonies were performed (the company here usually partook of an elegant Breakfast). Keeping the hedge on our left we proceeded down Meads Lands and Little Pool Hill to the arch in the road (which has been altered) and affixed a Bound mark on the pales, following the Bourn and encompassing the House now called the Willows the agreeable villa of Townley Ward, Esq. time out of mind known by the name of Ruddlespool. Here we were entertained in a genteel manner with a Breakfast by that Gentleman instead of that at the house called Homers farm. Part of the company here took water and kept half stream to the Ayte, made a bound mark there, crossed the Ayte and took half stream to the next. Landed and made a bound mark, and took half stream again to the next ayte, landed there and kept close to the hedge of Mill Meadow took water again at Mill River and proceeded up to Beggar’s Bush where we landed, and were joined by our Land division. The ceremonials being performed we crossed West Mead, to Paunceford Close or Meadow, leaving the Widdows Shoes on our left, then strait down little Duncrofts to the Bound Tree in the Road where we began.

“A select party of the corporation then take their bounds and land at the Bridge, where they are joined by the rest of the company and go in procession, Musick playing and Colours Flying to the College Mews adjoining the Hundred Steps, where the company were entertained with a dinner at the expense of the Hon. the Dean and Canons. From the Mews we proceeded in procession to the Market House, where a Barrel of Beer was provided for the Populace, who loudly Huzza’d and finished the Business.”¹

¹ The following letter appeared three days after, in a paper entitled the ‘Porcupine:’

“Windsor, May 15, 1801.

“On Monday morning, the Mayor, Vicar and Church Wardens with many of the

In the year 1800, the Hon. Mr. Greville having vacated his seat as one of the members for Windsor, by his appointment as

Inhabitants assembled at the Town Hall in order to perambulate the Boundaries of the parish. Charters and privileges should be jealously watched, every district and immunity belonging to a Town should be carefully preserved and the man who dares to violate or infringe on a good custom should be flogged at the stocks, and he who submits to the curtailment of parochial privileges should be deprived of his common freedom and caged for his Idle or Rogish inactivity. Custom is often the tyrant of fools but it sometimes guides the man of wisdom. The inhabitants of the Town have shewn their attachment to her laws by insisting on their observance in their late perambulations. There are certain Bound Houses where the principal part of the cavalcade have been entertained with refreshments, &c. time immemorial, and this claim as a prescriptive right. Nor has that right been opposed in the present Instance, tho I cannot say all have acted equally liberal, as you must acknowledge from the following particulars. The first day they were handsomely and plentifully regaled at Frogmore, the beautiful and delightful seat of Her Majesty, where the facinating charms of the place, rendered more charming by John Bulls favorite dish roast beef and plum pudding, with Hams, Veal, Fowls, &c. The cravings of nature being satisfied, the sparkling glass was briskly circulated, and when his Majestys health was drank, every eye sparkled with hope, and the emotions of the heart broke forth in three times three. The Royal Family were also given, and some merry and loyal songs sung, the company departing highly pleased and satisfied with the fatigue of the day. Tho' provisions were dear yet we were in the land of plenty, and the pleasure was not in the least abated when we knew that a good PRICE attended every thing at Table.

"Next morning the company continued their Jambulation (as a clipper of words called it). The preceding day was hot and dry, this was very different or rather indifferent, for the clouds cloathed themselves in mourning, and if mourning and weeping were necessarily connected some of these troubled masses began to sprinkle their tears upon our procession. It was a woeful sight, dripping, dragling, running, soaking, there were many Jokes passing but not a dry Joke to be found, nor was Sir John Falstaff after his ducking in Datchet Mead, more completely soaked than our Mayor. Upon our arrival at Cranborn Lodge the parson and CLARKE shook hands and offered a prayer to Hygeia to protect them [from] colds, Rheumatism, &c. After which the CLARKE said Allmen for a glass of Brandy. Here was another glorious treat and the company eagerly opposed cold chills and fevers by 'cramming the inner man' and thus preventing the Enemy from entering. Here the tables groaned beneath the feast of plenty. Wit and good humour went hand in hand. Toasts and songs were served up by way of desert, and mirth and loyalty presided at the Table. The vicar gave a good grace, and proceeded with some loyal toasts, when it was said that every parson should have a good CLARKE; that we have in the present instance, said a Gentleman, for we are honoured with a good one of each in the present company, and what is more, some true hearted Brittons also. The vicar and church wardens were here toasted with three times three and the company returned home.

"Wednesday commenced under favorable appearances as the company were handsomely entertained with a breakfast at the pleasant villa of Townley Ward, Esq. (antiently called Ruddlespool) who declared he was pleased with the CAUSE and would readily join issue. This day completed our perambulating the bounds of the Hamlet of Dedworth,

Groom of the Bedchamber, was on the 5th of April re-elected. He was again returned in July 1802, with John Williams, Esq., of Horton House, after a contest with Richard Ramsbottom, Esq., of Clewer Lodge.

The numbers polled were—for Mr. Greville, 203; Mr. Williams, 212; Mr. Ramsbottom, 187. The number of electors who voted at this election was 347.

Mr. Williams was subsequently declared by a Committee of the House of Commons not duly elected, and on the 22d of February, 1804, Arthur Vansittart, Esq., of Shottesbrook, was chosen in his stead, after a contest with Anthony Bacon, Esq., of Benham House. Mr. Vansittart polled 200 votes, and Mr. Bacon 163.

In October 1806 Mr. Vansittart was unseated in a contest with Edward Disbrowe, Esq., of Walton Hall, Derbyshire, and Richard Ramsbottom, Esq. The numbers polled were—for Mr. Disbrowe, 200; Mr. Ramsbottom, 162; Mr. Vansittart, 149. The total number of electors polled was 324.

In 1807 Mr. Disbrowe and Mr. Ramsbottom were returned without opposition.

The erection of Travers's College for Naval Knights of Windsor, about this period, calls for an account of that somewhat singular institution.

Samuel Travers, of St. James's, Westminster, Auditor-General to the Prince of Wales, by will, dated the 16th of July, 1724 (and proved on the 9th of November, 1725), after bequeathing a sufficient

and we all returned with music playing and colours flying to our Boundary house at the foot of the Hundred Steps, where the Dean and Canons provided us a plain Dinner and one dozen of wine under the management of Mr. Thomas Hatch their Chapter Clerk. Bacchus peeped into the room and finding but little of his favorite juice on the table, he flew off in a passion, and was particularly chagrined when he heard that some loyal toasts were given and nothing to dip them in. The company then quitted the room, and tho' many prayers were offered, I did not hear of one bestowed on the founders of the feast. We then proceeded to the Market House, where the Churchwardens treated the Mobility (for such sort of gentlefolks will always attend these processions) with a barrel of Windsor ale.

“ ‘All's well that ends well.’—*Shakspear.*

“All's better that mends.” (Copied from Churchwardens' Book of Benefactions and Charities, &c.)

sum to erect an equestrian statue in brass, “to the glorious memory” of his master, King William the Third, in St. James’s Square or on Cheapside Conduit, and giving “unto the illustrious young Prince William Augustus” (afterwards the celebrated Duke of Cumberland) £500, “towards buying him a George when he shall be made Knight of the Garter,” thus proceeds :

“ Having long and seriously considered how I might do the most and the most lasting good to mankind, with that wherewith it had pleased God to bless me, I bethought myself of introducing a better way of educating young men of quality and condition, in the principles of virtue and honour, and in useful learning; in order whereunto I agreed for Beaufort House, at Chelsea, as the properest situation for that purpose, but meeting with some discouragements therein, which made me apprehend that Age was not disposed to receive so great a benefit, I leave that blessing to some future and happier season, and have now turned my thoughts another way, wherein I hope I may do some good without encountering so many difficulties. I therefore give, grant devise and bequeath all the rest and residue of my estate, my funeral charges and legacies being first paid, my manors, lands, tenements and hereditaments in the County of Essex, and elsewhere, with all debts, arrears, bills, bonds, and other specialties, goods and chattels, with all my estate, both real and personal, whatsoever and wheresoever, to my said executors, Walter Cary and Samuel Holditch, and their heirs, upon special trust and confidence that they shall and will, out of the rents, issues, and profits of the said estate, settle an annuity or yearly sum of £60, to be paid to each and every one of Seven Gentlemen, to be added to the present Eighteen Poor Knights of Windsor, the said annuities to be charged upon our estate of £500 per annum, to be purchased and set apart for that purpose in the County of Essex, by my said executors and trustees. And I humbly pray His Majesty that the said seven Gentlemen may be incorporated by charter, with a clause to enable them to purchase or hold lands in mortmain, and that a building, the charge whereof to be defrayed out of my personal estate, may be erected or purchased in or near the Castle of Windsor, for habitation for the said seven Gentlemen, who are to be superannuated or disabled Lieutenants of English men of war; but the repairs to be in the first place paid out of the said estate of £500 per annum, and then £12 per annum to be applied to the Governor or senior of the seven, and the remainder to be equally divided between him and the other six. I desire that these Gentlemen to be incorporated may be single men without children, inclined to

lead a virtuous, studious, and devout life, to be removed, if they give occasion of scandal; I would have them live in a Collegiate manner, in order whereunto I would have £26 a year deducted out of their several allowances to keep a constant table. And I do appoint the Chief Governor of Windsor Castle, the Dean of Windsor, and Provost of Eton College, to be visitors, with power for them or any two of them to act. As often as any vacancy shall happen I desire they may be thus supplied: the Commissioners of the Navy to choose three Lieutenants for each vacancy, out of which the Lord High Admiral, or Commissioners of the Admiralty, for the time being to choose two, and the King's Majesty to nominate one of them; and so from time to time for ever. I make it my request to the Earl of Godolphin, the Lord Townshend, Lord Carlton, Mr. Compton, Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Walpole, Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Chief Justice King, the L^d Chief Baron Eyre, Mr. Topham, and Mr. Reeve, to be overseers of this my will, and to take care that the same be duly executed, to the true Intent and meaning thereof: and my meaning is, that any charges or expences of my executors or overseers shall be borne out of my estate. I desire to be buried as near as may be to the Free Chapel of St. George at Windsor, where a monument may be erected over me to the value of Five hundred Pounds, besides what my executors think proper to be expended on my Funeral, for which they shall be indemnified. All the rest of my estate, not disposed of as above, I desire may be settled for the maintenance and education of Boys at Christ's Hospital, in the study and practice of the mathematicks." ¹

By letters patent, bearing date the 23d of June, 1798, his Majesty King George the Third, reciting the will of Samuel Travers, and further reciting that it had been represented to his Majesty that divers suits had been pending in the Court of Chancery touching the estate and effects of the said Samuel Travers from a short time after his decease to the time of the granting of the said letters patent; and that, in a cause then pending in the Court of Exchequer, wherein the Attorney-General, at the relation of John Neale, was plaintiff, and Travers Hartley, Esq., son and heir of Alice Hartley, the surviving niece and heir of the said Samuel Travers, and others, were defendants, the relator had proposed that certain farms in the county of Essex, part of the testator's estate, which had produced

¹ See a copy of the will in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' vol. i, pp. 442, 443.

on an average of twenty-one years a clear annual income of £556, should be appropriated for the purpose of providing for the support and maintenance of the seven gentlemen to be added to the eighteen Poor Knights of Windsor, instead of purchasing an estate in the said county of the value of £500 per annum for that purpose; and that the relator had also proposed for the purchase of certain ground and premises in Windsor, near the castle there, whereon to erect an habitation for the said seven gentlemen, and for the erection of such buildings thereon, and had proposed that the charge for erecting such habitation and purchase of the ground should be paid out of certain Old South Sea Annuities standing in the name of the Accountant-General, in trust in the said cause; and that by an order in the said cause, dated the 26th of July, 1793, it was declared that such proposal for setting apart the said testator's estates in the said county of Essex, instead of purchasing an estate for that purpose; and also the purchasing the piece of ground and the premises in Windsor, whereon to erect the said habitation, and the erecting such buildings thereon, would be a proper execution of the trust, but that all further directions relating thereto were reserved until application should be made to his Majesty for a charter for incorporating the same persons; and reciting further, that, in pursuance of directions to the commissioners of the navy, seven persons, therein mentioned, being lieutenants of the royal navy, had been by them submitted as proper persons for the said appointment of Poor Knights, of whom his Majesty approved, as appeared by a royal warrant, bearing date the 27th of November, 1795, and reciting that the said seven lieutenants had, by their humble petition, prayed to be incorporated and enabled to purchase and hold lands in mortmain, according to the will of the said Samuel Travers,—his said Majesty being graciously pleased to promote the charitable intentions of the said Samuel Travers, granted and appointed for him and his successors, that the said seven persons by the names therein mentioned, and their successors to be elected in the manner prescribed by the said Samuel Travers, should be a body politic and corporate, in deed and in name, for ever, by the name of “The Poor Knights of Windsor of the Foundation of Samuel Travers,” and by that name have succession and a common

seal, and sue and be sued, and that they and their successors should be capable in law to take and receive and hold lands for the purposes of their institution, and the land to be purchased for the purpose of erecting the buildings for their habitations, as well as the said messuages and lands in the county of Essex, to be appropriated under the directions of the Court of Chancery for their support and maintenance in such manner as the said Court should direct; and that they and their successors thereby incorporated should have power to purchase, hold, and enjoy lands and tenements not exceeding £500 a year in addition to the lands in Essex so to be given up to them, as well as any stock or securities, or goods or chattels whatsoever; and his Majesty further granted that there should be a governor of the said corporation, and that William Haygarth, the senior, should be the first governor thereof; and that, upon the death or removal of William Haygarth, the person who should be the next senior of the remaining lieutenants should become governor, and so from time to time as often as any vacancy should occur in the office of governor; and that the senior lieutenant in the hospital should, according to his rank in the royal navy, succeed to the office of governor. And it was further granted, that the chief governor of Windsor Castle, the Dean of Windsor, and the Provost of Eton, or any two of them, should be visitors; and that the said seven knights should observe all such regulations and orders as were then made, or should be made at any future period, for their better government, and as the Court of Chancery should make, in furtherance of the will of the said Samuel Travers. And it was ordered that the said knights should lead devout lives, and daily attend divine service in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, except in case of sickness, or other reasonable cause to be allowed by the visitors; and that they should be placed together in such part of the chapel as the dean and canons should think fit; and that they should live together in the house to be erected for their residence in a collegiate manner, and keep their table together in a common hall, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the common purse; that they should not leave the said house or absent themselves for more than ten days in any one year, without a licence from the visitors; that they should not lie out of their respective

apartments, nor haunt the town nor taverns; that the governor should have the care of the common seal, and that the other six should be obedient to him, and all seven obedient to the visitors in the observance of the rules and orders contained in the said letters patent; and that the said governor should keep a book and therein note the absence of any knight from divine service, or their house, and all other neglects or defaults, such book to be produced to the visitors when required; that the said persons, or the major part of them, should, on the first Monday in December, in every year, elect one of their body, not being governor, to be treasurer for the year ensuing, who should receive the rents and distribute the same according to the will of the testator and the directions to be given in that behalf by the Court of Chancery, and keep true accounts of the receipts and disbursements, and twice in every year produce and pass his accounts before the governor and one other of the said knights to be chosen by the rest for that purpose on the day appointed for the election of the treasurer, and also annually produce his accounts before the said visitors, who should sign the same if they approved thereof; and, in case of the death or removal of any treasurer or auditor, or of his becoming governor before the expiration of the time for which he was appointed, a new election to be made of a person to fill such office during the remainder of the time; and it was further ordered that the visitors should, once at least, in every year, appoint a day and hour on which the knights should be warned to be present, when the visitor should cause the rules and regulations to be read to them, and that the visitors should have power to impose a reasonable penalty upon any of the knights who should neglect to attend the reading of the said regulations, or in any other manner offend against them; and the visitors might give a solemn warning to them not to offend again in the like instance, which warning should be registered in the book to be kept by the governor, and, after two such warnings, upon the third offence, such knights might be expelled or removed by the visitors, and, also, if he refused to pay any fine or penalty, he should be liable to be expelled; and it was further ordained that whenever any feast of St. George should be kept within the castle of Windsor, the said knights should sit together at table, and

have an allowance of meat and drink at the charge of his Majesty and his successors, and that they should be always, at the feasts of St. George and at the chapel, dressed in the proper uniform of the lieutenants of the royal navy ; that the visitors should have the power to expel or remove any knight who should marry or give occasion of scandal, or be convicted of felony or any notable crime ; and that the said knights should, before they were let into the apartments erected for them, before one or more justices of the peace in the county of Berks, take an oath to be faithful and true to his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, and to observe and keep the rules and regulations contained in this present charter, and such other rules as might be made by his Majesty, or his heirs or successors, for their better government, or the better carrying into effect the intentions of the said Samuel Travers.

By indenture of bargain and sale, bearing date the 26th of June, 1799 (approved by the Master and enrolled in the Court of Chancery the 12th of July following), between Henry Emlyn of the one part, and the Poor Knights of Windsor of the foundation of Samuel Travers, Esq., incorporated by the above letters patent, of the other part, reciting the will of the said Samuel Travers, and that, by a decree of the Court of Chancery, dated the 9th of July, 1729, made in a cause wherein the Attorney-General, at the relation of Samuel Cockayne, was plaintiff, and James Hartley and Alice his wife, and Isabella Travers (the said Alice and Isabella being then the heiresses-at-law of the said Samuel Travers), and Walter Cary and Samuel Holditch, the executors, were defendants, the said will was declared to be well proved, and the trusts thereof were ordered to be carried into execution ; and reciting a report of the Master, bearing date the 24th of December, 1792, made in a revived cause, wherein the Attorney-General, at the relation of John Neale, was plaintiff, and Travers Hartley, Esq., the son and heir of the said Alice Hartley, the surviving niece and heir-at-law of the said Samuel Travers, and others, were defendants, the said Master certified (among other things) that a proposal had been laid before him by the said relator for the purchase of certain ground and premises at Windsor, near the castle, whereon to erect an habitation for the said seven gentlemen, conformable to the will of the said Samuel Travers, and

also for erecting such new buildings thereon, and that the same was a desirable purchase to answer the said testator's intentions,—it is witnessed that, in consideration of the sum of £735, the said Henry Emlyn conveyed a messuage or tenement, with the offices and out-buildings, yards, garden, and ground thereunto belonging, situate in Datchet Lane, near Windsor Castle, in the parish of New Windsor, to the said Poor Knights and their successors, for the ends and purposes of their institution, and subject to such orders and regulations as the said Court of Chancery should, from time to time, make concerning the same.

The premises erected in Datchet Lane, Windsor, were completed in 1802,¹ and consist of a range of buildings forming seven dwelling-houses, containing three apartments each, viz., kitchen, sitting-, and bed-room, and a mess-house with kitchens, and other offices, at the back; there are gardens on the south side of four of the houses, and a small yard at the back of the other three, with a colonnade in front of the houses and a small lawn walled in; there is a clock-tower and cupola in the centre; the repairs of which cost about £200 a few years since. These buildings cost in the erection between £8000 and £9000.

The total amount of rents arising from the Essex property in 1835 was £1379.

A treasurer and auditor are appointed annually on the first Monday in December, the same treasurer being generally re-appointed. He keeps a half-yearly account, which is audited half-yearly. The treasurer from the half-yearly balance pays the contract for the public table, which is supplied to the knights from a tavern, and also several other small expenses incident to the establishment, and divides the clear surplus, after making the payment of £6 to the governor (for £1 a month as directed by the charter), into seven equal parts, which are paid over to the seven knights, each of whom signs his name to a receipt entered in the account-book. The accounts are audited every two or three years by the visitors, and are then dated and signed by them.

The knights are appointed in the way mentioned in the charter.

¹ Lysons.

They must be single men, without children, and an affidavit to that effect is made before admission. They attend divine service at St. George's Chapel daily; but they are not in any other way connected with the military knights. They attend at royal funerals in their naval uniforms. They are always resident in the college, except by leave of absence from the visitors, and dine together at a public table kept in the mess-house; the other meals are in their private apartments.

These knights have subsequently received the following addition to their income:

Robert Brathwaite, lieutenant in the royal navy, by will, bearing date the 21st of September, 1805 (proved in the Prerogative Court the 23d of January, 1806), after stating that in his red morocco bill-book would be found an account of what he had in the stocks, and when purchased, and some promissory notes for money owing, bequeathed the interest only of all his property as follows:—one part to Mrs. Brathwaite, of Greenwich, during her life interest only; one part to Mrs. Robinson, and the third part to Mrs. Powell, during their life interests only; and, as either of the said three ladies should die, he directed their share to remain in the stocks till the decease of all the three, and at that period he gave and bequeathed for ever the interest of all his property, but never to meddle with the capital, to the seven naval knights of Windsor, the interest to be divided share and share alike between them, or as many as might be out of the said seven; but he desired it to be understood that on no consideration should there be any increase to the seven knights in consequence of his bequest. Should his Majesty's government think proper to increase the number of naval Windsor knights mentioned in Mr. Travers's will, he desired the bequest should be revoked and transferred to the Marine Society, in Bishopsgate Street; and he bequeathed to the naval knights his said property, on condition that they fully put in force everything mentioned in the will of Mr. Travers, and that good harmony should subsist between them; and for this purpose he desired that whatever naval knights should be in the apartments at Windsor, should all dine together every day, unless called on business elsewhere; and for this purpose

he desired all his plate to be sent to them ; and he directed everything he had (except his plate) to be disposed of by public sale, and the amount of the produce added to his property in the stocks, and to be bequeathed, as before mentioned ; and if they should not dine together, the plate was to be sold and added to his property in the stocks. And he appointed three executors (of whom Robert Robinson was one), together with the senior naval knight ; and, for the purpose of seeing that the naval knights of Windsor complied with his directions, he also appointed the president and treasurer for the time being of the Marine Society his other executors.

Although the benefit of this bequest did not accrue to the naval knights until the end of the reign of George the Fourth, the proceedings connected with Mr. Brathwaite's will are mentioned in this place :

By a decree of the Court of Chancery, dated the 3d of April, 1828, made in a cause in which the Attorney-General, at the relation of the seven Poor Knights of Windsor, on Mr. Travers's foundation, constituting a corporation, were informants, and the said Poor Knights on the foundation of Samuel Travers, individually, plaintiffs, and Robert Robinson and the Marine Society were defendants ; after setting forth the substance of the bill and information containing the will of Samuel Travers, the letters-patent of the 23d of June, 1798, and the will of the said Robert Brathwaite which was proved by the executors named, power being reserved to the president and treasurer of the Marine Society, and that the property consisted of plate of considerable value, and other personal estate, which had been sold, and, after payment of debts and funeral, and other testamentary expenses, there remained a surplus, which was invested in the purchase of £8547 0s. 2d. Three per Cent. Consols, and £8456 13s. 3d. Three per Cent. Reduced, one third of the interest of which was paid to each of the legatees during their respective lives, and that the dividends of each of the said three parts subsequent to the death of the said several persons were invested in the purchase of stock to accumulate ; that the survivor of the said three annuitants died in December, 1826 ; that three of the executors named were dead, and that the said Robert Robinson, the sole surviving executor,

had in his possession the testator's plate, and that there was standing in his name the sum of £21,563 4s. 5d. in Bank Three per Cent. Annuities and in Reduced Three per Cent. Annuities, purchased with the testator's residuary estate, and with the accumulations thereof, and a considerable part with the dividends; that by the naval knights of Windsor, mentioned by Robert Brathwaite, were intended the Poor Knights of Windsor, of the foundation of the said Samuel Travers, who were the said seven relators, and the seven members of the corporation, who had applied to Robert Robinson to deliver up the plate and to account for the personal estate of the said testator, and that the stock should be transferred into the name of the Accountant-General, and the dividends paid to the said plaintiffs, or their treasurer, for the use of the said corporation: therefore it was prayed that it might be declared that the said seven members of the said corporation were the persons intended by the testator by the term of the "Naval Knights of Windsor;" that an account should be taken of the estate and effects, and payments and legacies, and the stock transferred in trust in the cause, and an account taken of the dividends received since the death of the surviving legatee; and that the same should be paid over to the plaintiffs, and the dividends on the stock paid to the plaintiffs; and that the said defendant Robinson should account for the plate bequeathed for the use and benefit of the said corporation; and also setting forth that the said defendant Robinson admitted in his answer that there was at the time of the testator's death a sum of £8456 13s. 3d. Three per Cent. Reduced, standing in his name; that other sums, part of the produce of his personal estate, had, from time to time, been laid out, and that as the several legatees died, the dividends of their shares were invested, and that the defendant, Robert Robinson, was become sole surviving executor; and that he denied that he had in his possession the plate which he said had been detained by the testator's brother-in-law; and that he admitted that there was then in the public funds £12,516 4s. 5d. Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, and £9047 0s. 2d. Three per Cent. Consols, making together £21,563 4s. 7d., making the total amount of the stock which belonged to the testator

at the time of his death, and of such as had been since purchased from time to time out of his personal estate and out of the dividends which had accrued since the deaths of the annuitants; and that the Marine Society admitted that the seven knights of Windsor, the plaintiffs, were entitled to the full benefit of the said bequest, but that, if at any time there should be any increase of the number of seven knights on that foundation, then the Marine Society would be entitled to the bequest: whereupon it was decreed that the seven informants, being members of the corporation of Travers's Poor Knights, were intended by the said Robert Brathwaite under the name of Naval Knights, and that they were entitled to the benefit of the bequest.

After payment of costs and legacy duty defrayed by a sale of stock in pursuance of orders of the Court of Chancery, the stock remaining in the Accountant-General's name in this cause to the credit of the knights was, in 1835—

1st.—£10,293 5s. 2d. Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, producing annual dividends to the amount of £308 16s. per annum.

2d.—£8512 3s. 7d. Three per Cent. Consols, producing annual dividends to the amount of £255 7s. 4d.;

amounting in the whole to £564 3s. 4d. per annum, which are received from the Accountant-General half-yearly by the treasurer in person. After discharging the necessary expenses, the residue is equally divided amongst the seven knights.¹

It may be observed here, that in the reign of William the Fourth the name of the Knights of Windsor was changed from "Poor" Knights, to Military Knights. "The appellation of 'Poor' being," says Sir H. Nicolas, "in this fastidious age, considered derogatory. His late Majesty, King William the Fourth, was pleased to issue an Ordinance on the 17th of September, 1834, reciting that, by the Sixteenth Article of the Statutes, it was ordained that there should be Thirteen Poor Knights attached to the service of the order; that Queen Elizabeth had established certain rules for their government; that Five Knights were added by Sir Peter La Maire

¹ Thirty-second Report of the Charity Commissioners, 1837.

and Sir Francis Crane; and that having taken into his Royal consideration that the persons then on the Royal as well as on the Private or Lower Foundation, had served as Officers in the Army, His Majesty had thought fit to alter their designation to Military Knights of Windsor, and to command that they should wear the uniform which he had assigned to them.”¹

Sir H. Nicolas observes, that though no notice is taken in this decree of the Naval Knights of Mr. Travers’ Foundation, their title obviously suggested that of “Military Knights,” given to the others.²

In 1803 the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of Windsor made a claim in the Court of Exchequer to twenty pounds and one shilling received by Daniel Agace, Esq., the then late Sheriff of Berkshire, and which he had paid into the Exchequer. It appears, that at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the borough of Windsor, held on the 22d of April, 1803, before William Hanson, Esq., mayor, and John Slingsby, Esq., a fine of £20 was imposed on James Ramsbottom, of Windsor, gentleman, for an assault on James Mingay, for which he was indicted and convicted, and a fine of 1s. on Joseph Nokes, a smith, for an assault on Henry Brown, for which he was at the same sessions also indicted and convicted. The corporation now claimed the amount of these fines, under their charters of Henry the Sixth, James the First, and Charles the Second, by which the right to receive all fines, redemptions, and amerciaments for trespasses and other misdemeanours whatsoever, perpetrated within the borough, were granted to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses. “And the premises having been viewed by the Barons and mature deliberation had thereupon amongst them,” it was considered by them that, as well the said sums of money, as all the liberties granted to them by virtue of the above charters,

¹ Sir H. Nicolas’ ‘Orders of Knighthood,’ vol. ii, p. 482.

² Id. Sir H. Nicolas adds that, “if it were deemed expedient to alter the name by which that body had been known for nearly five centuries, it may be regretted that a still greater change was not made, by rendering their new designation consistent with their actual condition. For nearly three hundred years there has rarely been, there was not in 1834, and there is not at this moment, a *single* KNIGHT among them; and besides the impropriety, under these circumstances, of calling them ‘*knights*,’ is the tautology of the terms ‘military knights,’ and ‘naval knights,’ inasmuch as they are degrees or classes of chivalry wholly unknown. Nor is the local term ‘Knights of Windsor,’ less anomalous and objectionable.”

should "be adjudged and allowed to the aforesaid Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses, and their successors, by virtue of the premises."¹

About the same time the parish was involved in litigation respecting the liability to repair the "causeway," or "campshot," "leading from Thames Street to the dwelling house of Mr. John Slingsby and others." In 1804 it appeared that Mr. Slingsby had signified, through Mr. Plimley, the vicar, his readiness to accept the sum of £5 to be laid out in the repair of the road, but the parish not agreeing, an indictment was preferred against it, and the parish being unsuccessful, had in 1805 to pay the costs on both sides, amounting to £259 3s. 3d.²

"The year 1805 is memorable in the annals of Windsor, as witnessing the last installation of Knights of the Garter. On St. George's day the Duke of Rutland, Duke of Beaufort, Marquess of Abercorn, Earl of Pembroke, Earl of Winchelsea, and the Earl of Chesterfield, were installed in person, and the Earl of Hardwicke (Lord Lieutenant of Ireland) by proxy.³

In 1807 the inhabitants were alarmed at the provisions of the Militia Act, as appears from the following entry in the parish books :

"29 Dec^r. 1807.—At a meeting of the parishioners held this day for the purpose of taking into consideration the best and most effectual means of relieving the parish from the operation of the Militia Act of the 47th of the present king, as far as relates to the providing of substitutes,

"It appearing to this meeting that in case the full number of men required by the above mentioned act, shall not have been ballotted and enrolled within such period as shall be allowed under any of the provisions of the act, every parish shall be subject to a fine of sixty pounds for every man required to be ballotted and enrolled in such parish, remaining deficient.

"Resolved that the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of this parish, &c. and they are hereby authorized to pay and advance out of the rates made or to be made for the relief of the poor of this parish, such sum or sums of money as they may think reasonable to any

¹ See transcript of the judgment enrolled in the Pipe Office, in Mr. Secker's MS. book of 'Copy of several Charters and Bye-laws,' folio.

² 'General Register of the Parish of New Windsor.'

³ See a full account of the ceremony in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' 75, i, pp. 374, 470.

person or persons who may be ballotted to serve in the militia for this parish, to enable him or them to provide a substitute or substitutes, in order to exonerate this parish from the penalty of sixty pounds a man imposed by the said act.”¹

The state of the fabric of the parish church became a source of uneasiness and expense to the inhabitants from the commencement of the century until the close of the reign of George the Third.

On the 29th of October, 1807, an oratorio was performed in the church, the profits of which were appropriated to the repairs.²

In 1815 “all the external parts of the church were in a very dilapidated state, particularly the Tower and Belfry ;” and the cost of the necessary repairs were estimated at the sum of £1680. Steps were taken to borrow £1400, and to raise the remainder by subscriptions ; and another oratorio in the church was recom-

¹ ‘ General Register of the Parish of New Windsor.’

² “An account of an Oratorio performed in the Parish Church of New Windsor October 29th 1807 the profits of which were appropriated to the Repairs of the Church.

<i>Dr.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
“Madame Bianchi gratis			
To Mrs. Vaughan	10	10	0
Mr. Vaughan gratis			
Mr. Bellamy	6	6	0
Mr. Goss	5	5	0
Mr. Wallis 1st Trumpet	3	13	6
Mr. Cantello 2nd do.	2	12	6
For additional Trumpeters	2	2	0
Mr. Jenkinson Kettle Drums	4	4	0
Three men of the Stafford Band	1	11	6
To Mr. Rodgers for sundrie expenses	5	5	0
Wm. Harker, Porter to the Band	0	10	6
The Gentlemen of St. George’s Chapel and Choristers gratis			
The Gentlemen of their Majesties private Band gratis			
Want and Clode for Entertainment for performers	17	0	0
To Mr. Knight for Printing, Distribution of Bills Carriage, Postage &c.	12	13	0
Advertisements in London Papers	7	1	0
The Reading Paper, Advertisements gratis			
Carpenters Bill, Tebbott for fitting up Orchestra	10	10	0
To party of Stafford as Centinals 46 at 12 <i>d.</i>	2	6	0
Mr. Prentice for attendance on Committee	1	1	0
Mr. Clarke for Coach hire from London &c.	0	10	6
	93	2	0
By Balance	470	7	0
	£563	9	0

mended. In 1818 a committee was appointed, resulting in a determination to rebuild the church.¹

In 1811 the burial ground of the church was enlarged by the addition of a piece of ground adjoining "Bachelor's Acre."² The "Bachelor's Acre" contains a memorial of the jubilee which celebrated the reign of George the Third for half a century. An obelisk, "erected May 19th, 1810, during the mayoralty of Edward Bovingdon, Esq.," is thus inscribed:

"Grand National Jubilee
celebrated
October 25th, 1809.

—
This Obelisk
to commemorate the happy event of
His Majesty King George III
entering the 50th year of his Reign,
was erected by
The Bachelors of Windsor
as a tribute of their gratitude
for the particular esteem
He has on all occasions manifested
for their
Native Town."

<i>Contra.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>	
His Majesty	105 0 0
Her Majesty	50 0 0
Her Royal Highness Princess Augusta	15 15 0
Her Royal Highness Princess Elizabeth	15 15 0
Her Royal Highness Princess Mary	15 15 0
Her Royal Highness Princess Sophia	15 15 0
Her Royal Highness Princess Amelia	15 15 0
His Royal Highness Duke of Kent	26 5 0
His Royal Highness Duke of Sussex	26 5 0
His Royal Highness Duke of Cambridge	26 5 0
Miss Douglas	5 5 0
Wm. Price Esq.	1 1 0
Mrs. Freemantle	0 10 6
Received by Sale of 465 Tickets ea. 10s. 6d.	244 2 6
		563 9 0"

(From the Churchwardens' Account Book.)

¹ Churchwardens' Books. See *post*, Chapter XV.

² See copies of the deeds of conveyance, dated the 15th and 16th of June, 1811, from John Hatch, Esq., to the vicar and churchwardens, in the 'Churchwardens' Book of

On another side was written :

“Grand National Jubilee, celebrated October 25th, 1809. The Bachelors of Windsor hereby gratefully record the condescension of Her Majesty Queen Charlotte and her August Family, in honouring them with their presence in this acre to witness the Roasting of an Ox, the Gift of R. O. Fenwick, Esq., of the Royal Horse Guards Blue, of which, as also Plum Puddings, provided by the Bachelors, they graciously partook amidst the acclamations of the Joyful People to whom this Old English Fare was distributed.”

In 1810 Mr. Richard Ramsbottom retired from the representation of Windsor, and was succeeded by his nephew, Mr. John Ramsbottom, jun. The latter kept his seat without opposition down to the year 1832, and Mr. Disbrowe sat with him until his death in 1819, when he was succeeded by Thomas North, Lord Graves, one of the lords of his Majesty's Bed-chamber.

“In 1810, the design, originated by Charles I, of establishing a Royal sepulchre at Windsor was carried into effect, and a vault constructed under the Tomb-house, to the extent of nearly the whole area of the building, with an entrance and subterraneous passage from the choir of St. George's chapel.¹ The superstructure had been previously repaired and the roof restored, with a view to its appropriation as a Chapter house for the Order of the Garter. The ceiling was to have been emblazoned with the arms of the Knights, and whole length figures of distinguished members of the order were to have occupied the compartments of the west end, but the design was dropped and these decorations were not completed.

Benefactions or Charities.' The premises are thus described: “All that piece or parcel of Freehold ground containing by admeasurement two roods and three perches more or less, situate lying and being in the parish of New Windsor aforesaid, and being part of the garden ground belonging to and occupied by the said John Hatch and as the same is more particularly delineated and described in the plan or ground plot thereof drawn in the margin of these presents; together with such right of way road and passage into upon from and out of the said piece or parcel of ground hereby granted and released from into and upon and out of the ground called the Bachelors Acre as belongs to the said John Hatch in right of the said piece or parcel of garden ground hereby granted and released.”

¹ “The mausoleum at Windsor, begun by Cardinal Wolsey, has lately been finished, agreeably to the directions of his present Majesty; and the remains of the late Princess Amelia have been removed into it, in a private manner.” (‘Gentleman's Magazine,’ December 1811, vol. lxxxi, p. 651.)

The present groined roof is the work of Sir Jeffry Wyatville, and is in accordance with the design of the original architect, as indicated by the springers which were prepared for it.¹

“The restoration of the private chapel to the gothic style was one of the next alterations proposed by George III, when the works were interrupted during the remainder of his reign.”²

The proceedings relative to the “Windsor Establishment,” and the discussions in parliament between 1810 and the death of the king, belong rather to a history of the reign and of the country generally at this period, than to the ‘Annals’ of Windsor. Suffice it to say, that in the parliamentary papers of the day will be found the names and salaries of every individual, high or low, who were at any time employed in attending on the king at Windsor.

Although the former history of the extensive district comprised in the “Forest of Windsor” is not within the scope of this work, the inclosure of the forest which took place in this reign cannot be properly passed over without some notice.

In 1806 an act of parliament was passed, appointing commissioners for inquiring into the state of the forest, and for ascertaining the boundaries of the forest and of the lands of the Crown within it;³ and in pursuance of that act the commissioners made four several reports, in 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810.

With respect to the extent of the forest the commissioners reported that it “was formerly of much greater extent than at the present time.”⁴ According to an inquisition in the time of

¹ The intention of converting the building into a chapter-house was revived by William the Fourth, and again dropped.

² Poynter’s ‘Essay.’ In pursuance of a resolution of the House of Commons of the 11th of May, 1815—“That an humble address be presented to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions, that there be laid before this House an account of the Total Amount of the Money expended on the New Buildings in Windsor Park; together with an Estimate of the sum wanting to complete the same”—the following account was presented:

“Amount of the money expended	£22,833 19 4
Estimate of the sum to complete the same	£8,005 0 8”

³ 46 Geo. III, c. 143, amended by the 47 Geo. III, c. 46.

⁴ See *ante*. p. 27. “In an inquiry into the state of this Forest, that has existed beyond all history and record, having within its boundary a castle that has been the regal resi-

Charles the First, and the perambulation made under the authority of the act of 1806, "it extends into the five Hundreds of Ripplesmere, Cookham, Charlton, Wargrave, and Soninge, and comprehends the whole of some of them, and part only of others. The entire parishes within the forest are 12 in number, and it extends into parts of 5 other parishes. It contains 15 principal or chief manors, having within them several subordinate or mesne manors. Of the principal or chief manors, some are co-extensive with the parishes in which they lie, others are not so, and some of them extend over more parishes than one."

The whole quantity of land in the forest, according to a Survey and Map taken in 1789-1792, amounted to 59,600 acres, of which the inclosed property of the Crown amounted to 5454a. 2r. 6p., and the private inclosed property of individuals to 29,025a. 2r. and 36p., and the total open forest land to 24,628a. 2r. 36p., besides 491a. 0r. 2p. of "encroachments inclosed by individuals from different wastes, but claimed by the Crown."

The timber was found to have been greatly neglected, and the deer had been much diminished. It appears, by returns made in November 1731, that there were at that time more than 1300 deer in the forest; and by a return in November 1806, that there were then only 318.

dence for many centuries past, and affording a depository strikingly fit for every record and paper which might be supposed to exist concerning Windsor Castle and all the Royal possessions around it, the Commissioners were much disappointed, to find not a single record or paper in the castle that afforded any complete information on any one right of the Forest or of the Crown within it; and, with the exception of some books containing the proceedings of the Courts of Swainmote and Attachment, and of entries of appointments of various officers in the Forest to the present time, not a single original document was to be found; and the earliest proceedings in the Courts of Swainmote and Attachment contained in those books are of the years 1606 and 1607.

"On inquiry into the cause of this deficiency, the Commissioners were informed that there had been within the memory of persons now living, a great quantity of books, parchments, and papers supposed to relate to the Forest, which were deposited in an apartment in Windsor Castle employed for that purpose; and that such apartment, or a considerable part of it, had been afterwards used as a guard room for the soldiers who kept guard at the castle, and that those papers had been seen there in much disorder for some time after the apartment had been so used; that they were afterwards removed from thence, but by whom or to what place they were so removed has not yet been discovered." (Second Report, pp. 3 4.)

The commissioners strongly recommended an inclosure of the forest, but they estimated the rights of the Crown in the forest so highly, that it was found impossible to carry their scheme through parliament.

In the year 1813, after a very long negotiation and much discussion, both personally and in writing, with the proprietors of land in and adjoining to Windsor Forest, and with the representatives in parliament for the county of Berks, and on their behalf, an act passed¹ for vesting in his Majesty in severalty certain parts of that forest, and for inclosing the same; by which the commissioners therein named, on the part of his Majesty and of the owners and proprietors of estates, were required to allot to his Majesty, in satisfaction of his forestal rights, nine thirty-second parts of the waste lands within the forest, and to make a further allotment of two other thirty-second parts within the parishes and liberties in which his Majesty, either in right of his crown or in his individual capacity, was interested as lord of the manor, and also to allot to his Majesty so much of the waste as should be a fair compensation in respect of any freehold property belonging to the Crown, having or exercising a right of common in and over that forest.²

All the expenses of the commissioners, surveyors, and others employed in carrying the act into execution, and of compensating the lord warden, rangers, and other officers of the forest, "on the cessation of their offices, abolished by the act, and also the cost of the necessary fences for inclosing the Crown allotments, and of the roads in and over the same, were directed to be provided for by the sale of such parts of the waste allotted to his Majesty as should be sufficient for those purposes.

The time within which the commissioners were originally required to make their award was subsequently enlarged until the 12th of March, 1817.³

¹ 53 Geo. III, c. 158, "An Act for vesting in His Majesty certain parts of Windsor Forest, in the County of Berks, and for inclosing the open Commonable Lands within the said Forest," amended by 55 Geo. III, c. 122, and 56 Geo. III, c. 132.

² Second Report of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenue, dated the 18th of March, 1816.

³ 56 Geo. III, c. 132.

The act provided that a part of the lands allotted to the Crown should be applied to the extension of Windsor Great Park.

Under the Inclosure Act, and the award of the commissioners, allotments were made to His Majesty George the Third, in different capacities.

First. In compensation and satisfaction of and for his Majesty's forestal rights.

Secondly. In those places where the Crown possessed the manor, in satisfaction of the same, and all rights attached thereto.

Thirdly. In those places where the Crown was possessed of property, in compensation of such proprietary rights.

Fourthly. In those places where his Majesty possessed property in his individual capacity, in compensation for the same.

Besides certain specific allotments required by the act to be made in favour of his Majesty when the property was desirable, and to be paid for as the act directed.

The commissioners made their award in April 1817.

By that award there were allotted to his Majesty, in respect of his several rights as lord of the forest, and of sundry manors within its boundaries, as well as of certain freehold lands, entitled to rights of common, 6665a. 3r. 9p., which included 121a. 0r. 8p., part of certain specific portions of the forest, which by the act were required to form part of the Crown allotment, but which exceeded the proportion to which his Majesty was entitled within the parishes in which those specific allotments were situated, and which were on that account to be paid for according to valuations fixed by the commissioners.

Previously to the inclosure of Windsor Forest a suit was depending in the Court of Exchequer between the Crown and Henry Powney Isherwood, Esq., touching the right and title to the manors of Old and New Windsor. The suit was compromised in 1817, and Mr. Isherwood relinquished all right and claim to the paramount manor or manors of Old and New Windsor, and of all royalties, and other manorial rights of timber waste, and all other kinds whatsoever, throughout the whole of the parishes of Old and New Windsor, to and for the use and benefit of his Majesty, his heirs and successors; and the Crown was accordingly allotted land

by the commissioners for inclosing the forest, in respect of its manorial rights.¹

The expenses attending the inclosure, including very considerable compensations awarded to the lieutenant or lord warden, and other officers of the forest, in consideration of their several offices being abolished, and also including the value of allotments exceeding the Crown's proportion, and also the difference in some exchanges of land made with adjoining proprietors, amounted to about £43,000.

To meet these expenses, nearly 1900 acres of the portion allotted to the Crown were sold previous to 1819, for £25,917 1s. 0d. Subsequent sales took place to defray the balance.

The timber on the parts sold, including some that was cut down on the allotments retained by the Crown, realised £25,563 14s. 11d., but, by the provisions of the Inclosure Act, this sum was not applicable to the expenses of the act.

¹ *Vide* Award of Commissioners. Two very important questions affecting the interest of the Crown in the forest were tried by issues at law under the provisions of the Inclosure Act, viz., a claim by the Marquis of Downshire, that the manor and parish of Easthampstead, which are co-extensive, were exempt from the laws of the forest, and that his Majesty was not entitled to any allotment within that parish in respect of his forestal rights; and a similar claim by Mr. Heaviside as to the manor and parish of Sandhurst.

In the case of the Marquis of Downshire a special verdict in favour of the claim of the Crown was given on the trial at Abingdon Assizes, subject to the decision of the Court of Exchequer thereon. That court decided that his Majesty was entitled to forestal rights within the manor and parish of Easthampstead; but some doubts having afterwards arisen whether those rights were not restricted or diminished, by reason of its having been found on the trial that the Park of Easthampstead, though situated within the manor and parish, was exempt from the laws of the forest, it was agreed and accordingly provided by act of parliament (56 Geo. III, c. 132) that it should be referred to Mr. Gifford, afterwards the solicitor-general, whether and to what extent the said rights of his Majesty were so restricted or diminished. His award and determination was that one fourteenth of what should be allotted to his Majesty for the forestal right over the whole parish should be deducted. After allowing for such deduction, there were awarded to the Crown 981a. 2r. 22p., which are included in the above statement of the whole allotment.

In the case of the manor of Sandhurst, the waste of which contained 3198 acres, the decision was also in favour of the Crown, subject to a compensation out of the Crown allotment to Mr. Heaviside, for a right established by him of cutting and selling turves. The amount of this compensation was settled, by the award of a referee named at the trial, at three sixty-fourth parts of the said waste, or about 150 acres. (*Vide* Second, Third, and Fourth Reports of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Woods, &c., March 1816 and June 1819.)

The parts allotted to the Crown immediately adjoining Windsor Great Park, contained about 1450 acres, a great portion of which were stated to be of a quality peculiarly well suited to the growth of naval timber; and it appearing to the Commissioners of Woods, &c., that the object of adding a valuable tract of land to that already appropriated to the cultivation of oak in other forests, might be combined with the extension of the Great Park, and the enjoyment of the royal residence, they proposed to the Lords of the Treasury that the then fence between those new allotments and the park should be kept up, and that (preserving all such of the old trees as should be deemed ornamental) the allotments should be laid out in plantations of navy timber, having convenient rides or drives through them; and the Lords of the Treasury having signified to the commissioners the Prince Regent's approbation of these suggestions, they received authority and directions to carry them into execution.¹

Another part of the Crown allotment, adjoining the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, which had on former occasions been used for camps of instruction and evolution in time of peace, was reserved in the same state, as, from its vicinity to the college, in the event of such camps being formed, it was judged to be highly useful to the successful prosecution of the system of military studies established there.²

By the award of the commissioners, and in compliance with the directions of the act, the race-course at Ascot Heath, and the proper avenues thereto, were directed to be kept and continued as a race-course for the public use at all times, as it had usually been.³

The remainder of the Crown allotment, amounting to nearly 3000 acres, have been inclosed, and, by degrees, planted with fir and larch (for which trees alone they were adapted), in proportion as the young trees raised in the nurseries were fit to be planted out.⁴

¹ Third Report of the Commissioners of Woods, &c., June 1819.

² Second Report of the Commissioners of Woods, &c., March 1816.

³ See the Award of the Commissioners. Ascot races were founded by the Duke of Cumberland, uncle of George the Third. He was a great patron of the Turf, and bred the famous horse Eclipse. (See the 'Quarterly Review,' vol. xlix, pp. 409, 410.)

⁴ Fourth Report of the Commissioners of Woods, &c., March 1823.

The forest of Windsor, therefore, no longer exists, although its name is still frequently used, to denote the district south of the castle. The inclosure of the ground has of course destroyed in a great measure its character, as it existed when Pope wrote his 'Windsor Forest.' Some retired spots, however, may still be found, where

“—— waving groves a chequer'd scene display,
And part admit, and part exclude the day.”

George the Third, as well as his predecessors, enlarged the Great Park by additions from the waste land in the parish of Egham, of which manor the Crown is the lord.

William Duke of Cumberland made a very large inclosure from the waste land of the manor, and added it to the park, without making any compensation to the parish.¹

As lord of the manor, the Crown, like every other lord of a manor, had a right to inclose a part of the waste or common land, provided sufficient was left for the enjoyment of the rights of common of the occupiers of land within the manor, but the fact of no compensation having been made to the inhabitants was subsequently urged (in 1814) in support of an application to the Crown for pecuniary assistance in building a new church at Egham, in place of the old church, built in 1327. The Commissioners of Woods, &c., acknowledged the force of the application, and, upon their recommendation, a liberal grant was made by the Crown.²

Although the Moat Park was thrown into the Great Park as early as the reign of William the Third, it did not become the property of the Crown for upwards of a century.

In 1813 the estate known by this name, and consisting of 631 acres, was purchased by the Commissioners of Woods, &c., from Colonel Arthur Vansittart for the sum of £21,000.

The principal residents and owners of estates in the neighbour-

¹ A paragraph in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for December 1763 (vol. xxxiii, p. 617) says—"Windsor Great Park is to be walled round at the expense of the Duke of Cumberland."

² Second Report of the Commissioners of Woods, &c., March 1816

hood of Windsor in the reign of George the Third may be here noticed.

Frogmore, as has been already mentioned, was for many years the residence of Queen Charlotte.¹ In pursuance of an Act of Parliament for that purpose, a lease of Frogmore was in 1809 granted to Queen Charlotte and her daughters the Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, Mary, Sophia, and Amelia, for 99 years, if they or any of them should so long live.

The Manor House of Old Windsor was for some time in the occupation of the Duke of Gloucester, and afterwards of Lady Holland, but early in the present century was in the occupation of Sir John Harrington, the owner of the house and manor being Henry Powney Isherwood, Esq., then a minor, who succeeded his father, Henry Isherwood, in 1797. The lease of the manor had been purchased by the latter in 1786 from Mr. Powney, whose family held it under the Crown as early as 1607.²

Lord Ashbrook purchased and lived at Beaumont Lodge, near Old Windsor. It was previously in the possession of Henry Griffiths, Esq., who purchased it for Warren Hastings. This place, which in Rocque's map is called Bowman Lodge, was originally built by Lord Weymouth, who died in 1705. It was afterwards the Duchess of Kent's; the Duke of Roxburgh bought it for his son Lord Beaumont, from whom it acquired its name.³

Holly Grove, also in the parish of Old Windsor, was inclosed from the waste in 1773, and became the seat of Andrew Snape Hammond, Esq., who was created a baronet in 1783, and afterwards appointed comptroller of the navy. He sold Holly Grove in 1788, to a Mr. Johnston, and after undergoing several alienations, became, early in this century, the seat of — Mackay, Esq.⁴

The Dowager Baroness Onslow resided at Old Windsor, in a house built in the gothic style by Mr. Richard Bateman, uncle of Lord Bateman.⁵

¹ See *ante*, p. 551.

² Lysons, p. 414. See also p. 184.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 415.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 415.

⁵ Mr. Bateman had a collection of curious things, which at his death, in 1775, were sold by auction. Horace Walpole attended the sale. See his 'Letters,' vol. v, pp. 358, 359 (edit., 840), and 'Letters to Lady Ossory,' vol. i, p. 173.

Old Windsor Lodge is described in 1806 as the seat of William Webber, Esq.; Pelling Place, of James Bonnel, Esq.; and Woodside House, of the Rev. Dr. Ogilvie.¹

St. Leonards was the seat of General Harcourt. The house was built by the Duchess of Gloucester, when Countess of Waldegrave, on the site of a cottage. It was purchased by General Harcourt about the year 1781.² The Willows, on the banks of the Thames, near Bray, was the residence of Townley Ward, Esq.; and Lord Lindores had a seat also near Bray, called Gay's, of which he became possessed in right of his wife, one of the co-heiresses of Sir Thomas Reeve. Sunning-hill Park was the residence of J. Crutchley, Esq.³

Dr. William Heberden, the celebrated physician, resided in a house near the castle, subsequently purchased by the king, and became the residence of the Princess Amelia, who died there. Dr. Heberden died in 1801. The parish church contains a tablet to his memory.⁴

In recording the events connected with Windsor during the reign of George the Third, no reference has been made to the domestic habits of that king and the proceedings of the court. Nevertheless, no accurate idea of the place during this long reign can be formed without bearing in mind some characteristics of a personal kind connected with the residence of the royal family.

Windsor, in the reign of George the Third, is not associated in the mind either with gorgeous spectacles and banquets, on the one hand, or with the sterner features of a military garrison or fortress on the other. Windsor was simply the residence of an English gentleman, who lived there quietly with his family, preferring, as has been already observed, a very plain house under the walls of the castle to the castle itself. The garden, grounds, and terraces of the latter were the only parts that, for a great portion of the reign, can be said to have been used by the king.

¹ Lysons.

² Ibid., p. 263.

³ Ibid., pp. 182, 184.

⁴ Ibid., p. 435; Hakewill, p. 21.

It is in the pages of such works as Madame D'Arblay's 'Diary and Letters' that a correct idea of Windsor and its court can best be formed. She gives us interesting although partial pictures of the mode of life at various periods of the reign, but especially before and at the time of the king's first illness.

In 1785, in speaking of the house prepared by Queen Charlotte for Miss Burney's friend, Mrs. Delany, we read of how it was fitted up by the king and queen, and that "the king sees after the workmen himself." His friendly and affable manner to all around him, recognising everybody, and conversing and inquiring on every subject, are traits familiar to us all. How many there are who still recollect those airings and family processions on the terraces of the castle, like that mentioned by Madame D'Arblay in 1785, when she tells us, "The king and queen, and the Prince of Mecklenburg, and her Majesty's mother, walked together. Next them the princesses and their ladies, and the young princes, making a very gay and pleasing procession, of one of the finest families in the world. Every way they moved, the crowd retired to stand up against the wall as they passed, and then closed in to follow:" or, as two years later, when the Duke of York arrived at Windsor in 1787, after seven years' absence,—"'To have the pleasure of seeing the Royal Family in this happy assemblage, I accompanied Miss P— on the terrace. It was indeed an affecting sight to view the general content; but that of the king went to my very heart, so delighted he looked—so proud of his son—so benevolently pleased that every one should witness his satisfaction. The terrace was very full; all Windsor and its neighbourhood poured in upon it, to see the prince, whose whole demeanour seemed promising to merit his flattering reception; gay, yet grateful—modest, yet unembarrassed."

Characteristic visits of other members of the royal family are recorded, especially of the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William the Fourth.

Of a more painful interest is the narrative of the commencement and gradual increase of the king's mental disorder in 1788, and his subsequent almost forcible removal to Kew, on the 29th of November, considered by his physicians so desirable on account

of its greater privacy, and consequent facilities for taking exercise in the garden; while at Windsor, we are told, "there is none but what is public to spectators from the terrace, or tops of houses." "The poor king had been prevailed upon to quit Windsor with the utmost difficulty: he was accompanied by General Harcourt, his aide-de-camp, and Colonels Goldsworthy and Welbred—no one else! He had passed all the rest with apparent composure, to come to his carriage, for they lined the passage, eager to see him once more! and almost all Windsor was collected round the rails, &c., to witness the mournful spectacle of his departure, which left them in the deepest despondence, with scarce a ray of hope ever to see him again."

However, the king, as is known, temporarily recovered, and on the 19th of March, 1789, he was so well as to return to Windsor on horseback, "attended by a large party of gentlemen." On this occasion "everything and everybody were smiling and lively. All Windsor came out to meet the king. It was a joy amounting to extacy; I could not keep my eyes dry all day long. A scene so reversed! sadness so sweetly exchanged for thankfulness and delight. . . . The town of Windsor had subscribed forty guineas for fireworks, to celebrate the return of the king; the royal family were to see them from Mrs. Schwellenberg's bedroom, which looked directly upon them." On the following day, being Sunday, the king "renewed his public service at church, by taking the Sacrament at eight o'clock."

From the following entries in the churchwardens' accounts, it appears the king had been at Windsor four days before.

"1789.

March 10. p^d Ringers Being ye 1st day his Majesty
came to Windsor after his recovery . 10s.

March 14 Paid ye Ringers when his Majesty came
to Windsor 2nd time to remain here . 10s."

The king's blindness, his renewed mental aberration, and the death and burial in St. George's Chapel of the Princess Charlotte in 1817, preceded by that of the Princess Amelia, and soon

followed by that of Queen Charlotte, belong to the more painful incidents of this reign connected with Windsor.¹ Wyatt's monument of the Princess Charlotte is a conspicuous object at the north-west corner of the chapel, and has called forth criticisms of various kinds.

The numerous engravings from drawings of Paul Sandby also serve to illustrate not merely the structure but the character of the period. Many figures in the two views of "Windsor Terrass looking Westward," and "Windsor Terrass looking Eastward," published in 1776, probably represent well-known personages of that day, for some of the figures appear in other drawings connected with Windsor by the same artist. A little print, entitled "A view of Windsor Castle, their Majesties and the Royal Family on the Terrace," from a drawing by Corbould, also represents one of the scenes described by Madame D'Arblay.²

Nor are the illustrations to be drawn from Madame D'Arblay's 'Diary' confined to the royal family. Of society and persons in the town and neighbourhood we have occasional glimpses. Of Dr. Lind the physician, of Windsor, we are told in 1785, apropos of his inviting Miss Burney to see his curiosities, "He is married and settled here, and follows, as much as he can get practice, his profession; but his taste for tricks, conundrums, and queer things, makes people fearful of his trying experiments upon their constitutions, and think him a better conjurer than physician; though I don't know why the same man should not be both."

Dr. (afterwards Sir William) Herschel lived at Slough, and his residence is still known as Herschel House. There he erected his great telescope, at the cost of the king. It was in the course of construction in 1786, when Miss Burney paid the astronomer a visit.

¹ A coloured engraving, from a drawing by Frederic Nash, represents the royal vault in St. George's Chapel, with the coffins recently placed there of the Princess Charlotte, the Duchess of Brunswick, and the Princess Amelia.

² The prints of the period relating to Windsor were not always of a flattering kind to George the Third. The frugality of the king and his queen was caricatured, among other ways, in pictures representing the royal pair visiting the shops at Windsor to make their bargains in person. (Wright's 'England under the House of Hanover,' vol. ii, pp. 140, 141, where see a cut from one of these caricatures of "Farmer George and his Wife.")

“By the invitation of Mr. Herschel, I now took a walk which will sound to you rather strange: it was through his telescope! and it held me quite upright and without the least inconvenience; so would it have done had I been dressed in feathers and a bell hoop—such is its circumference. Mr. Smelt led the way, walking also upright; and my father followed. After we were gone, the Bishop [of Worcester] and Dr. Douglas, were tempted, for its oddity, to make the same promenade.”

Some years later we have Dr. Burney describing his visits to Slough, when he was reading the MS. of his poetical ‘History of Astronomy’ to his friend, and, in a letter to his daughter,¹ he gives an entertaining account of a visit to Windsor on Sunday, the 21st of July, 1799.

“We had settled a plan to go to the chapel at Windsor in the morning, the King and Royal Family being there, and the town very full. Dr. H. and Mrs. H. stayed at home, and I was accompanied by the three Graces.² Dr. Goodenough, the successor of Dr. Shepherd, as canon, preached. I had dined with him at Dr. Duval’s. He is a very agreeable man, and passionately fond of music, with whom, as a professor, a critic, and an historian of the art, I seem to stand very high; but I could not hear a single sentence of his sermon, on account of the distance. After the service I got a glimpse of the good king, in his light-grey farmer like morning Windsor uniform, in a great crowd, but could not even obtain that glance of the Queen and Princesses. The day was charming. The chapel is admirably repaired, beautified, and a new west window painted on glass. All was cheerfulness, gaiety, and good humour, such as the subjects of no other monarch, I believe, on earth enjoy at present; and except return of creepings now and then, and a cough, I was as happy as the best. At dinner we all agreed to go to the Terrace,—Mr. Mrs. and Miss H., with their nice little boy, and the three young ladies. This plan we put in execution, and arrived on the Terrace a little after seven. I never saw it more crowded or gay. The Park was almost full of happy people—farmers, servants, and tradespeople,—all in Elysium. Deer in the distance and *dears* unnumbered near. Here I met with almost everybody I wished and expected to see previous to the king’s arrival in the part of the Terrace where I and my party were planted. . . .

¹ The letter is dated “Slough, Monday morning, July 22d, 1799, in bed at Dr. Herschel’s, half-past five, where I can neither sleep nor be idle.”

² Miss Baldwin, Mrs. Herschel’s niece, and two daughters of Dr. Parry, of Bath.

“When the King and Queen, arm in arm, were approaching the place where the Herschel family and I had planted ourselves, one of the Misses Parry heard the Queen say to His Majesty, ‘There’s Dr. Burney,’ when they instantly came to me, so smiling and gracious, that I longed to throw myself at their feet. ‘How do you, Dr. Burney?’ said the King. ‘Why you are grown fat and young.’ ‘Yes, indeed,’ said the Queen; ‘I was very glad to hear from Madame d’Arblay how well you looked.’ ‘Why, you used to be as thin as Dr. Lind,’ says the King. Lind was then in sight—a mere lath; but these few words were accompanied with such very gracious smiles, and seemingly affectionate good humour—the whole Royal Family, except the Prince of Wales, standing by—in the midst of a crowd of the first people in the kingdom for rank and office—that I was afterwards looked at as a sight. After this the King and Queen hardly ever passed by me without a smile and a nod. The weather was charming; the Park as full as the Terrace, the king having given permission to the farmers, tradesmen, and even livery servants, to be there during the time of his walking.

“Now I must tell you that Herschel proposed to me to go with him to the king’s concert at night, he having permission to go where he chooses, his five nephews (Griesbachs) making a principal part of the band. ‘And,’ says he, ‘I know you will be welcome.’ But I should not have presumed to believe this if His Majesty had not formerly taken me into his concert-room himself from your apartments. This circumstance, and the gracious notice with which I had been just honoured, emboldened me. A fine music-room in the castle, next the Terrace, is now fitted up for his Majesty’s evening concerts, and an organ erected. Part of the first act had been performed previous to our arrival. There were none but the performers in the room, except the Duchesses of Kent and Cumberland, with two or three General officers backwards. The king seldom goes into the music-room after the first act; and the second and part of the third were over before we saw anything of him, though we heard his Majesty, the Queen, and Princesses talking in the next room. At length he came directly up to me and Herschel, and the first question His Majesty asked me was, —‘How does astronomy go on?’ I, pretending to suppose he knew nothing of my poem, said, ‘Dr. Herschel will better inform your Majesty than I can.’ ‘Ay, ay,’ says the king, ‘but you are going to tell us something with your pen;’ and moved his hand in a writing manner. ‘What—what—progress have you made?’ ‘Sir, it is all finished, and all but the last of twelve books have been read to my friend Dr. Herschel.’ The king, then looking at Herschel, as who would say, ‘How is it?’ ‘It is a very capital work, Sir,’ says H.

‘I wonder how you find time?’ said the king. ‘I make time, Sir.’ ‘How, how?’ ‘I take it out of my sleep, Sir.’ When the considerate good king, ‘But you’ll hurt your health. How long,’ he adds, ‘have you been at it?’ ‘Two or three years, at odd and stolen moments, Sir.’ ‘Well,’ said the king (as he had said to you before), ‘whatever you write, I am sure will be entertaining.’ I bowed most humbly, as ashamed of not deserving so flattering a speech. ‘I don’t say it to flatter you,’ says the king; ‘if I did not think it, I would not say it.’”

The framework of Herschel’s telescope formed a conspicuous object for many years, as travellers on the coach road between London and Oxford, by way of Henley-on-Thames, may remember. Traces of that memorial of the astronomer still exist, and there is a tablet to his memory in the neighbouring church of Upton.



Upton Church, near Windsor

CHAPTER XV.

WINDSOR IN THE REIGN OF GEORGE THE FOURTH.

CONSTABLES OF THE CASTLE.

A.D. ——. CHARLES EARL OF HARRINGTON.

A.D. 1829. THE MARQUIS OF CONYNGHAM.

DEAN OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

A.D. ——. HON. HENRY LEWIS HOBART, D.D.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

A.D. 1820. JOHN RAMSBOTTOM, ESQ., AND MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HERBERT TAYLOR, K.C.H.

A.D. 1823. EDWARD CROMWELL DISBROWE, ESQ.
vice SIR HERBERT TAYLOR.

A.D. 1826. JOHN RAMSBOTTOM, ESQ., AND MAJOR-GENERAL SIR RICHARD HUSSEY
VIVIAN, K.C.B.

RECORDER OR UNDER-STEWARD.

A.D. ——. SIR GRIFFIN WILSON.

PROVOST OF ETON.

A.D. ——. JOSEPH GOODALL, D.D.

Rebuilding of the Parish Church—New Bridge over the Thames—Restoration and Enlargement of the Castle—Inconvenience of the Old Buildings—Design originated with the King—Appointment of Commissioners—Mr. Wyatt's Plans approved—The original Design limited by the Commissioners—First Stone of King George the Fourth's Gateway laid—The original Estimate exceeded—Fresh Estimates made—Down to 1827, £400,000 voted—Further Grant—List of Works completed down to June 1830—Works remaining to be done—Appointment of a Select Committee—The Report—Further Vote—General Observations on the Works.

THE first event connected with Windsor in the reign of George the Fourth, was the erection of a new parish church, the foundation stone of which was laid by Mr. Ramsbottom and the members for Windsor, as proxy for the Duke of York, on the 15th of

September, 1820.¹ The numerous repairs of the church in previous years have been noticed, and there can be no doubt that a new building had become a matter of necessity, more than one surveyor having certified the impossibility of maintaining the old church.² Nevertheless, it is to be regretted that the taste for the knowledge of Gothic church architecture had not been more completely developed at this period, so as to have produced a structure more worthy of the place.

The church was built by Messrs. Tebbott and Bedborough, according to a design of Mr. Hollis, but under the superintendence of Mr. Wyatt, as architect, and was opened in 1822. The original contract was £9000, but this was increased by deviations, and other matters not included in the original contract, to upwards of £14,000.³

About £5000 of this sum was raised by subscription (including £1005 from the king and royal family), and the greater part of the remainder was borrowed on security of the rates. It was not until the year 1839 that the debt was finally paid off, and then it was effected by a voluntary subscription of upwards of £3000.⁴

In pursuance of an Act of Parliament passed towards the close of the last reign,⁵ the building of a new bridge over the Thames, connecting Windsor with Eton, followed closely on the erection of the new church. The corner-stone was laid on the 10th of July, 1822, by the Duke of York, the high steward of the borough.⁶

The previous bridge was built of wood. A view of part of it is introduced into Sir Christopher Wren's 'Prospect of Windsor

¹ See the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' vol. xc, part ii, p. 270.

² See the various proceedings and parish meetings relative to the church in the folio volume of Churchwardens' Accounts from 1814 to 1828-9. Lysons ('Mag. Brit.,' vol. i, p. 205), speaking of the old church, says—"The nave of Windsor Church may be classed among the specimens of Saxon architecture in this country; the arches are circular and the columns massive, with Saxon ornaments." If by this it was intended to say that the church was built in the Anglo-Saxon period, there is a manifest error, as Clewer was the parish church until after the Norman Conquest.

³ Churchwardens' books.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ 59 Geo. III, c. cxxvi (local and personal), continued and amended by the 5 and 6 Vict., c. viii.

⁶ See the inscription on the corner-stone of the bridge.

Castle from the North,' and a more complete idea of it may be obtained from Knyff's bird's-eye engraving in the reign of Queen Anne, and from a little print engraved by E. W. Cooke from a drawing by S. Owen.

But it is as the period in which the restoration and enlargement of the castle was proposed, and partially accomplished, that the reign of George the Fourth is intimately associated with the history of Windsor. Some space must be devoted to the narration of the origin and progress of the works.

At the commencement of this reign, excepting beauty of situation, the castle had nothing whatever to recommend it as a residence. The whole of the east and south sides, the portions actually inhabited, were singularly inconvenient in every respect,—rambling, and also exceedingly confined in plan, with very small rooms, and those for the most part thoroughfare ones, there being no other communication than some narrow passages got out from them on the sides towards the quadrangle, so that in point of accommodation the whole was a mere “make-shift,” inadequate to that required for a private gentleman's establishment.¹

The design of rendering Windsor a residence worthy of the sovereign and the country appears to have originated with the king himself. In 1823 his Majesty took up his residence at Windsor, and intimated his wishes that the castle should be repaired. A motion was made on the subject by the chancellor of the exchequer, and agreed to by the house of commons.²

Eight commissioners were appointed for the purpose of carrying the works into effect; viz., the Earl of Liverpool, First Lord of the Treasury; the Right Hon. F. Robinson, Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Right Hon. C. Arbuthnot, Commissioner of Woods and Forests, by virtue of their offices; and the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Long, Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., and Alexander Baring, Esq. The commissioners met, and directed Mr. Wyatt, Mr. Rush, Mr. Smirke, and Mr. Soane to prepare designs and estimates, which were re-

¹ ‘Penny Cyclopædia,’ art. “Windsor Castle.”

² ‘Commons’ Journals.’

quired to be sent in on or before the 4th of May, 1824.¹ Plans and proposals relating to the purchase of property in the vicinity of the castle, for the improvement of the domains surrounding it, were also directed to be prepared, and submitted to the commissioners on the above-named day.

Mr. Soane declined making designs, but the three other architects sent in plans and estimates on the day named, and were separately called up to explain them to the Board. After several meetings, Mr. Wyatt received an intimation, about June, as well from the king as from the commissioners, that his plan was approved of.² His original estimate of the expense of the repairs and alterations was £150,000, the architect having it seems been influenced by an expression of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that that amount was the limit of the sum to be expended on the building.³

¹ Sir J. Wyatville (then Mr. Wyatt) had, it seems, been previously instructed by the king in person to prepare plans. This appears from the evidence before the committee appointed by the House of Commons in 1830: "I received most unexpectedly a message from his Majesty to attend him to receive his instructions for making designs for the alteration of the castle, at which I was very much surprised, having had the honour of being personally known to him, and in some favour, but never having been near his Majesty for twenty-five years, having been every moment of the time fully employed in my private profession. Then I received a notice to attend at Lord Liverpool's; and there, in the presence of two other architects that were there, we received similar instructions to what his Majesty had pointed out to me as his notions when I attended him.

"Were those instructions in writing?—No, they were expressed upon a plan of Windsor Castle brought before us; and we were ordered to make designs, which we did; and those designs were requested to be delivered in on the 4th of May, 1824, when we all attended, and we were alternately called up before the commissioners, and explained to them all our drawings and the calculation of the estimates. They had many meetings, I believe; and about the month of June it was signified to me that my drawings were approved, and I received the same satisfactory intelligence from his Majesty."

² With regard to the designs produced by Nash and Smirke, "nothing whatever has transpired, so that it is impossible to say to what degree or in what respect they were inferior to the one adopted, or whether they may not have had some good points to recommend them. What is not least of all singular is, that no mention nor even allusion to any competition of the kind should be made in the 'Illustrations,' an account of the edifice published by Sir Jeffry's executors; for in consequence of such silence there seems to be a degree of mystery hanging over that part of the business, and doubts are raised as to the correctness of other statements." (Art. "Windsor Castle," in the 'Penny Cyclopædia.')

³ "I happened to sit at the table next to Lord Goderich, when he said he had a certain sum to lay out for Windsor Castle, and he could only afford £150,000 for the

Mr. Wyatt's original plan comprised the main features of the alterations as subsequently carried out, at least as far as the upper quadrangle of the castle is concerned, including the general elevation of the three sides, south, east, and north, and the building of the principal towers. It did not, however, as it appears, include the rebuilding of St. George's Hall, or any material additions or alterations in the Lower Ward, or the vicinity of the castle.

The plan, although approved of, was not at once adopted in its integrity. Lord Liverpool drew his pencil across the two sides, south and east, and said, "You are to go so far, and no farther, in the first instance." In this state the plan appears to have been signed by the king, and subsequently by Lord Liverpool, and upon the personal instructions of Lord Liverpool, given in the presence of the other commissioners, to proceed with the south and east sides first, doing everything that might be necessary for his Majesty's comfortable residence, the architect commenced operations.¹

building; and I afterwards made my estimate to expend that sum. My reply was, that I hoped he would find the finances of the country so good as to enable him to double that sum. That shows my opinion of the matter at that time." (Evidence of Sir J. Wyatville before Committee of the House of Commons in 1830.)

¹ It is extremely difficult to collect the actual facts from the evidence of Sir J. Wyatville before the committee. The following are some of the questions and answers relative to the statements in the text:

"Do you remember those four items [as to the chapel, deans' houses, &c.] as included in any plan approved of by the commissioners?—Certainly not; they never sanctioned the chapel at all.

"You consider them suggestions of your own?—Yes. . . .

"Have the commissioners approved of the general plan?—The general plan is not signed. Lord Liverpool drew his pencil across the two sides, south and east, and said, 'You are to go so far, and no farther, in the first instance;' to that I adhered. It was found necessary, on account of the ruinous state of those sides, to extend that part of the estimate, by nearly doubling it. At various times there have been eleven different estimates delivered that the commissioners approved of; and the House of Commons has voted the money up to the present.

"Then the committee are to understand that the commissioners never have sanctioned any general plan?—Certainly not.

"But they have been called upon from time to time, in the progress of this work, to approve and adopt, or reject, as they might think proper, parts of the whole?—Certainly.

"Did you consider the plans as any warrant to you for the commencement of the

The first stone of "King George the Fourth's Gateway" (forming the principal entrance into the quadrangle on the south side, in a direct line with the Long Walk,) was laid by the king on the 12th of August, 1824.¹ For two years Mr. Wyatt (now Mr. Wyatville) proceeded upon the two sides of the castle already mentioned, without receiving during that period any written minutes of instructions from the commissioners, several of whom, however, visited the works.

It soon became apparent that the estimate of £150,000, which sum was voted by the House of Commons in 1824, was wholly insufficient for the alterations contemplated. This arose, in a great measure, from the imperfect data upon which the estimate was founded with respect to the actual condition of the castle at the time. Instructions were given to do everything in a substantial manner, and not to merely vamp up the building; and in order to act up to those instructions, it became necessary to take up all the floors and roofs, repair all the existing walls, and to build additional walls, none of which were foreseen when the estimate was made.

"The estimate was made," says the architect, "when the king was residing in the castle. I could not go and strip the apartments to see the walls and the timbers when the king was there, and therefore they were calculated as any person might do a probable expense. When the king retired, and I stripped the walls, the timbers were all found rotten, and necessarily the whole of the floors were removed, and they were then renewed with iron joists and brick arches, that they might not get rotten hereafter; and the roof was in an equally bad state, and obliged to be taken off also, and many of the walls were cracked through, and many holes had been cut in the castle, having been divided into different

work which is planned in them?—Certainly not, without a direct application to the commissioners.

"When was this plan originally signed?—May or June 1824. His Majesty signed it first, and Lord Liverpool shortly afterwards."

¹ On this occasion the architect received the royal authority for altering his name to that of Wyatville; and on the king's taking possession of the private apartments, which were completed by the end of 1828, he received the further distinction of knighthood.

residences ; it was very much dilapidated by each inhabitant cutting closets and cutting through the walls without any regard to the destruction of it. Then when the roof was removed, as there were not sufficient rooms for the king's servants, advantage was taken to put the roof higher, and make another story over, which of course would increase the estimate. The foundations in many instances were very bad ; I was obliged to go 12 or 14 feet down, when I did not expect to go two : in one instance I went 25 feet down in the foundation ; in another 30. I need not detail all the particulars, but they are in that sort of strain ; they are all on this paper. Every place I opened was the same. The other day I had some of the timbers opened of the state apartments, and a man brought me a basket of rotten wood down from the timbers.”¹

¹ Evidence of Sir J. Wyatville before the Committee of the House of Commons, 1830. The following written “Statement of the Causes for the Excess of Expenditure beyond the original Estimate” was delivered in by Sir J. Wyatville on that occasion :

“It becomes a matter of propriety, in the first instance, to account for the deficiency in amount of the original estimate, now exhausted.

“The estimate was formed, in a general way, from the approved designs, whilst his Majesty resided in the castle.

“Of course everything was calculated upon the cursory view of the apparent strength and state of repair then visible.

“But on his Majesty quitting his residence, and the work then being commenced upon, it became instantly visible that the floors were worn out, and the timbers rotten.

“The investigation being pursued through the whole of the eastern and nearly the extent of the southern sides, all the large beams and the greater part of the smaller timbers proved to be rotten, and very little hold left on the walls.

“This was equally the case with both floors and roofs ; and it was deemed prudent to remove them.

“Thus, instead of a repair, the whole, as a matter of course, required to be new.

“The timbers taken down were completely rotten through their whole length ; they have been long exposed to the public view.

“This thorough removal of the timbers, old decayed wainscoting and plastering, exposed the cracks and various fissures in the walls, showing their dilapidated state, and the danger from broken flues.

“The bad state of the inner walls was, in addition to the decay of time, increased by the castle having been tenanted by distinct families, who had not used much forbearance in cutting door-ways, flues into the walls, and even two or three feet into the walls, to enlarge rooms or make closets.

“Thus the whole became, what is called by workmen, gutted. The old walls have been carefully repaired, and new ones built where necessary.

“The works have been carried on under the clear conviction of its being a public

Sir J. Wyatville subsequently speaks of fifty waggon loads of rotten timber taken from the castle. Some of the beams in the state apartments were decayed at the period of the alterations and repairs in the reign of Charles the Second, and were then merely spliced, and new ends put to them. These had now to be entirely removed and replaced.

In March 1826 the commissioners, at the request of the king and of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, met at the castle, and

benefit; to execute all the parts determined upon in a substantial manner, rather than to attempt a show by vamping up a greater quantity.

“In addition to the above, the expense has also been increased by taking advantage of the necessary renewing of the roof, to place the new one higher on the east and south sides, so as to give a complete story for his Majesty’s servants, and also for those of his Majesty’s visitors.

“Another addition to the expense has arisen from the necessity of rebuilding the Chester Tower on the east side, and the tower at the north-east corner instead of the old shattered one.

“A considerable addition to the expense, that could not be contemplated in the first instance, has arisen from the necessity of carrying the foundation of the corridor or long gallery down as low as ten and twelve feet through the made ground to the solid chalk along the south side; but this has produced the advantage of giving coal-vaults. For the want of such vaults great inconvenience had formerly existed.

“The expense has also been enlarged by making a new drain or sewer along the east and south sides of the quadrangle, and collateral drains to the various parts of the building, to avoid the constant stench arising from the various little cess-pools sunk into the ground as receptacles from the water-closets, pipes, and drains.

“The great north drain or common sewer was discovered to be so much out of repair that the water flowed into the footing of part of the walls, and by a current beneath washed away the bottom.

“The gas-pipes and additional water-mains.

“It may not be necessary to proceed with enumerating every separate cause of excess, for at each part that has been touched the effects of decay are the same.

“In considering the whole impartially, it is necessary to draw the attention to the thickness of the walls, the great masses of the construction, the varieties of the materials, the irregularity of the angles and of the levels of the floors, in order to give some idea of the difficulties that have arisen.

“It would be a vague method to judge of this work, like a common square building, by feet and inches, or pounds weight; but to be near the truth the imagination should be extended to acres and tons.

“Experience teaches that the proper way to proceed with a work of this description would be to determine the limits or parts of the building that should be restored or repaired, and to carry such determination into effect in the most substantial and proper manner, making good the expense that would be incurred; and it has been hitherto carried on under such understanding, which has probably been the cause of the general satisfaction expressed by those who have investigated the improvements.”

fresh estimates were sent in, adapted to the actual state of the castle, and the extension of the alterations beyond the original limits, for besides the unexpected state of the walls and timbers, increased expenditure arose from further additions, not contemplated in the original estimate. "For instance," says the architect, "it was a long while before it was determined by the commissioners that St. George's Hall should be done; and I had to show the state of the ceiling in St. George's Hall, in order to convince the commissioners that it was much better to take it down than to keep it up."¹

Down to and including the session of 1827, four hundred thousand pounds had been granted by parliament for the works at Windsor; namely, £150,000 in 1824; £80,000 in 1825; £70,000 in 1826; and £100,000 in 1827.

In 1828, in asking for a further grant, the following estimate was laid before the House of Commons:

"The expenditure incurred since the year 1824, when the Improvements commenced, and that which is still required to complete the alterations and Improvements in the Building, Garden and Terrace according to the Plans and Estimates approved of by the Commissioners appointed to superintend the Improvements, amount together to . . .	445,000
"The expenditure incurred and to be incurred in furnishing the Castle including the state apartments, according to the Estimates approved of by the Commissioners appointed to superintend the Improvements, amount together to . . .	167,000
"The expenditure incurred and to be incurred in the purchase of Land and Houses adjoining the Castle, in such manner as to interfere with the Improvements, and intercept the approaches, will amount to . . .	32,500
"Total expenditure incurred and estimated to be required . . .	644,500
"There has been granted in 1824, 1825, 1826, and 1827 . . .	400,000
"There remains therefore to be provided . . .	244,500
"Of this sum it is estimated that £180,000 will be required to be granted in 1828, leaving £64,500 to be granted in 1829." ²	

¹ Evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons, 1830.

² Estimates and Accounts, House of Commons, sess. January—July, 1828, vol. xvii.

A further grant was accordingly made in 1828, of one hundred and eighty thousand pounds. Instead, however, of the balance of sixty-four thousand, five hundred pounds being asked for in 1829, an estimate was framed of two hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred pounds, as being required for that year; an additional one hundred thousand pounds being required for furniture; and fifty thousand pounds in respect of the building, in order "to complete all that part of the original design which comprehends the North Front, the Devil's Tower, including the adjoining Wall, and Entrance Gate from the Town of Windsor; and the Round Tower." These sums being voted made a total of £527,500 applicable to the repairs and alterations of the building, and to the purchase of land and houses; and of £267,000 in respect of furnishing, granted by parliament previous to 1830.

By June 1830 the following works had been completed, according to the statement furnished by the architect:

"A list of the works that have been done, beginning on the South side.

"Twelve old houses have been pulled down and cleared away.

"The boundary-wall to the round tower—mound on the east has been built.

"The new Saint George's gate and adjoining walls, also wall and stairs up the slope to the round tower on the south side.

"A new octagon turret to the Devil's tower has been built.

"The Devil's tower repaired externally, and the old gateway apartments adjoining.

"The Lancaster tower, containing six stories, and 100 feet high.

"King George the Fourth's gateway.

"The York tower, containing six stories, and 100 feet high.

"The line of building extending to the south-east tower has been repaired, and raised an additional story, 200 feet, exclusive of towers.

"The top part of the south-east or King's tower, which, with the corbels and battlements, required full 1000 tons of stone; there were also five stories of windows, with stone-tracery inserted in this tower.

"The library or Chester tower has been rebuilt, and is five stories high.

“Part of the walls, and all the flues of the dining-room, or Prince of Wales’s tower, have been rebuilt.

“Many of the cross-walls betwixt the towers from the Devil’s tower to the last-named tower at the north-east angle are new, and others have been raised to form servants apartments for the length of 380 feet, having new timbers and floors.

“The roofs have also been new for the same length.

“The Brunswick tower, upwards of 100 feet high and 40 feet in diameter, containing seven stories, has been entirely rebuilt.

“The king’s passage on the north side, and the great window, and George the Third’s tower at the end of the ball-room are entirely new.

“There have been new windows with tracery inserted in the throne-room, presence chamber, and state drawing-room; the walls over this last room have been carried up to form King George the Fourth’s tower.

“A new turret on the north-west angle of the Stuart buildings, within the quadrangle or upper ward the new grand entrance tower has been built, being 40 feet square and 73 feet high.

“The front of the old private chapel and St. George’s hall, 200 feet long and 60 feet high, has been refaced, and has new windows, new battlements, &c.

“The kitchen gateway and two octagon towers, each 78 feet high, have been rebuilt, containing staircases, bed-rooms, &c.

“The gallery of communication on the south and east sides of the quadrangle, leading from the Devil’s tower to St. George’s hall, a length of 550 feet, including the King’s private entrance with breakfast room over the King’s private staircase and visitors staircase, lined with Gothic stone-work, the whole being two stories in height, is quite new.

“The statue has been removed and erected upon a new pedestal, constructed with a fountain and basin on each side.

“The water service-pipes have been laid round the quadrangle, and various cocks applied to throw water on the building in case of fire.

“The new terrace, about 1060 feet long, some part of the walls are 30 feet from the foundation.

“And the orangery under part of the terrace.

“The boiler-house and gardeners-rooms, forming the north bastion which widens the terrace.

“The steps down to the garden from the east terrace.

“Another flight of steps from the garden on to the new terrace.

“Repairs of the southern and eastern old terraces.

“Part of the road on the south towards the long walk.

“Lowering the court-yard from three to six feet; removed 13,000 cube yards.

“Draining a large drain along the east and south sides of the quadrangle, and cross-drains.

“New pumps to the engine on the Thames, and additional service-pipes from ditto to the round tower.

“A great part of the round tower is rebuilt.

“Internally :

“The visitors apartments, beginning at the Devil’s tower-turret, and continuing along part of the south side. His Majesty’s apartments, beginning at part of the south side and continuing along the east, and including the octagon tower on the north, containing the Queen’s drawing room, bed-rooms, dressing rooms, bath, &c.; His Majesty’s anti-room, bed-room, writing room, wardrobe, small drawing or dining-room, library, great drawing-room, dining room, beaufette-room and orchestra, also the gallery or corridor, 500 feet long.

“The servants passage in the north front.

“The kitchen apartments, &c.

“Confectionary apartments.

“Steward’s room, servants hall, &c.

“The beer cellar and wine cellar.

“State apartments.

“The guard room, }
 “St. George’s hall, } are all in a forward state.”¹
 “The ball room. }

Sir J. Wyatville estimated, that to complete the works then in actual progress, would require a further grant of one hundred and twenty-eight thousand pounds, and that would still leave various parts of the plan incomplete in essential particulars, the details and expense of which, amounting to nearly £149,000 more, was calculated as follows :

“No. 1. Iron and wood gates, railing, locks and bars to the upper ward	. 1500
2. New water-wheel and sluice, with flood- gates, &c.	. 1900
3. Fountain of stone or cast-iron, east front	750

¹ Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, cited *post*, p. 618.

4. Repairs of the remainder of the state apartments	40,000	
5. New grand staircase, back staircases and lobbies	30,000	
6. New front repairs, &c. to the modern stuccoed building adjoining the round tower	1500	
7. The interior of the round tower, if new leaded, &c. and properly done, but if merely patched up, much less	10,000	
8. Brick wall to be stone on the west side of the round tower moat, the road to be widened, reduce the hill, the gunner's gate, &c.	4500	
9. Widen the entrance bridge, new wall to the guard-house, railing to the street, &c.	2500	
10. The boundary entrance from the west, and that from the Long walk on the south; this amount will depend upon the manner that may be decided upon	10,000	
11. North terrace wall to be repaired, embattled, and the terrace re-gravelled	2000	
12. A wall or iron railing from west to south, 1200 feet long	3000	
	<hr/>	
	107,650	
Add for contingencies about 15 per cent.	16,146	
		123,796
13. Repair Winchester and wardrobe towers exteriorly, new coping, chimney tops and windows	3000	
14. Repair the alms knights' houses, chimnies, remove red brick walls, &c.	7000	
15. The bell tower, very dilapidated, garter tower and the Chancellor's tower, and the intermediate walls and windows	15,000	
		25,000
		<hr/>
		£148,796 "

Besides the above, a rough estimate was made of the following works, which were admitted to be "not absolutely necessary," but

appeared to the architect to be required for the completion of the original plan as formed in his own imagination :

“ 16. The new private chapel	40,000
17. Remove all the houses abutting west on the Castle, and build an abutment or terrace wall and bank	100,000
18. New stables and riding-house	100,000
19. Remove and re-build the Dean and Canons’ houses, &c.	100,000 ”

One hundred thousand pounds having been submitted to the House of Commons as the sum that would “probably be required in the year 1830” on account of the alterations and repairs of the castle, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into “the expense of completing the alterations and improvements of Windsor Castle.” The inquiries of the committee were principally directed to two points ; first, to ascertain the nature and extent of the works then in progress, and the expense which the completion of them would occasion ; and secondly, to ascertain what additional works and further repairs it might be proper to undertake in order to render Windsor Castle in all respects a fit residence for the sovereign of this country.

After examining the architect and his plans and estimates above mentioned, the committee reported in accordance with the evidence, that an expenditure of £128,000 was required to complete the works already in hand.¹ With reference to the second branch of inquiry, the committee concurred with the architect, that the works numbered from A 1 to 15 inclusive, were indispensable to the restoration of the building to a proper state of durability and splendour ; but with respect to the works specified in the four remaining items from 16 to 19 inclusive, the committee reported that they attached to these latter works very different degrees of importance.

¹ The following question and answer appears in the evidence of Sir J. Wyatville :

“ Would it have been a greater expense to have taken down the whole building, and used the materials and built up a new castle in its stead ?—Yes ; I suppose there is £400,000 or half a million worth of property in buildings and foundations left.”

“The removal of the Dean and Canons houses and that of those houses which abut west on the Castle, are undertakings which although they might if carried into effect contribute to the beauty of one part of the castle, do not appear to be in any way conducive to the convenience of the King during His residence in the Castle nor to promise any other advantage commensurate with the expense which they would necessarily occasion.

“On the other hand, it is obvious that some private chapel within that part of the Castle which is inhabited by His Majesty, is both a usual and a necessary addition to a Royal Residence, and although your committee cannot approve either of the site suggested for the new chapel, or the large expenditure proposed by Sir J. W. for it (which has never been discussed even by the Commissioners), they nevertheless consider, that in completing the building, means should be devised of affording to the King, at a moderate expense, this accommodation in the more immediate vicinity of the apartments in which His Majesty may reside, and that a room in some part of the Castle so situated should be appropriated to that purpose.

“Your Com^{tee} also think it necessary to observe, that the stables now belonging to the Castle are represented as being both inconvenient (from their dispersion in different parts of the town of Windsor) and insufficient for the reception of the carriages and horses for which provision is occasionally required.”¹

The committee proceeded to recommend that an accurate estimate should be formed of the expense, being strongly impressed with an opinion, that a sum very far short of that stated by Sir J. Wyatville would adequately provide for this object, especially if the stables were not erected within the walls, nor within sight of the principal apartments of the castle.

“If the house agreed in the opinion the Com^{ee} expressed, and thought it necessary to complete the works in progress and undertake

¹ The following question to and answer of Sir J. Wyatville occurs in his evidence before the committee :

“Besides the circumstance that the stables are required for the use of the castle, would the erection of those stables contribute to remove houses or other buildings at present unsightly near the residence of the Sovereign?—Yes, it would have that effect, by forming a skreen in character with the castle. It would require purchases or exchanges; the king having the ground on one side of the street might exchange for some on the other.”

the 15 items of Sir J. Wyatville's estimate, it would be necessary for Parliament to provide

"For the work already in hand	.	.	£128,000
For new works, from No. 1 to 15	.	.	149,000
Making a total of	.	.	<u>£277,000</u>

"independent of any expenditure which it may be thought necessary to incur hereafter for a private chapel, within the present limits of the Castle, or for stables."

"Your Com^{ee} are sensible that with this addition to what has been already expended, the restoration of Windsor Castle will amount to a very large sum; but they consider the complete repair of this ancient and Royal Residence to be an object of national concern for which it is essential that Parliament should adequately provide; and entertaining a favorable opinion of the manner in which the work has been executed by Sir J. Wyatville, they are strongly inclined to recommend that on that account as well as for the sake of uniformity of character and design, it be completed under the same direction."

Considering that a large portion of the expense of the current year had been actually incurred, the committee did not recommend a reduction of the vote of £100,000 proposed to parliament, but recommended an expenditure of £50,000 annually for the future.

"It appears," the Report continues, "that the estimates formed at an early period of the undertaking by Sir J. Wyatville, have fallen very far short of the sum which the execution of the several works required, and this circumstance may naturally cast a doubt upon the accuracy of those which have now been produced. But when your committee advert to the fact stated by the architect, that the great proportion of the work done has been the repair of buildings, of which the state could not be ascertained until the work was to a certain degree advanced, and that the estimates were made without any previous means of knowing the internal state of the walls, or that of the timbers, your committee see no reason to attribute the error of the original estimate to any want of due precaution on the part of the architect, but to the nature of the undertaking itself: and as they have been assured that due allowance has been made for all these circumstances in the later estimates, that he has applied to them the most laborious investigation, and repeated revision, and that a further sum has been taken for unforeseen contingencies; he thinks himself justified in relying upon the

assurance he has confidently given to the committee, that the works specified in this Report will be completed for the sums respectively set against them.

“ Your committee cannot, however, refrain from calling the attention of the House to the course which has been followed, of expending large sums of money in anticipation of the votes of the House of Commons.

“ They submit to the House that such a practice, impossible, perhaps, to be wholly avoided, and especially in a work of the description which has been the subject of the present inquiry, is one that ought to be checked and restrained as much as possible, by such regulations as may be applicable to this kind of expenditure.”¹

In accordance with the recommendation of this Report, the sum of one hundred thousand pounds was granted by parliament, as the estimated amount “ that may probably be required in the year 1830 to defray the expense of the alterations and repairs at Windsor Castle.”

In this estimate, provision was made for defraying the expense of making the approaches from the town of Windsor, of erecting the Waterloo Gallery, of repairing the presence chamber and throne room in the state apartments, of repairing the end of King Henry the Seventh and Queen Elizabeth’s buildings, of removing the old brick guard house, and of making the engine house and sheds, of erecting a portico at the private entrance to his Majesty’s apartments, with an additional room over the portico, according to the plan, designs, and estimates submitted to and approved of by the commissioners.²

Although not completed, the works of the castle were so far advanced by the end of the reign, as to make this the fit place for introducing some general remarks on the result of the changes effected by Sir Jeffrey Wyattville. With respect to the increase in the superficial area of the castle, the enlargement “ has been made principally within the quadrangle, on the exterior facing the North Terrace, to which the Brunswick Tower has been added, and by

¹ Report from the Select Committee on the expense of completing the alterations and improvements of Windsor Castle, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 9th July, 1830.

² Estimates and Accounts, House of Commons, vol. xviii, sess. February—July, 1830.

converting what were two open courts in that northern mass of building, viz., Brick Court and Horn Court, into the State staircase and the Waterloo Gallery. With regard to the quadrangle the architect is said to have experienced very great difficulty in managing to have his own way, the king being loth that it should be encroached upon, for fear that any loss of space there would diminish grandeur. Some general communication along the whole extent of the private apartments was, however, indispensable, unless that part of the castle was to remain as incommodious and as impracticable as ever.”¹ Accordingly the corridor, or “gallery of communication,” already mentioned, was built, answering a twofold purpose; “since, besides being what its name imports, it serves also as an in-door promenade and lounge, and is richly stored with pictures and other works of art.”²

It is however in the exterior outline, and increased elevation of the buildings, that the great distinction exists between the castle as it appeared before and after the alterations. As already observed, “until renovated and remodelled by Sir Jeffrey, the exterior had very little of either architectural character or dignity, or even of picturesqueness, except that arising from situation; whereas now it is marked by many bold features and well-defined masses, and presents a series of parts, all varied, yet more or less interesting. It has not, indeed, any one uniform façade, like the terrace front of the houses of parliament, which is certainly more palatial in style; for even the east front, which may in some respects be considered the principal one, and where uniformity could have been easily obtained, and would have been most appropriate, is perhaps all the more remarkable for the want of it, on account of its approaching so closely to it. It seems to have been intended for a uniform composition, yet is not even in a straight line, the parts between the towers receding in some places much more than in others. The want of symmetry of arrangement is perhaps most objectionably perceptible in the quadrangle, it being there naturally looked for; nor would such degree of regularity there have affected or been at variance with the irregularity of the external front,

¹ ‘Penny Cyclopædia,’ art. “Windsor Castle.”

² Ibid.

which last, perhaps, enhances the expression suitable to an extensive pile like this, avowing itself to be an accumulation of buildings. Even where the principal masses remain the same, the general outline, before feeble and insipid, has been greatly improved: somewhat greater height than formerly has been given to most of the buildings by deep embattled parapets, and in some of them by machiolations also. Some of the towers have been carried up higher, and others added; among these last are the Lancaster and York, flanking George IV's Gateway, and distinctly marking that as the principal portal of the castle; also the Brunswick tower, which owing to its difference of form and greater mass, adds very much to the architectural effect of the north-east angle. But the most striking improvement of the kind was that of carrying up the Round Tower 30 feet higher, exclusive of the watch tower on its summit, which makes the height in that part 25 feet more. Previously to this being done, that keep hardly deserved the name of tower, it being of diminutively low proportions;¹ whereas now it renders the castle very much more conspicuous than formerly as a distant object."²

The general arrangements of the upper ward, or quadrangle, are as follows: "On the East side from the Victoria Tower inclusive to midway between the Clarence and Chester Towers, are the Royal Private apartments; to which succeed what may be called the Private-State Rooms, viz., a Library or First Drawing Room, State Drawing Room (Chester Tower), Saloon, State Dining Room (Prince of Wales Tower). All these last-mentioned rooms have very spacious oriels and bays (that of the front Drawing room is not less than 24 feet wide and 23 deep), which, while they con-

¹ The old keep is accurately represented in two or three of Paul Sandby's drawings, and also in two small engravings of it published by C. Knight, at Windsor, in 1785, and in a view by F. Nash in 1812. Mr. Poynter remarks that "with scarcely one exception is there any representation of Windsor Castle from Norden and Hollar down to 1830, whether on canvass or paper, in which this tower is not made to appear a great deal higher than it really was; and of such importance was this feature felt to be, by painters and draughtsmen, that one and all in some measure anticipated in their works the change which has since been made—a change by no means arising out of the other alterations, as the towers and the general mass of the building remain nearly of the same height as formerly."

² 'Penny Cyclopædia,' art. "Windsor Castle."

tribute to great variety of form within, constitute the principal and richest features of the east front of the castle. Beyond the State Dining-room there is an octagon room, 28 feet diameter, commanding a view in one direction along the North Terrace.”¹ On the south side are the rooms principally appropriated to visitors.

The north side is devoted to the state apartments, including the Vandyke Room, St. George’s Hall, the Waterloo Gallery, the Throne Room, and Ball Room. Queen Elizabeth’s Gallery, towards the west, with the adjoining room in Henry the Seventh’s building, have been fitted up as a library.²

“As to the style of architecture adopted, that is a point on which much might be said: it was generally understood that the castle was to be reinstated as far as it consistently could be, in what was, or what might be supposed to have been, its original character. No question therefore was started as to its style; otherwise perhaps parliament might not have been so liberal. Still the style of a genuine feudal castle and fortress is fitter at the present day for a prison than a palace: it has accordingly been more or less softened down, in some parts so much that its character is almost neutralized; while where it has been most preserved it looks rather too stern and uncouth. The castellated character, if by that be meant anything more than the having embattled parapets, has been quite lost sight of in the north front, owing to the multiplicity and size of the windows; and not least of all to

¹ ‘Penny Cyclopædia,’ art. “Windsor Castle.”

² The following is a list of works on which Sir Jeffry Wyatville was engaged in the domain of Windsor Castle: The Royal Lodge, remodelled and greatly extended by George the Fourth (nearly all pulled down by William the Fourth); the Gardener’s Cottage; Cumberland Lodge, additions to the stables, &c.; the granite artificial rock forming a base for the equestrian statue of George the Third on Snow Hill; the fishing Temple on Virginia Water; Belvidere Fort (formerly a tea-room of the Duke of Cumberland); the artificial ruin at Virginia Water (formed chiefly of capitals, columns, and other architectural fragments from Tripoli); and the Boat-house, Hermitage, Floating-bridge, and the rustic bridge at the foot of the cascade; Gothiceising the Lodge at the double gates in the Long Walk; building the Lodges at High-standing Hill and St. Leonard’s Hill; Adelaide Lodge at the end of the Slopes (formerly the Farmer’s House), and a variety of rustic and other buildings in various parts of the Park; restoring the ceiling and south front of the Garter Chapter House, and forming an entrance-porch to the royal pew in St. George’s Chapel. (Sir J. Wyatville’s ‘Illustrations of Windsor Castle.’)

their being of uniform breadth all the way up, instead of those to the ground-floor offices being made merely narrow openings in comparison with those of the rooms; and though there have, no doubt, been very urgent and satisfactory reasons for this, it operates most injuriously as regards both style and effect. There is also very much that is open to animadversion with respect to details,¹ and the strange intermixture in several parts of the earliest and latest styles of Gothic. However, though sober criticism cannot pronounce Windsor Castle to be by any means a complete and perfectly-studied production of architecture, it is still a noble one, and such as to justify all but the unqualified praise bestowed upon it.”²

¹ The Rev. W. Bowles observes that “Windsor Castle loses a great deal of its architectural impression by the smooth neatness with which its old towers are now chiselled and mortared. It looks as if it was washed every morning with *soap and water*, instead of exhibiting here and there a straggling flower, or creeping weather stains.” (History of Bremhill.) The effect noticed here is attributable in a great measure to the mode in which each stone is picked out and separated by the insertion of flints. As Mr. Bowles proceeds to remark, it is the distant view of the castle that is the most imposing.

² ‘Penny Cyclopædia,’ art. “Windsor Castle.”



Windsor Bridge.

CHAPTER XVI.

WINDSOR IN THE REIGN OF WILLIAM THE FOURTH.

CONSTABLES OF THE CASTLE.

A.D. ——. THE MARQUIS OF CONYNGHAM.

A.D. 1833. GEORGE FITZ CLARENCE, EARL OF MUNSTER.

DEAN OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

A.D. ——. HON. HENRY LEWIS HOBART, D.D.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

A.D. 1830. JOHN RAMSBOTTOM, ESQ., AND SIR RICHARD HUSSEY VIVIAN, BART.

RIGHT HON. E. G. STANLEY,
vice SIR R. H. VIVIAN, APPOINTED TO THE COMMAND
OF THE FORCES IN IRELAND.

A.D. 1831. JOHN RAMSBOTTOM, ESQ., AND THE RIGHT HON. E. G. STANLEY.

A.D. 1832. SAME AND SIR SAMUEL JOHN BROOKE PECELL, BART.

A.D. 1835. SAME AND SIR JOHN EDMUND DE BEAUVOIR, KT.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN ELLEY, K.C.B.,
vice DE BEAUVOIR, UNSEATED ON PETITION.

RECORDERS.

A.D. ——. SIR GRIFFIN WILSON.

A.D. 1836. THE HON. JOHN CHETWYND TALBOT.

PROVOST OF ETON.

A.D. ——. JOSEPH GOODALL, D.D.

Progress of the Works in the Castle—Report of the Select Committee—The Reform Act: its effect on Windsor—Report of the Boundary Commissioners—Boundaries of the Borough—Report of the Corporation Commissioners on Windsor—Effect of the Act for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations on Windsor—Charitable Trusts—Appointment of Justices and Recorder—Administration of the Poor-laws previous to the Poor-law Amendment Act.

THE works at the castle were proceeded with in the reign of William the Fourth, the rate of expenditure being controlled by

limiting the annual grant to £50,000, according to the recommendation of the Committee of the House of Commons appointed in the session of 1830.

In 1831 a select committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the expenditure on Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace, reported (27th of September) with reference to the furniture of Windsor Castle, that—

“The amount of Parliamentary Grant for Furniture at			
Windsor Castle was	.	.	£267,000
That the actual payments including a sum of £3550			
for Tapestry, amounted to	.	.	233,261
Leaving a balance in the Exchequer of	.	.	<u>43,739.”</u>

The amount then due for furniture was estimated at £48,959 9s. 2½*d.*, leaving a balance of £5220 9s. 2½*d.*, to be provided for by parliament, subject to a reduction of certain fees improperly deducted by the Lord Chamberlain’s office, and ordered to be returned.

The following are extracts from the report of the committee :

“Your Com^{ee} trust that they do not exceed the duties entrusted to them, if they express an opinion that a very heavy expense has been incurred for furnishing Windsor Castle, with^t due regard to economy, and without sufficient check from the proper authorities.

“The appointment of a Furnishing Committee, so far from realizing the expectations of the Lords of the Treasury, who in their Minute of the 27th July 1826, say, ‘My Lords receive with much satisfactⁿ the communication of this arrangement, under which they are convinced that the service will be executed in the manner best suited to the peculiar nature of it, and most consistent with the utmost economy of which such an expenditure may be susceptible;’ has it is to be feared, been productive of an increased lavish expenditure, inasmuch as neither the Treasury nor the Lord Chamberlain’s Office appear to have considered themselves responsible, while the Members of the Furnishing Committee did not supply any adequate check on this extravagant waste of Public Money.

“Your Committee strongly deprecate the practice of establishing any irresponsible Boards, who thus relieve the proper authorities from the performance of duties which strictly belong to their official situations.”

The following estimate “of the sum required to defray the expense incurred and to be incurred in 1831, in carrying on the repairs and alterations at Windsor Castle, and in providing furniture for the castle,” was subsequently laid before the House of Commons.

“The amount of the expenditure for the Building which has already received the sanction of Parliament	594,000 0 0
The additional sum which has been sanctioned for additional works by the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, in the session of 1830, is	177,000 0 0
For the Building	771,000 0 0
The amount already granted for Furniture is	267,000 0 0
The further amount required to defray the charge already incurred, is	5220 9 2
Towards which is to be applied the amount of fees deducted by the Lord Chamberlains office from the Tradesmen	1550 0 0
	3670 9 2
The further amount required for New Rooms	10,000 0 0
For Furniture	280,670 9 2
The amount which has been already granted for the purchase of land and houses, is	33,500 0 0
Total sum required	1,184,170 9 2
The amount already granted being	894,500 0 0
There is still required	190,670 9 2
On account of which it is proposed to grant in 1831 For the Building, as recommended by the Select Committee of 1830	50,000 0 0
To pay the charge already incurred for furniture beyond the grant	3670 9 2
For Furniture required for New Rooms	10,000 0 0
	63,670 9 9

Leaving to be granted in future years according to the Report of the Select Committee of 1830 . 127,000 0 0.”¹

Of this remaining sum, £50,000 was granted in 1832; £40,000 in 1833; and the balance of £37,000 in 1834. In 1836 a further sum of £3755 was voted, being the estimate of the sum required to complete the works.²

Leaving the account of the progress of the works in the castle, the remainder of this chapter must be devoted to a notice of the changes effected in the town by the Reform Act in 1832, and by the Municipal Corporation Act in 1835.

The Reform Act (2 William IV, c. 45) made no change in the number of members returned to parliament for Windsor, but it of course affected the constituency. The right of voting, as was finally determined by the Committee of the House of Commons in 1690,³ was in householders paying scot and lot (that is to say, paying the parochial rates).⁴ The Reform Act put some limitation on this franchise, by requiring the electors to be registered, and making six months' residence before the last day of July within the borough, or within seven miles of it, essential to the right to be placed on the register. The provisions of the Act conferring the franchise on all £10 householders, would have scarcely affected the constituency of Windsor, if the boundaries of the borough had remained the same (for £10 householders would in general be entitled as burgesses paying scot and lot), but by the Boundaries' Act (2 and 3 William IV, c. 64) the boundary of the borough was slightly enlarged. The old borough of New Windsor included the whole parish of New Windsor (exclusive of the hamlet of Dedworth), and a small portion of the parish of Clewer, but the town having gradually extended westward into that parish beyond the borough limits, the Boundary Commissioner recommended that the borough

¹ Estimates and Accounts, House of Commons, sess. June—October, 1831, vol. xiii.

² In 1831 the expenditure for ordinary works and repairs to royal palaces, including Windsor Castle and its attached buildings, first formed an item in the Miscellaneous Estimates submitted to Parliament, having been previously charged upon the Civil List.

³ See *ante*, p. 451.

⁴ The greatest number of electors polled within the thirty years next before the Reform Act was 363.

should be enlarged, so as to take in that part of the parish of Clewer into which the town had already extended, and in which further improvements were in progress.¹

¹ The following is a copy of the Report of the Commissioner accompanying a plan of Windsor from the Ordnance Survey :

“The Borough of New Windsor includes the whole parish of New Windsor, (exclusive of the Hamlet of Dedworth) and a small portion of the Parish of Clewer.

“The Hamlet of Dedworth is entirely separated from the Borough of New Windsor by the agricultural District of an intervening Parish.

“The principal part of the Borough of New Windsor is agricultural ; and out of 2500 Acres upwards of 1,700 are in possession of the Crown.

“The Town of New Windsor is situated in the North-West angle of the Borough and Parish and in part of the Parish of Clewer, into which Parish it extends beyond the Borough limits.

“No doubt can exist as to the propriety of enlarging the Limits of the Borough so as to take in that part of the Parish of Clewer, into which the Town has already extended, and into which further improvements are evidently in progress.

“The proposed Line is made sufficiently extensive to include all the Houses already built or building (amongst which some are of a superior description) as well as to leave room for the additional improvements which are projected.

“Immediately adjoining the Town (and though within the Boundary Line not hitherto forming Part of the Borough) is an extra-parochial District, called the Lower Ward of the Castle, which contains the residences of the Provost and Fellows of St. George’s Chapel, Poor Knights of Windsor, several Lay Clerks, &c. &c.

“The Houses here, except those belonging to the Poor Knights, are assessed to the House and Window Tax ; it is therefore proposed that they be declared to be within the Borough of New Windsor, for the purpose of the future Election of Members to Parliament.

“In the adjoining County of Buckinghamshire, and only separated from the Town of New Windsor by the River Thames, is situated the Town of Eton with the College and Foundation of the same name at the South-East point of the Parish of ‘Eton cum Stockdales,’ having 294 houses worth £10.

“The highly respectable character and appearance of the Town of Eton, and the very natural similarity of interests which arise from the continuity of two such Towns, increased in the present instance by their both being detached from any principal line of communication through the country, are reasons why it might, under some circumstances, be considered advisable to extend to Eton the privilege of the Election Franchise ; but as Windsor has, without this addition, 778 Houses worth £10, the Boundary Line now proposed does not include Eton.

“The Parish of Clewer, adjoining that of New Windsor, and situated partly within the Borough limits, is principally of an agricultural nature. The Village is inconsiderable, and distant more than a mile from the Town of Windsor. Though the Parish is of considerable extent the small part now proposed to be included in the Borough contains considerably more than half the number of its Houses and amount of Parochial Assessment. On the Plan it would appear that several of the Houses would be just excluded from the Borough by the arbitrary line drawn from C to D ; these, however, are Cottages

The commissioner also recommended that the extra-parochial district called the Lower Ward of the castle, containing the residences of the Provost and Fellows of St. George's Chapel, the Military Knights of Windsor, several lay clerks, and others (which although within the boundary line had not hitherto formed part of the borough), should be declared to be within the borough, the houses (with the exception of the residences of the military knights) being assessed to the house and window tax. These recommendations were carried into effect, and the Boundary Act gives the following as the contents of the borough :

"The old Borough of New Windsor, the Lower Ward of the Castle, and so much of the Parish of Clewer as is situated to the East of the following Boundary ; (that is to say,)

"From the Point at which the Goswell Ditch joins the River Thames, along the Goswell Ditch to the point at which the same meets Clewer Lane, thence Westward, along Clewer Lane to a point twenty five yards distant from the point last described ; thence in a straight line to the north-western corner of the enclosure wall of the cavalry barracks ; thence along the western enclosure wall of the cavalry barracks to the point at which the same cuts the boundary of the parish of New Windsor." ¹

Under the commission issued in 1833, to inquire into the municipal corporations in England and Wales, a Report on Windsor was made by two of the commissioners, which, as showing the state and government of the borough at the time of the passing of the Municipal Corporation Act, is inserted here at length.

of a very inferior description, and could not be included without extending the Borough further into the country than appears advisable.

"Proposed contents.—The whole of the old Borough of New Windsor, the Lower Ward of the Castle, and so much of the Parish of Clewer as is situated to the East of the following Boundary ; (that is to say) From the Point (A) at which the Goswell Ditch joins the River Thames along the Goswell Ditch to the point (B) at which the same meets Clewer Lane ; thence, Westward along Clewer Lane to a point (C) twenty five yards distant from the point (B) last described ; thence in a straight line to the North-western corner (D) of the Enclosure Wall of the Cavalry Barracks ; thence along the Western Enclosure Wall of the Cavalry Barracks to the point (E) at which the same cuts the Boundary of the Parish of New Windsor.

"ROB. I. SAUNDERS."

¹ See the note in the next page as to a mistake in this description.

"CORPORATION OF WINDSOR.

"1. The Limits of the Borough comprehend the whole of the parish of New Windsor, the hamlet of Dedworth, and a part of the parish of Clewer. The old borough, which varies but little in extent from the new parliamentary borough, is correctly described in the map of the Boundary commissioners.¹ It contains a population of about 6500 persons.

"The borough of New Windsor does not claim any privileges by prescription; but as a mayor and bailiffs are mentioned in very ancient documents, it is probable that there were earlier charters of incorporation than any of those at present in existence. The first charter of which any traces are now to be found, was granted by Edward I. who in the fifth year of his reign (1277) gave the inhabitants of New Windsor a merchant guild and several liberties and immunities. The same king, in the ninth year of his reign (1281), gave the whole borough to the burgesses, to be holden by them for ever of the Crown, at a rent of £17. Henry VI by a charter granted in the 17th year of his reign (1439), reduced the amount of this rent, and confirmed the fifth Edward I. He also granted to the burgesses a freedom from tolls throughout England, all fines and forfeitures within the borough, the exclusive cognizance of real and personal pleas, the return of writs, and a jurisdiction to try all offences committed within the borough excepting felony. In the 23d year of his reign (1444) the same king, in consideration of the surrender of the charter of the ninth of Edward I, regranted the borough to the burgesses at a diminished rent.

"Edward IV. by an *inspeximus* charter granted in 1462, confirmed the 17 Henry VI, and by another charter dated in the sixth year of his reign (1466), after reciting that the inhabitants were reduced to great want and distress, and that part of 200 acres of land adjoining the town, upon which they had immemorial rights of common, had been lately inclosed by the king 'to make a park thereof,' incorporated the mayor, bailiffs, burgesses and inhabitants, remitted to them a part of their rents for the borough, and granted them a license to hold an annual fair.

"These two charters of Edward IV were confirmed by *inspeximus* charters of the 15th of Henry VII (1499) the sixth of Henry VIII

¹ In the description of the boundary of the new borough in the statute 2 and 3 Wm. IV, c. 64, schedule (O), a mistake occurred in naming one of the points, the effect of which was, to exclude from the new borough an inhabited portion of the old borough. The mistake arose from confounding a well-known place, called the "Goswell Ditch," with a ditch dividing two fields, called "The Goswells." (See *ante*, p. 623.)

(1515) and third of Edward VI (1549); none of which confer any new privileges.

“In the first year of the reign of James I (1603), a new charter of incorporation was given to the borough, in which most of the above-mentioned grants are recited and confirmed. The provisions of the charter of James are precisely similar to those of the present governing charter, which is dated the 16th Car. II (1664). This latter charter was surrendered to Charles II, about the year 1684, and a new one granted in the first year of the reign of James II.; the charter of Charles II. was, however, resumed upon the proclamation for restoring surrendered charters in 1688, and has been acted upon ever since.

“3. The title of the corporation under the governing charter is ‘The Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses of the Borough of New Windsor, in the County of Berks.’

“4. The Body corporate, under the general name of the mayor, bailiffs and burgesses, consists of a fraternity, the formation of which is described in the charters of James I and Charles II, according to the ancient usage. The members of this body, who are named ‘The Brethren of the Guildhall,’ and constitute the common council of the corporation, in the words of the charter—‘may and shall be’ 28 in number, and shall not exceed 30. Of this fraternity, 13 are called benchers; and of these again, 10 are called chief benchers or aldermen, of whom the mayor for the time being is one; the remainder of the brethren are called ‘Younger Brethren of the Guild,’ or common councilmen. The whole common council therefore is composed of—Ten Chief Benchers, or Aldermen; Three Benchers; and Fifteen or Seventeen Younger Brethren, or common councilmen.

“Upon the death or removal of one of the Chief Benchers or Aldermen, the remaining benchers, or the major part of them, may elect a successor from their own body.

“The Benchers are elected upon vacancies by the remaining members of the body of 13, from the inhabitants of the town.

“The Younger Brethren, or common councilmen, are elected in the same manner, and by the same body, from the inhabitants of the town.

“All the members of the corporate body hold their respective situations for life, but are removable for misconduct by a majority of the 13 benchers.

“5. The officers of the corporation named in the charter of Charles II., are—a Mayor, a High Steward, an Under-Steward or Town Clerk, a Justice, and Two Bailiffs.

“There are also a Chamberlain and a Serjeant at Mace, who are not chartered officers.

“ 6. On the first Monday in September in every year, the brethren of the Guildhall, not being benchers, nominate three aldermen to the 13 benchers, who then elect one of the three aldermen so nominated, as Mayor for the ensuing year. The new mayor is sworn in on the Monday next after Michaelmas day.

“ The mayor is chief magistrate within the borough; presides in the court of quarter sessions; and by the constitution of the court of record, his presence is necessary to form that court. He is also clerk of the market, and returning officer at elections of Members of Parliament. He is not named in the charter as coroner, but he has always acted as such, and the jurisdiction of the county coroner is expressly excluded.

“ The mayor receives an allowance of £60 from the corporation funds; but the expenses imposed upon him by the customary hospitalities of his office far exceed that sum. He has no incidental emoluments.

“ The High Steward, who, by the charter, must be ‘an eminent man’ (*vir præclarus*), is chosen by the mayor, bailiffs and burgesses, or the greater part of them. He holds his office ‘for one whole year after his election, and from thence until a successor is appointed.’

“ The high steward must be approved by the Crown before he enters upon his office. He has no assignable functions, and no salary or emoluments. The present high steward is His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

“ 8. By the governing charter, the corporation are entitled to nominate a ‘discreet man learned in the Laws’ to be Under-Steward and common clerk of the borough. He is to be elected by the mayor, bailiff and burgesses, and holds his office ‘for one whole year, and from thence until a successor is appointed.’ Although only one person is expressly appointed by the governing charter to act as under-steward and common clerk, it is probable, from several expressions in that charter (which is inaccurately penned), that two officers were contemplated; one of whom was to exercise the functions of Recorder, and the other to act as Town Clerk. We have not been able to find any mention of a recorder in the earlier documents of the corporation, and it appears to be doubtful whether he is *eo nomine* an ancient officer; but in modern practice, a recorder and a town clerk have been invariably elected upon vacancies as separate officers, under the clause in the charter which describes the election of the under-steward and common clerk.

“ The under-steward and common clerk must be approved by the Crown before they exercise their functions.

“ The duties of the recorder are not defined by the charter; in

practice, his only function is to assist the mayor and justice as their assessor in the court of quarter sessions. In accordance with the charter and ancient usage, he is always one of the two persons nominated for the office of justice of the peace in the manner hereafter described; but as he does not usually reside within the borough, he is never actually chosen. The recorder or under-steward has no authority by the charter to appoint a deputy; in practice, however, the present recorder has frequently deputed a barrister to attend for him at the sessions, in case of his illness or unavoidable absence.

“ Sir Giffin Wilson, a Master in Chancery, is the present recorder, and he always attends at the quarter sessions personally or by deputy. The recorder has an annual salary of £20.

“ The functions of the Common or Town Clerk are to transact the law business of the corporation, to keep their charters, books and muniments, and to enter minutes of their proceedings. He acts as clerk of the peace in the borough, and assists as the officer of the court at the quarter sessions. It is also his duty to draw the indictments and to keep the records of the court. He has no salary, and his only emoluments are his professional charges for business done, and his fees as clerk to the borough magistrates.

“ 9. The election of the Justice of the Peace for the borough is similar to that of the Mayor. On the first Monday in September in every year, the brethren of the Guildhall, not being benchers, nominate two persons, one of whom must be an alderman and the other the under steward, to the intent that the benchers may elect one of them as justice for the ensuing year. As the recorder or under-steward is not elected on account of his non-residence, the alderman is always chosen. It has for many years been usual to nominate and elect the mayor who goes out of office as justice for the ensuing year.

“ He acts as a justice of the peace, and, with the mayor, presides at the quarter sessions. The justice has no salary or emoluments.

“ 10. The two Bailiffs are annually elected, on the same day as the mayor, by the mayor and aldermen, from among the body of ‘ Brethren of the Guildhall.’ The bailiffs summon juries and execute process within the borough; they are also by the charter keepers of the gaol. They have no salary or emoluments.

“ 11. The chamberlain is annually appointed by the mayor, aldermen and burgesses. His duties are to collect the rents, make the payments and keep the accounts of the corporation; rendering his accounts annually to the mayor, bailiffs and burgesses. He has a salary of £10 a year.

“ A Serjeant at Mace, Hallkeeper and Gaoler are appointed by the corporation upon vacancies, and hold their offices during pleasure.

The actual duties of the serjeant at mace are merely to carry the mace and to attend upon the mayor. He receives a salary of £15, a livery, and some small fees at the sessions. The hallkeeper has £15 a year, a livery, and some perquisites. The gaoler receives £30 a year and his clothes; he has also a residence in the gaol rent free, and receives small fees as a tythingman.

“13. By an express clause in the charter, all persons who are not Freemen are restrained from selling by retail within the borough; but this exclusive privilege has long fallen into disuse, and as the elective franchise before the Reform Act was vested in the scot and lot inhabitants, no motive has for many years existed for becoming free of the borough. It is not known with accuracy how the title to freedom was formerly acquired. It is considered that all persons who are elected members of the corporative body must previously become free; and in such cases the freedom is granted to them without any fine or payment. Honorary freemen are also occasionally made by the corporation.

“14. No fees are paid upon admission to any office in the corporation. In all cases when the freedom of the borough is now bestowed, either by way of compliment or as a step to office, the expense of the stamp is defrayed out of the corporate funds.

“15. Under an ancient bye-law, the corporation have power to impose discretionary Fines upon persons refusing to serve the offices to which they have been elected. No fines have however been imposed for many years.

“16. The only court held within the borough is the Quarter Sessions of the Peace, which is holden quarterly before the mayor and justice, assisted by the recorder. By the charter, the mayor and justice have an exclusive jurisdiction to try all kinds of offences not affecting life and limb. The number of trials in this court within the last three years is 63; of which 54 have been felonies and nine misdemeanors. A list of the fees taken at the borough quarter sessions accompanies this Report.

“17. By the charter a Court of Record may be holden within the borough every Monday before the mayor, aldermen, bailiffs and under-steward, or any three or more of them, of whom the mayor must be one; with power to try all real, personal and mixed actions in which the debt or damages to be recovered do not amount to 40s. This court which was much frequented until the beginning of the last century, is now wholly fallen into disuse, not having been holden within living memory.

“18. A court of Piepowder is also granted by the charter, which was holden on one occasion about 17 years ago.

“19. The Juries for the sessions are selected by the bailiffs from

the rated inhabitants of the borough. In order to distribute the burthen as fairly as possible, and to leave no room for a partial selection, the names of the grand and petty jury are placed in two bags, and a sufficient number for each sessions are then indiscriminately drawn.

“The corporation appoint two constables and four tythingmen, who are merely parish constables, and receive no payment for their services.

“20. There is no systematic Police in the town, but the commissioners of the pavements under the local acts, among whom the mayor, justice and under-steward of the borough for the time being are named, appoint a night-constable and six watchmen, who have power to apprehend vagrants and disorderly persons. These watchmen are paid by the commissioners out of the funds vested in them for the purposes of the local acts.

“Much inconvenience arises from the circumstance that the charter authorizes no more than two borough magistrates. It is important for the purposes of police, not only that the number of magistrates should be increased, but that their jurisdiction should be extended over such parts of the parish of Clewer as adjoin the present borough. We should have concluded from its local situation, that it would have been desirable to include Eton within the same jurisdiction; but this suggestion was objected to, both by the corporation and some of the inhabitants, though no valid reason for the objection was stated.

“21. The gaol is nominally kept by the bailiffs, but is really under the superintendence of the corporation. It is a modern building, having been erected about 30 years ago by his late Majesty George III, in the place of an old and insufficient prison adjoining the castle.

“The present gaol is secure and sufficiently capacious for a classification of the prisoners and a separation of males from females. It contains, however, no sufficient means for inflicting hard labour upon prisoners in execution, and is too confined for long imprisonments. It is principally used for the confinement of prisoners before trial, and for the punishment of offenders on summary conviction. Prisoners sentenced to a longer imprisonment than a few weeks, are sent to the county gaol at Reading, for which a stipulated diet is paid to the gaoler there.

“The maintenance of the gaol imposes a heavy annual charge upon the corporate funds, in repairs and other incidental expenses.

“22. The property of the corporation consists principally of houses in the borough; there is also a small sum invested in the public funds. Their income is derived from the rents of houses, the fines upon renewals of leases (which are usually fixed at one and a quarter

year's rack rent), fines imposed in the court of quarter sessions, and the dividends of the stock invested.

“The following is an abstract of the Income and Expenditure of the corporation, taken upon an average of the last 12 years :

“Total Income for 12 years, ending Michaelmas 1833.

	£	s.	d.	.	£	s.	d.	.
By rental	5123	8	5	.	426	19	0	.
By fines on renewals	1373	18	0	.	114	9	10	.
Ditto for offences	148	10	4	.	12	7	6	.
By dividends	436	16	0	.	36	8	0	.
By extras	819	13	7	.	68	6	1	.
Total	£7902	6	6	.	658	10	5	{Yearly average.

“Total Expenditure for 12 years, ending Michaelmas 1833.

	£	s.	d.	.	£	s.	d.	.
Salaries, rates, taxes, insurance, rent-charges, charities, and other inevitable payments	1948	16	2	.	162	8	0	.
Ordinary periodical payments, such as Mayor's allowance, Sessions dinners, London journeys, Town Clerk and Chamberlain	1902	9	5	.	158	10	9	.
Repairs, furniture and stationery	1998	13	8½	.	166	11	1	.
Extra expenses arising from occasional subscriptions, coals and candles, and including building house at Crown Corner, the purchase of stand- ard weights and measures, and of entertainment to two High Stewards	1837	6	5½	.	153	2	2	.
Total	£7687	5	9	.	640	12	0	{Yearly average.

“23. The Corporation have no patronage.

“24. The only Local Acts relating to the borough, are the 9th George III, c. 10 (local and public), intituled, ‘An Act for the better paving, cleansing, lighting and watching the streets and lanes in the parish and borough of New Windsor, in the County of Berks, and for preventing nuisances and annoyances therein,’ and the 47

George III, s. 2, c. 8, which enlarges the powers and provisions of the former act.

“25. The town of Windsor is increasing in size and population ; the poor’s-rates in the parish of Windsor for the last year, as compared with those of 1829 and 1830, are considerably reduced ; as compared with the years 1827 and 1828, there is but little variation.

“The following amounts have been paid for the relief of the poor in the parish of Windsor during the last seven years :

		£	s.	d.
“ For the year ending 25th March 1827	.	2875	9	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ „ 1828	.	3071	13	9
„ „ 1829	.	3580	10	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ „ 1830	.	3705	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ „ 1831	.	3250	5	9
„ „ 1832	.	3106	7	1
„ „ 1833	.	2918	12	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

“There is no considerable manufacture carried on in Windsor, and the increase of the town in size and apparent prosperity in the last few years, is to be attributed to the residence of the court.

“PEREGRINE BINGHAM.

“DAVID JARDINE.

“London, January 1834.”

By the Act 5 and 6 W. IV, c. 76, passed in 1835 for the regulation of municipal corporations in England and Wales, Windsor was included in Schedule A, as a borough which was to have a separate commission of the peace, with the parliamentary boundaries,¹ and divided into two wards. The corporate body under this act consists of the mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, the style of the corporate body being changed from “the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses,” to “the Mayor Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of New Windsor in the County of Berks.” All male persons, occupiers of houses and shops rated for three years to the relief of the poor, became and are entitled to be burgesses if resident householders within seven miles, on being duly enrolled. The extensive criminal jurisdiction conferred by charter was limited ; and the right of exclusive trading, which

¹ See *ante*, p. 623.

existed under the charters, although fallen into disuse,¹ was abolished.

Such parts of the charters of Windsor, as were inconsistent with the various provisions of the act, were repealed, power being given to the Council of the Borough to make bye laws in the manner and subject to restrictions provided by the statute.

All the powers of the corporation in respect of trust estates held for charitable purposes, ceased from the 1st of August 1836; and the Lord Chancellor, in the absence of other directions, was empowered to make orders for the administration of such trust estates.²

¹ See *ante*, p. 628.

² It was in this reign that the commissioners for enquiring into the charities in England and Wales performed the greater part of their labours; and as many of the Windsor charities were under the entire or partial control of the corporation, a very concise enumeration of them according to date, may not be inappropriately inserted here. Of several of them, a more detailed account has been already given.

1501. HUNTE'S CHARITY.—Thomas Hunte, of Windsor, granted to certain feoffees four messuages and gardens in Shere Street, built for eight poor persons, and in 1503 the property was conveyed to the corporation, who were to elect (or the churchwardens on their default) eight poor men or women to inhabit the houses. (See *ante*, Vol. I, p. 454.)

The Shere or Sheet Street almshouses, originally designed for eight persons, were rebuilt in 1702 on an enlarged scale. Since 1833 the inmates are appointed by an order of the corporation. Single persons, male or female, and in some instances aged couples, are selected from the inhabitants of the town; each of them receives (a man and his wife being considered as one) £4 a year, two bushels of coals to each fire-place per month, and half a quartern loaf weekly. The fund for these allowances is derived from the Charities of *Brotherton*, *Chamber*, *Vaughan*, *Osborn*, *Lister*, *Jenkinson*, *Gallis*, and *Field* (yielding an annual income of upwards of £1000). Each almsperson also receives 5s. a year from Mrs. *Smith's* Charity.

1510. BROTHERTON'S CHARITY.—*Thomas Brotherton*, alias *Hunt*, granted for the support of the four almshouses in "Shere Street," certain lands at Warfield, for which, by a private act, 8 Geo. III, c. 63, a rent charge of £27 on part of this land called Butter Stakes, was substituted. This rent charge was vested in the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of New Windsor, and is payable half yearly for the support of the Sheet Street almshouses. The corporation also receives 2s. per annum from two acres of land at Ferris Hill, part of this charity which had been let by them in the reign of Henry VIII, on a renewable lease, and not included in the act.

1539. OLYVER'S CHARITY.—(See *ante*, Vol. I, p. 678.)

1574. GALLIS'S CHARITY.—Richard Gallis, by will, left £30 to purchase land to the amount of four nobles (26s. 8d.) yearly, for the use of the poor of Windsor, which

In pursuance of the act, the Royal Commission was assigned to certain persons to act as justices of the peace, and a separate

was added to £300, the gift of his son John Gallis, and a piece of land called *Munday's Close*, in Windsor, purchased with it. (See *ante*, p. 64.) The close containing 3a. 1r. 34p., with two cottages erected thereon, is let at £24 per annum. The rent has always been applied towards the Sheet Street almshouses. The corporation has for a great number of years acted as the trustees.

1575. **FRANKLYN'S CHARITY.**—Henry Franklyn by will, proved in 1575, gave several yearly sums to the poor people of New and Old Windsor and Clewer, which he charged on his lands. Through the negligence of the mayor and aldermen of Windsor, the charities were not performed; but by a decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses, 7 James I, John Phipps, the then owner of a tenement of the testator in Moor Street, and of a tenement and four acres in Clewer, and his heirs occupiers thereof, were charged with the payment of 10s. yearly to the poor people of New Windsor, 6s. yearly to the two poorest couple of the said town married in the year. (See *ante*, Vol. I, p. 663, and Vol. II, p. 462, *note*), and 3s. 4d. to the church (*ante*, p. 72). The 10s. and 6s. have not been paid for many years, although the land on which it is charged can be still identified. The 3s. 4d. to the church appears to have been paid out of the house in Moor Street (afterwards called Pound Street, and now Park Street); but in 1720 the house came into the possession of the corporation, and an almshouse erected on its site. It consists of a building of three stories, with four rooms on a floor, and a small yard, kept in repair by the churchwardens, and inhabited by twelve poor women, placed in it by the vicar and churchwardens; there is no particular endowment for the support of these inmates, but they receive from all the different charities given for the benefit of the poor of Windsor generally, and partake of all the distributions of bread.
1596. **JENKINSON'S CHARITY.**—Thomas Jenkinson, Esq., of Windsor, by his will of about this date, gave to the poor of Windsor the rents of five acres and a half of land at Buscombe, Berks, called Eastmead and the Ayte; and by deed poll bearing date 15th of March, 1596, the land was conveyed to the trustees mentioned in the will. It now consists of a meadow called Eastmead, containing 4a. 2r. 32p., and let at £12 a year. The rent is carried to the account of the Sheet Street almshouses. (See *ante*, p. 67.)
1603. **NEEDHAM'S CHARITY.**—(See *ante*, pp. 65, 661.)
1604. **ALDEM'S CHARITY.**—(See *ante*, pp. 52, 518.)
- 1608, 1613.—**CHARITIES OF CHAMBER AND VAUGHAN.**—John Chamber, canon of Windsor, gave £50 to be employed for setting the poor people in New Windsor to work; and Edward Vaughan, Esq., by will, gave £20 to the use of the poor of Windsor, which is reputed to have been invested, with £45, all that was received of Mr. Chamber's gift, in the purchase of a piece of land in Mead Field, Langley Marsh (see *ante*, pp. 66, 67), which was about 1809 exchanged, together with the land of *Osbourne's Charity* (*infra*), for 2a. 3r. 18p. of Mead Field, and the rent applied to the support of the Sheet Street almshouses.
- **LISTER'S CHARITY.**—“Mr. Charles Lister, sometime keeper of the Little Park of Windsor, by will gave to the use of the poor of Windsor £20,” with which

Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace was granted to the borough, the Hon. John Chetwynd Talbot being appointed the

a tenement on the north side of Peascod Street was purchased, now consisting of a house, yard, and garden, let at £25 a year. This rent is carried to the account of the Sheet Street almshouses.

[This charity, and the charities of Chamber and Vaughan, for a long time passed under the name of "Day's Charity," a mistake arising from adopting the name of one of the trustees or granting parties in a deed of trust.]

1614. URMSTONE'S CHARITY.—Mrs. Agnes Urmstone, widow, bequeathed £50 to the use of six poor widows in Windsor or Eton. Land in Mead Field, Langley Marsh, was purchased with this sum, and the property now consists of an allotment of 3a. 8r. 39p. in Mead Field, Langley, let at £7, which is carried to the general fund for the distribution of bread.

1618. LARDE'S CHARITY.—"William Larde, 1618, gave to the poor of this parish, out of the garden next to the pest house, 3s. 4d. per annum." (Old MS.) It is understood that a portion of the garden was taken in lieu of the charge, and added to the garden of the workhouse or pesthouse. (See *ante*, p. 518.) There is no account of the 3s. 4d. having been paid from the time of the erection of the workhouse.

1621. ANDREW WINDSOR'S CHARITY.—(See *ante*, p. 424, note 2.)

1621. DR. CHALLONER'S CHARITY.—Robert Challoner, D.D., rector of Amersham, charged his house and lands in East Oakley, Fifield, and Bray, with the payment of 10s. to each of twelve of the godliest poor of Windsor. The account, after deducting land tax, is divided into three sums of £1 14s. 10d., of which one is given by the mayor in sums of 8s. 8½d. each, and the other two shares are given by the dean and vicar in the same manner.

1640. LAUD'S CHARITY.—(See *ante*, p. 154.)

1653. OSBOURNE'S CHARITY.—Mrs. Margaret Osbourne by will, previous to the year 1653, gave to the poor of the parish of New Windsor £25, to make a stock for ever of corn and coals for the poor. This sum, together with £10 added by the corporation, was in 1673 invested in the purchase of land in a common meadow at Langley Marsh; but under an act for the inclosure of the parish of Langley about 1809, the original land, together with that purchased with the charities of *Chamber* and *Vaughan*, was exchanged for 2a. 3r. 18p. in the field theretofore called Mead Field. It is now let at the annual rent of £7 7s. The rent is paid to the chamberlain, and applied to the support of the Sheet Street almshouses.

[This charity was for a long time called "Rodley's," the name of a former trustee.]

1670. HEVER'S CHARITY.—(See *ante*, pp. 424, 425, note.)

1676, 1687, and 1688.—REEVES' CHARITIES.—(As to these charities, see *ante*, pp. 369, 370, 371.)

1687. DR. CHILD'S CHARITY.—(See *ante*, p. 424.)

1679. CATHERINE CAREY'S CHARITY.—Mrs. Catherine Carey, of Stanwell, directed the sale of certain lands, and the application of £100, to be laid out for an annual dis-

first recorder under the new statute, the previous appointments of high steward and under steward, terminating on the passing of the act.

tribution for six poor widows. Her husband, in 1697, granted a rent-charge of £6 in satisfaction of this bequest, out of the Catherine Wheel at Colnbrook, and this sum is regularly paid by the owner.

1693. GALLAND'S CHARITY.—William Galland, of Caversham, gentleman, bequeathed to the poor of New Windsor an annuity of £3, charged on the Three Tuns, Queen Street, Windsor, to be laid out in bread. This sum forms part of the Sunday distribution of forty-eight half-quartern loaves, given at the church. All the alms-people are included in the list.

1704. MRS. BARKER'S CHARITY.—Mary Barker, of London, widow, bequeathed £360 to trustees, to be laid out in the purchase of freehold lands within ten miles of the parishes of New Windsor, Egham, and Yateley (in the county of Southampton), or some other convenient distance, in trust for or towards the maintenance of a sober, pious, and able Protestant schoolmaster or schoolmistress, in each of the said three parishes; to be appointed by the trustees to teach such poor children of the poor inhabitants of the said several parishes as should be named by the trustees, to read the Holy Bible in the English tongue; and each schoolmistress to teach the poor female children to sew, and make plain work, and to knit. The land purchased with this sum was in 1805 exchanged for seventeen acres in Wokingham parish. One third of the clear rent is paid to a schoolmistress for teaching twelve young poor children, boys and girls, to read, and the girls to sew.

1705. CHARITY SCHOOL.—In this year a school was established by subscription for forty boys and thirty girls, to be taught to read, write, and cast accounts, and to be well instructed in the principles of religion; to be furnished with Bibles and Common-prayer books; to be clothed in some sort or other; and to be placed out in the world afterwards. Numerous bequests have been made to this school. Theodore Randue, in 1724, gave by will £500 to buy, or build a school, and soon after his death a school was built on the north side of the churchyard, at a cost of £510 0s. 8d. Besides the permanent income, the charity is further supported by a subscription from the sovereign, by collections after sermons, and by annual subscriptions.

There are about thirty-three boys and twenty-two girls in the school, who are appointed by the trustees, and are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; and the girls are also taught sewing and knitting. The trustees are the dean and the two senior canons, the mayor and two senior aldermen, and the vicar of Windsor, for the time being.

1709. CHURCH'S CHARITY.—Mrs. Ann Church, widow, bequeathed £400 to her executors upon trust, after the decease of her daughter Barbara Jordan, to lay out £100 thereof in lands, the clear yearly rent thereof to be employed for the putting forth a poor boy of New Windsor an apprentice every year, such boy to be appointed by the minister and churchwardens. The testatrix also directed her executors to purchase lands of the yearly value of £5, the rent to be employed for the putting forth an apprentice every year, one boy to be taken out of the parish of New Windsor, and the other boy, for the next year, out of the parish of Stoke Pogis.

Previous to the Poor-law Amendment Act (5 and 6 W. IV, c. 76), the parochial affairs of the town of Windsor were managed

The executors refusing to pay the amount, a law-suit was commenced, and the first-mentioned legacy was ultimately paid, and with the arrears £200 stock, Old South Sea Annuities, were purchased, and now stand in the names of trustees. The dividends are applied in apprenticing boys. With respect to the second gift, the sum of £95 15s. appears to have been paid, and divided between Windsor and Stoke Pogis. The interest of the Windsor moiety is received by the vicar, and blended with Mrs. Metcalfe's Charity.

1709. METCALFE'S CHARITY.—Elizabeth Metcalfe, widow, of Isleworth, bequeathed £80 to the poor of New Windsor, to be laid out in the purchase of lands, the rents to be divided amongst four poor housekeepers born in New Windsor, but not receiving alms. The sum of £76 9s. 10d. Old South Sea Annuities, represents this bequest, and is blended with the £47 17s. 6d., Mrs. Church's second gift, above mentioned, and the dividends laid out in apprenticing poor boys of Windsor.
1710. John Porter gave by will 20s. a year for the use of the children of the Charity School (*vide supra*), out of his dwelling-house in Priest Street, New Windsor, and this sum is duly paid.
1710. John Clarke, late mayor of Windsor, gave £60 towards building the Charity School. (*Vide supra*.)
- 1711 CLARKE'S CHARITY.—John Clarke, late mayor of New Windsor, gave to the minister and churchwardens 50s., to be paid yearly out of his dwelling-house in New Windsor, to be given to twenty poor housekeepers of the town, not taking alms of the parish. The house charged with this annuity is situate on the east side of High Street, next the theatre, at the corner of St. Albans Street.
1713. PYLE'S CHARITY.—George Pyle, by lease and release, conveyed to trustees seven acres and a half of arable land in the common fields of Winkfield, in trust, to pay out of the rents 20s. yearly to the master of the charity school, to be by him distributed in bread to poor aged and impotent persons, and to pay to the master all the residue of the rents, in part of his salary. On the inclosure of Windsor Forest an allotment was made in lieu of this land, and £2 10s. of the rent is distributed in bread on St. Thomas's day, one half to the aged poor and the other half to the children of the school.
1719. Thomas Clever, by will, charged his real and personal estate with the payment of the yearly sum of £4 to the trustees of the charity school. This sum is paid by the minor canons of Windsor, but from what fund does not appear.
1723. RANDUE'S CHARITY.—Theodore Randue, of Windsor Castle, Esq., bequeathed £1000 to be laid out in lands, for an addition to Archbishop Laud's Charity. (See *ante*, p. 154.) A trust deed in 1725 recites the purchase by the executors of lands in the parishes of Bray and Winkfield for £1250, and conveys it to the Earl of Burford and others, in trust, to pay the rents to the mayor, &c. of Windsor, to be by them employed in setting up in trade of five young men born in the town, of Church of England parents (a preference to be given to Archbishop Laud's apprentices), and every third year to be applied as marriage portions for three maids. The rents and dividends of accumulated rents amounted in 1835 to

by a committee of twelve inhabitants, and by the parish officers, consisting of four overseers and an assistant overseer, who received

£128 13s. Mr. Randue also gave £500 to buy or build a house for the charity school. (*Vide supra.*)

1727. Dr. Richard Hale, M.D., gave £500 to the Charity School.

1729. TOPHAM'S CHARITY.—See *ante*, p. 518. Richard Topham also granted a rent-charge of £8 on lands in the parish of Clewer, and out of a preferment in Bray Town, twelve poor persons to receive 10s. each at Christmas out of it, the remaining 40s. to be divided between the four persons placed in Reeve's almshouses. (See *ante*, pp. 369, 370.) He also gave £20 to the poor of Windsor, and the like sum to such poor householders as neither received nor paid alms. The churchwardens receive the £8 yearly from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, the property on which it is charged having been purchased for the Crown. Mr. Topham also gave £100 to the Charity School.

1731. ARABELLA REEVE'S CHARITY.—See *ante*, p. 518. Mrs. Reeve also by will devised that £6 should be yearly paid to the corporation of New Windsor, to be by them given to six poor widows, born and inhabitants in the parish, that should be either lame or blind. She also gave 100 twelve-penny loaves to be distributed yearly amongst 100 of the poorest people of the parish, and she directed lands to be purchased, and charged with these payments, which are regularly paid, and are considered as charged upon a house on the west side of High Street, Windsor.

1730. JORDAN'S CHARITY.—Mrs. Barbara Jordan devised an acre of freehold land in Old Brentford, in the parish of Ealing, in trust, to permit the churchwardens of New Windsor to receive and dispose of the rents annually, on St. Thomas's day, equally among three ancient maiden persons born and residing in New Windsor, not receiving alms, at the discretion of the minister and churchwardens. The land is now let on a building lease, at the rent of £7 10s.

1737. Lord Chief Justice Reeve gave £100 to the Charity School.

1757. Mrs. Lowther gave £100 to the Charity School.

1769. Thomas Rutter (late mayor of Windsor) gave £1000 to the Charity School.

1772. GREGORY'S CHARITY.—Mrs. Mary Gregory left to the churchwardens of New Windsor £50 Three per cent. Reduced Annuities, the interest to be laid out in bread for the poor annually, on the 10th of September. This stock is now mixed with £33 6s. of Mrs. Sarah Bullen's legacy (see *post*, p. 641), and is carried to the account of the weekly bread fund.

1781. BENWELL'S CHARITY.—Martha Benwell, of New Windsor, left the interest of £100, subject to the lives of two annuitants, to the poor of the parish of New Windsor, to be given them in bread, as the minister and churchwardens should think most proper. Although the surviving annuitant died in 1826, the legacy has not been received.

1784. LADIES' SCHOOL.—A ladies' school was established by subscription in 1784. Several donations were subsequently given for the general purposes of the charity, and the annual dividends, amounting to £56 7s., are expended in clothing twenty girls, the surplus going towards the general funds of the National School, where the children are now taught.

a yearly salary of £100. The four overseers each took it in turn for three months, to pay all the parochial demands. The only

1789. Horatio Ripley, Esq. gave £100 to the Charity School.

1793. Richard Farrington gave £50 to the Charity School.

1795. MARRATT'S CHARITY.—John Marratt, Esq., of Clewer, bequeathed to the vicar and churchwardens of the parish of New Windsor, the sum of £600 Four per Cent. Consol. Bank Annuities upon trust, to apply the dividends as follows: viz., £3 3s. for three sermons to be preached by the vicar or his curate, every year, viz., one on New Year's Day, one on Ash Wednesday, and one on Good Friday; and in case New Year's Day should fall on a Sunday, then the £1 1s. to be laid out that year in bread, and given on that day to the poor of the said parish; £15 12s. further part thereof, for the purposes of education in the parishes of New Windsor and Clewer; £5 5s. towards the support of the Sunday schools in Windsor.

The stock was re-invested in the purchase of £637, the dividends of which amount to £19 2s. 2d., £3 of which is given for sermons, and the remainder to the National school.

1795. PANTON'S CHARITIES.—James Panton, alderman of New Windsor, bequeathed £50, Navy Five per Cent. Bank Annuities, the interest to be given away half yearly to twenty-five poor people in one shilling loaves. The stock now constitutes £52 10s., Three and a Half per Cent., the dividends on which are applied in the distribution of twenty-one loaves to twenty-one poor persons half-yearly. Mr. Panton also gave £50 to the Sunday school of Windsor, with which £85 9s. 1d. Three per Cent. Consols were purchased, producing a yearly dividend of £2 11s. 2d., paid by the trustees to the vicar, and by him to the treasurer of the Sunday School, now amalgamated with the National School.

1798. Mrs. E. Bright gave £200, Three per Cent. Consols, to the Ladies' School.

1799. Richard Benning bequeathed £400 Four per Cents. to the Charity School. He also gave £1000 Four per Cents. to the Ladies' School.

1803. HOPKINS'S CHARITY.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hopkins bequeathed £100 stock, Navy Five per Cent., the interest to be given in bread to the poor of New Windsor on Sundays and Good Fridays by the churchwardens. The stock was subsequently converted into £105 in the Three and a Half per Cents., and is carried to the account of the weekly bread distribution.

Mrs. Hopkins also gave £100 to the Charity School, and £200 to the Ladies' School.

1803. BALLARD'S CHARITY.—Charles Ballard, Esq., of New Windsor, by will directed the purchase of £200 Three per Cent. Consols, and the dividends to be applied either in bread or money at the discretion of his executor. The interest (£6) is received by the vicar, and distributed to twelve poor people selected by himself, in sums of 10s. each.

1809. JARMAN'S CHARITY.—Miss Elizabeth Jarman bequeathed the sum of £100, the interest to be divided between the four persons inhabiting Reeve's almshouses. (See *ante*, p. 369, 370.) She also gave £500 Three per Cent. Consols to the Charity School.

labour given to paupers, was work on the roads. Instances had occurred of people settling in the parish for the purpose of

1813. Dr. James Mingay gave £1000 Five per Cents. to the Charity School, subject to the life of an annuitant, who died in 1833.

1814. FIELD'S CHARITY.—Mary Field, by will dated 6th April, 1814, gave to the mayor, &c., of Windsor, £200 in trust to invest in the Funds, and lay out the dividends in coals and bread for the inmates of the Sheet Street almshouses in the winter season. The money was invested as directed, and produces a dividend of £7 7s., which is laid out as directed.

1814. Mrs. Maria Matilda Nevin gave £50 to the Charity School.

1815. SEWELL'S ALMSHOUSES.—The Rev. Samuel Sewell, vicar of Prescot, Lancashire, directed his three cottages at the bottom of Peascod Street, in Windsor, to be converted into almshouses for the residence of poor persons belonging to Windsor; and that three other almshouses should be erected in Windsor or Clewer, one to be occupied by poor persons belonging to Windsor, and the other two by poor persons belonging to Clewer; and he bequeathed £600 to his executor to apply the interest to be divided amongst the inmates. Sir John Sewell, Knt., the executor, conveyed the cottages to trustees, and the endowment has been allowed to accumulate in the Funds, in order at a future day to carry out the intentions of the testator by rebuilding the present cottages, and building three others. The amount of stock is now (1857) £2650, including £100 bequeathed by Sir John Sewell.

Mr. Sewell also gave £600 to the Charity School.

1815. The Rev. Charles Grape, D.D., gave to the mayor and corporation £100 Three per Cent. Consols, in trust, to pay the dividends to the schoolmaster of the Charity School, in augmentation of his salary.

1815. Mr. Marratt bequeathed £10 to the Ladies' School.

1816. WEBB'S CHARITY.—Mrs. Elizabeth Webb gave by will £50, Navy Five per Cent. Bank Annuities, to be distributed half-yearly to the poor in the several almshouses in New Windsor. The stock now consists of £50 in the Three and a Half per Cents., and the dividends are given away in bread, half-yearly, with Pantons' Charity, and Reeves' Charity, of 1676, to ninety-one poor persons, of whom twenty-eight almspeople form part. The annual amount in one shilling loaves is £9 2s.; and as the annual receipt from the three charities amounts only to £8 11s. 8d., the difference is supplied out of the private funds of the corporation.

1821. } THOMAS'S CHARITY.—Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, by will and codicil of these dates,
1823. } devised the residue of her personal estate to the mayor, &c., of New Windsor, upon trust, to invest it in the Funds, and apply the dividends half-yearly, in sums of £5, amongst such poor and deserving widows of good character, parishioners of and resident within the parish of New Windsor, and members of the Church of England, as the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses should elect, provided always that the elder of such applicants should always be preferred to the younger, and that no such widow should be entitled who should not be fifty years of age, and that the said annuity should be paid to them during their natural lives, provided they remained widows, but not otherwise; and further, that if there should not

obtaining a share of the produce of the various charities connected

be a sufficient number of such poor widows in the parish of New Windsor, the electors might choose any poor widows duly qualified in manner aforesaid from the parish of Eton. The sum of £4639 2s. 6d., Three per Cent. Consols, stands to the account of this charity; and it will be somewhat further increased on the death of certain remaining annuitants. To this is added £227 11s. 0d. stock in respect of Mrs. *Smith's* Charity.

1830. SMITH'S CHARITY.—Mrs. Caroline Matilda Smith bequeathed the residue of her personal estate to the mayor and corporation of New Windsor, upon trust, to invest the same, and out of the proceeds to distribute yearly, on the 18th of February, bread and fuel to the amount in value of £20, to as many poor of New Windsor as they should think most deserving of it, and to apply the surplus in the payment of £10 per annum each to as many poor widows as the same should admit of, beginning with the respective ages after those poor widows to whom the late Mrs. Phœbe Thomas had given her annuities. (*Vide supra.*) The funds of this charity consist of £666 13s. 4d. Three per Cent. Reduced, and £227 11s. 0d. Three per Cent. Consols, the latter sum being added to Mrs. Phœbe Thomas's Charity (*supra*). The sum of £16 16s. 8d. is distributed in coals and bread to about forty poor widows, £3 3s. 4d. being added to the £6 16s. 8d., the dividends on the £227 11s. to make up £10, which is bestowed on a widow, forming an additional one to the number participating in Mrs. Phœbe Thomas's bequest.

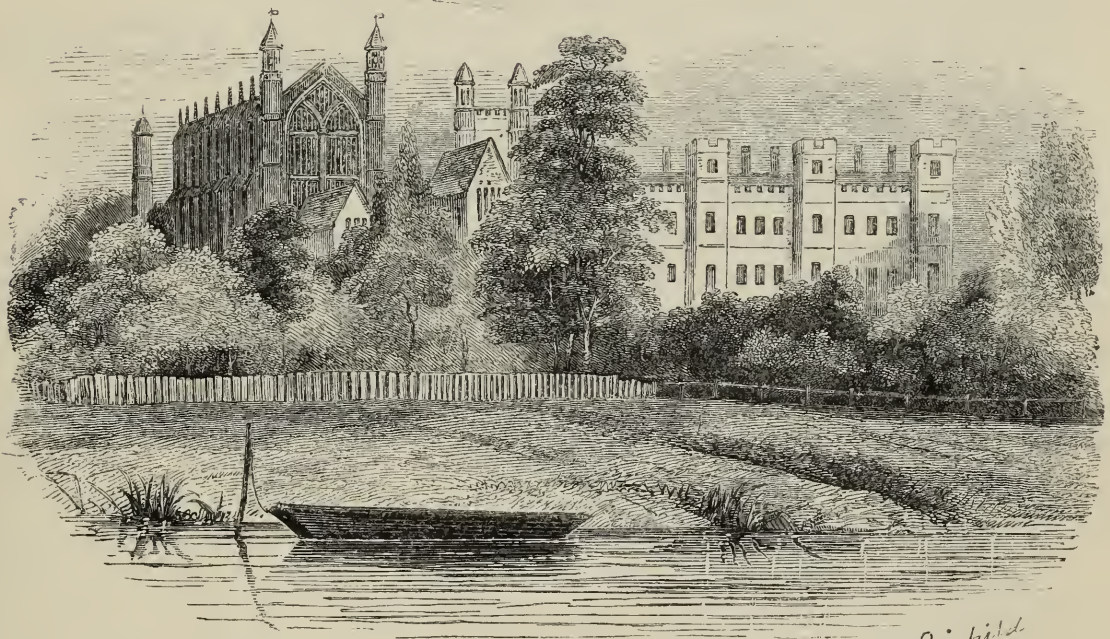
1838. Lieutenant-General Sir John Elley, K.C.B., of Cholderton Lodge, near Andover, by will dated the 6th of April, 1838, gave to the Rector for the time being of Windsor the sum of £1000, upon trust to invest it in the name of the rector, mayor, aldermen, and burgesses for the time being, in government or real securities, and to invest the dividends and interest in Stocks, or securities of the like kind, by way of accumulation, until the principal should be paid away, lent out, or exhausted; and upon further trust, out of the principal of the same monies so invested or accumulated, from time to time to lend and advance to such of the necessitous shopkeepers or tradespeople, being inhabitants of the borough, such sum or sums not exceeding £100 for each individual, upon his or their personal security, without interest, for any term not exceeding three years, upon such terms and conditions, and subject to such stipulations, and generally in such manner as the said rector, mayor, aldermen, and burgesses in their discretion should think proper. The testator directed that if from any cause the trust-fund should accumulate beyond the sum of £1500, the residue should be applied upon and for such charitable trusts and purposes in and about the town of Windsor as the trustees in their discretion should think proper. The testator died on the 23d of January, 1839, and the sum of £1000 was paid by the executors, and invested in the purchase of Three per Cent. Consols., in the names of the Rev. Isaac Gossel, the vicar, and the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, and a deed executed by them declaring the trusts thereof.

1839. BULLIN'S CHARITY.—Mrs. Sarah Bullin, by will gave £30, to be invested in the Three per Cent. Consols, and the dividends for ever applied in purchasing one cloak yearly for the inmates of the Park Street almshouses. £33 6s. stock was purchased, and is mixed with Mrs. Mary Gregory's £50. (*Vide ante*, p. 637.)

with Windsor.¹ The expenditure of the parish of Windsor for the relief of the poor was as follows:—In 1803, £1637; in 1815, £2006; in 1821, £3485; in 1826, £2762; in 1831, £3397; and in 1832, £2867; the population of the parish being in 1801, 3122; in 1811, 4340; in 1821, 4288; and in 1831, 5191.

Under the Poor-law Amendment Act, Windsor constitutes the centre of a Poor-law Union, having a workhouse at Old Windsor.

¹ Evidence collected by E. Chadwick, Esq., Report of the Poor-law Commissioners, Appendix A, part iii.



Eton College, from the Thames.

Ed. Wingfield

CHAPTER XVII.

WINDSOR SINCE THE ACCESSION OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

CONSTABLES OF THE CASTLE.

A.D. ——. GEORGE EARL OF MUNSTER.

A.D. 1842. F.M. PRINCE ALBERT, K.G.

DEANS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

A.D. ——. HON. HENRY LEWIS HOBART, D.D.

A.D. 1846. HON. GEORGE NEVILLE GRENVILLE, LL.D.

A.D. 1853. HON. GERALD WELLESLEY.

MEMBERS FOR WINDSOR.

A.D. 1837. JOHN RAMSBOTTOM, ESQ., AND ROBERT GORDON, ESQ.

A.D. 1841. SAME AND RALPH NEVILLE, ESQ.

A.D. 1845. COLONEL GEORGE ALEXANDER REID (*vice* RAMSBOTTOM, DECEASED).

A.D. 1846. RALPH NEVILLE, ESQ. (RE-ELECTED ON APPOINTMENT AS LORD OF THE TREASURY).

A.D. 1847. COLONEL GEORGE ALEXANDER REID, AND LORD JOHN HAY, CAPT. R.N.

A.D. 1850. JOHN HATCHELL, ESQ. (*vice* HAY, APPOINTED SUPERINTENDENT OF PLYMOUTH DOCKYARD).

A.D. 1851. SAME (RE-ELECTED ON APPOINTMENT AS ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR IRELAND).

A.D. 1852. CHARLES WILLIAM GRENFELL, ESQ. (*vice* REID, DECEASED).

(July) SAME AND LORD CHARLES WELLESLEY.

A.D. 1855. SAMSON RICARDO, ESQ. (*vice* WELLESLEY, CHILTERN HUNDREDS).

A.D. 1857. CHARLES WILLIAM GRENFELL, ESQ., AND WILLIAM VANSITTART, ESQ.

RECORDERS.

A.D. ——. THE HON. JOHN CHETWYND TALBOT.

A.D. 1852. ALLAN MACLEAN SKINNER, ESQ., Q.C.

PROVOSTS OF ETON.

A.D. ——. JOSEPH GOODALL, D.D.

A.D. 1840. FRANCIS HODGSON, B.D.

A.D. 1853. EDWARD CRAVEN HAWTREY, D.D.

Progress in the completion of Sir Jeffrey Wyatville's Designs—The extent of his plans with regard to the Lower Ward—The difficulties in the way of carrying them out at present insurmountable—Erection of Royal Stables—The New Gardens at Frogmore—Purchase of Frogmore House and Grounds and of the Keppel Estate

—General direction of the Improvements—The inconveniences and defects in the Grounds around the Castle—Powers of the Commissioners inadequate to meet the difficulties—Mr. Tighe's Letter to Lord Lincoln—Mr. Page, the engineer, directed to report on the suggestions—Introduction of Railways to Windsor—Arrangements with the Commissioners of Woods and Forests—Act for Alterations and Improvements in the Approaches to the Castle and Town—Works executed under it—Old roads stopped up—Part of the Home Park given up by the Queen to the public for recreation—Restoration of St. George's Chapel by the Dean and Canons—Improvements in the Cloisters—Works at Eton—Additional Buildings to the College—Sanatorium—Restoration of the College Chapel—Completion of the Annals.

THE "Annals of Windsor" cannot properly terminate without some account of the important changes effected around the castle since the accession of her present Majesty.

The designs of Sir Jeffrey Wyatville having been carried out with respect to the upper ward of the castle, attention was naturally directed to the completion of that architect's views as to the lower ward and the exterior of the walls.¹

To carry them fully into effect, was felt to be a hopeless effort from the first. Sir Jeffrey's plan in its entirety included the removal of the houses of the canons and others which had been allowed in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries to block up and encroach upon the north sides of St. George's Chapel, but no attempt has hitherto been made to effect so desirable an object.

A part of the original plan was to remove the whole of the houses which had gradually filled up the castle ditch and formed the east and south-east sides of Thames Street, and to substitute an esplanade. Negotiations for the purchase of these houses were opened by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, but little progress was made, there being no compulsory powers of sale and purchase. The few houses that were purchased and removed created gaps and openings more unsightly than the buildings themselves.

The royal stables, as planned for George the Fourth, not having been built, Sir Jeffrey Wyatville made a fresh design,

¹ The aggregate of sums specially provided in votes of Parliament for repairs and alterations to the residences of the Military Knights alone (irrespective of ordinary repairs), between 1840 and 1850, was £9,186. (Parliamentary Papers, 422, 1850.)

which was carried into effect early in the present reign, an act of parliament being obtained in 1839, authorising the application of £70,000 out of the land revenues of the Crown for erecting the necessary buildings.¹ In this edifice a hundred stalls, and standing for forty carriages are provided, and a riding house 165 feet in length. The building is placed on the west side of the approach from the "long walk," and has the desirable effect of obstructing the view of certain of the town buildings hitherto visible from the south front.²

New fruit and kitchen gardens of great extent were formed near Frogmore in place of the old kitchen garden at Kensington, and superseding the Maestricht garden on the north side of the castle, and other pieces of garden ground scattered in various directions, while the lodge in the Little Park was converted into a dairy, with inclosures adjoining, for choice domestic fowl.³

The formation of the new gardens was carried into effect by means of an Act of Parliament, which recites that "the several

¹ Stat. 2 and 3 Vict., c. 20.

² The 'Illustrations of Windsor Castle,' by Sir J. Wyattville's executors, go rather too far in stating that the stables contribute much "to the grandeur of the Castle by presenting an imposing front."

³ The keeper's lodge, at the extremity of the "Slopes," was fitted up by Queen Adelaide, whose name the lodge still bears. The farm in the Little Park had for a long period been managed as a dairy farm for the supply of the royal establishment with dairy produce, the value of which is now paid out of the funds of the Lord Steward's Department, and accounted for by the Woods and Forests, in whose charge the farm is placed, its maintenance being essential to the accommodation of Her Majesty's Household. (Fifteenth Report of the Woods and Forests, 1838.)

During the Regency and in the reign of George the Fourth the Norfolk and Flemish farms were let to tenants, who paid their rent to commissioners who then held and executed the duties of the office of Ranger of the Great Park; but upon the accession of his late Majesty William the Fourth they were resumed, and were cultivated and managed on behalf of his Majesty under a bailiff, who was accountable to the king's privy purse for all outgoings and produce in respect of these farms.

Upon the death of William the Fourth the Commissioners of Woods, &c., paid (1838) to the executors of that monarch the sum of £10,478 10s. for the farm implements, stock, and crops upon these farms and the dairy farm in the Little Park.

It was the intention, upon the accession of her present Majesty, to lay down into permanent grass the Norfolk and Flemish farms, with a view that they should again form part of the park out of which they had been originally taken, the Commissioners of Woods, &c., not considering it advisable that a public department should, except under very peculiar circumstances, manage and cultivate farm lands; and accordingly it was intended to continue these farming establishments only until the ground could be properly

royal kitchen gardens for the supply of Her Majesty at Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle, consist of the Gardens at Kensington, Hampton Court, and Kew, and the Maestricht, Cranbourne, Frogmore, and Cumberland Gardens at Windsor; and the same gardens are detached, inconvenient, and of expensive management, and do not afford sufficient produce for the use of Her Majesty and her Royal Household," and that the ground used as kitchen gardens, and for other purposes, might be let on building leases, and that it was "expedient that a new kitchen garden should be attached to Windsor Castle, adequate for the supply of Her Majesty and her Royal Household, and that such other of the Royal Kitchen Gardens as were inconvenient, should no longer be maintained." The act then placed the land at Kensington under the management of the Woods and Forests, and empowered the Commissioners to lay out the value of the land "in acquiring, and in the forming, improving, laying out, planting, and enclosing, such a piece or pieces of land and Hereditaments at or near Windsor as shall be deemed convenient for and as a Royal Kitchen Garden, for the use of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, and in erecting &c. all requisite houses &c. and other works, &c., for the purposes of such Royal Kitchen Garden; and such land and Hereditaments when acquired, shall be vested in Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, and shall for ever thereafter be appropriated to the use occupation and possession of the sovereign, and be held with and be an appendage to and form part and parcel of the possessions of the Castle and Honor of Windsor."¹

laid down, an operation which would require three or four years to complete. (15th Report of the Commissioners of Woods, &c.)

The commissioners had proceeded in this object to a considerable extent, but his Royal Highness Prince Albert having been appointed by her Majesty, soon after their marriage, to exercise the authority and duties of Ranger of Windsor Great Park, the desire of the prince to become also the occupier of the farms was signified to the commissioners; and it having been agreed to, on behalf of his Royal Highness, that the full value of the stock, crops, and farm implements should be ascertained and paid for to the funds of the Department of Woods, &c., in precisely the same manner as such value had been ascertained and paid for out of those funds in 1838, and such valuation having been made accordingly, Prince Albert entered upon and still continues in the occupation of the farms in question, (19th Report of the Commissioners of Woods, &c., 1842.)

¹ 5 Vict. c. 1 (1841). See also the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' vol. xxv, new series

At the same time that arrangements were made for the formation of these gardens, Frogmore House and grounds were annexed to Windsor Castle. The act of parliament by which this was effected, recites the lease of Frogmore made to Queen Charlotte in 1809 for ninety-nine years, if her Majesty and her younger daughters so long lived;¹ and that the leasehold interest of the personal representatives of the late Princess Augusta Sophia (the surviving daughter) had been purchased by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and surrendered to her Majesty; and that, "from the proximity of the said Mansion House Gardens and Grounds at Frogmore to the Castle of Windsor and to Windsor Great Park, it is proper that the same should not be let and disposed of as part of the general Land Revenues of the Crown, but that the same should be held and enjoyed by Her Majesty and Her Successors with the Castle and Honor of Windsor, and that the same should become an appendage to the said Castle." The statute accordingly enacts, that the said Mansion House gardens and grounds should thenceforth "be appropriated to the use occupation and possession of the Sovereign and be held with and be an appendage to and form part and parcel of the possession of the Castle and Honor of Windsor and be vested in Her Majesty and her successors and be maintained and kept in repair in such and the like manner and be subject to such and the like regulations as the palaces, public buildings and royal parks now under the management and charge of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, Land Revenues, Works, and Buildings are maintained and kept in repair and subject to."

The estate is described as—

"A Mansion House called Frogmore House with the Offices, Yards, Flower Gardens, Lawns, Pleasure Grounds, Island, with ornamental Temples, Alcoves, covered Garden Seats, Gothic Rooms, Hermitage, and Grotto, and a double dwelling house in the Flower Garden thereto belonging, containing thirty three acres, two roods,

p. 530. Down to 1845 upwards of £44,000 had been expended in the formation of the Frogmore Garden.

¹ See *ante*, p. 589.

and seventeen perches, situate and being in the Parish of New Windsor in the County of Berks.”¹

In 1843 the royal property received a most valuable addition by the purchase of the “Keppel Estate,” the property of Frederick Walpole Keppel, Esq., containing 287a. 1r. 10p., and including the manors of Clewer-Brocas and Dedworth-Mansell. The largest parts of this estate lay on the west side of the Long Walk, extending on the north to Park Street,² with a farm on the east side, south of Frogmore, called Clay Hall Farm; but the most important part of the estate in regard to the means it afforded for “Improvements,” consisted of several fields on the east side of the Long Walk, and bounded on the north by the Windsor and Frogmore Road. Lying between the Little and Great Parks, its formal hedgerows and tall clipped elms in the immediate neighbourhood of the castle rendered its acquisition by the Crown most desirable. Moreover, although while in the possession of the Keppel family this estate had never been used in any manner which could be deemed objectionable to the occupation of the castle otherwise than as above mentioned, yet it was obvious, that if it passed into other hands in small lots, there could be no security against nuisances of various descriptions. These considerations were felt to justify the Commissioners of Woods and Forests in purchasing the estate at the “accommodation price” of £52,500.³

The improvements, it will be seen, were chiefly directed to the south and east, the north side of the castle being devoted to the state apartments, and the North Terrace left open to the public. The Home Park beneath it was left as before, with the exception of the removal of the Maestricht Garden, as already mentioned. The full enjoyment, however, of the new gardens, and other im-

¹ Stat. 5 Viet., c. 2.

² Mr. Keppel, while owner of the estate, claimed a grant of a buck in the season for pipes going through his land to supply Windsor Castle with water.

³ 22d Report of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. A map of the Frogmore and Keppel estates is appended to this report. Two fields of this estate, called “Pearman’s Close” and “Farther Long Ground,” abutting upon the Great Park, had been purchased in 1834 for £1,185. (See the 12th Report of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, Appendix No. 9.)

provements on the south and east, was interfered with by various lines of road. The highway from Park Street to Old Windsor separated the castle and Little Park from the Keppel estate (now added to the Great Park), as well as from Frogmore and the Royal Gardens. The footpath from Windsor to Datchet, which down to 1815 lay under the castle walls between the castle and the lodge inhabited by George the Third, and thence in a north-east direction by Dodd's Hill, had been removed further from the castle, but it separated the dairy, poultry-yard, and other places of the daily resort of the royal family from the castle. Attempts had been made to diminish the inconvenience of the public path in this respect by lowering it,¹ and by raising the ground on the side next the castle, which was thus partially excluded from public view. On the other hand, the old brick wall with which William the Third surrounded the Little Park,² although a protection from the roads around it, formed an unsightly boundary line, shutting out the Great Park on the south, and intercepting views of the river on the east and north-east.³

The powers, however, of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, limited as they were to the occasional purchase of houses and lands as the chance arose, were wholly inadequate to deal with questions where public rights of road were involved and numerous private claims to be at once adjusted.

It was under these circumstances, that in 1845 Mr. Tighe, a then resident of Windsor, addressed a letter to the Duke of Newcastle, then Earl of Lincoln, the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests, on the state of the roads intersecting the parks and grounds of Windsor Castle, and on the thoroughfares of the town.

In this letter the author called attention to the striking want of symmetry and arrangement in the neighbourhood of the castle, and contrasted the little seclusion possessed by the royal family with the retirement enjoyed by the owners of private estates. The

¹ See *ante*, Vol. I, p. 691.

² See *ante*, p. 470.

³ The removal of this wall had been suggested by Mr. Whately, the landscape gardener, several years before.

various changes that had been effected around the castle from time to time, together with the defects already mentioned and Mr. Tighe's own suggestions, were minutely explained by maps and plans.

The main features of the suggested improvements were, "the removal of the road between New and Old Windsor further to the south; the shutting up of the footpath across the Little Park to Datchet, and substituting a new carriage-road north of the castle, in lieu not only of the latter, but also of the present roads by Frogmore and the river to Datchet, at once securing to the Court greater privacy, and grounds more worthy the royal abode they are intended to adorn; to the inhabitants of Windsor more convenient roads, and affording to strangers better views of the grounds and castle, the chief objects of their visit."¹

The improvements suggested in the town of Windsor were "little more than the affording means for more speedily carrying out the intentions of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, with the additional suggestion for the formation of a new street in lieu of those parts to be cleared in 'Thames and High Streets.'"

In conclusion, the writer submitted to Lord Lincoln the expediency of authorising some competent person to make a survey and report upon the advantages to be derived from carrying those suggestions into effect, or such other improvements as might be considered practicable in the environs of Windsor Castle.²

Some time afterwards the latter recommendation was acted upon; Mr. Thomas Page, as the engineer of the Woods and Forests, being deputed to report on the practicability of these suggestions. His survey and examination were strongly in their favour, and preparations were made for giving effect to them.

¹ Mr. Tighe's first suggestion did not involve the building of any new bridge across the Thames, but he afterwards observed that "a more complete improvement would consist in carrying the road from Old Windsor and the neighbourhood of the Nelson Inn to Datchet over the river by a bridge a little above the *Cut*, and constructing another bridge in the direction of the road through the Home Park to Datchet, thus shortening the distances to the villages on the Buckinghamshire side. The towing-path might be removed to the opposite side at the lower bridge, clearing the Little Park of all thoroughfares, and leaving the river for its boundary." It will be seen that the suggestion as to the bridges was adopted, but the towing-path still remains.

² Letter to the Earl of Lincoln on the Parks and Thoroughfares of Windsor, by Robert Richard Tighe, Esq. (Printed for private circulation only.)

In the mean time the question as to how these improvements were to be carried out, was complicated by the rival schemes put forward for connecting Windsor with London by means of a railway.

By the original plan of the Great Western Railway Company it was intended that the line should pass near Eton and Windsor, but in consequence of the disadvantages which it was apprehended would result from having a railway near a great public school, the line was formed further to the north, and the company were by the original act prohibited from erecting any station within three miles of Eton College, or forming any branch line within the same distance, without the written consent of the College;¹ and it was only by the consent of the College that the station at Slough was subsequently erected, which for several years formed the nearest railway point to Windsor and Eton.

It was not to be expected, however, that the years 1844 and 1845, so fertile in railway schemes, would pass without an attempt to give to Windsor a more complete communication with London than was afforded by the Slough station.

In the autumn of 1844 the "Windsor Junction Railway" was projected, intended to connect Windsor with the Great Western Railway at Slough with a line out of it to Staines. It was proposed that the line should be on the atmospheric principle, then enjoying a short-lived reputation. Crossing the Thames between Windsor and Datchet, it was to proceed along the edge of the Home Park to a terminus near Windsor bridge. This project was withdrawn without proceeding to parliament.

In the session of 1846, plans were deposited for several lines, among others for—1, "The Windsor, Slough, and Staines Atmospheric Railway." This arose out of the "Windsor Junction Railway" having the same general object and route, except that instead of skirting the Home Park it was intended to carry the line along "Romney Island," to a point near Datchet Lane, in Windsor. It was opposed by Eton College and by the Great

¹ See these and other provisions to prevent the Eton scholars from using the railway, in the act 5 and 6 Will. IV, c. cvii (local and personal), secs. 99—103.

Western Railway Company, and the bill was withdrawn after the second reading.

The other schemes were—2. “The Windsor, Staines, Brentford, and London Atmospheric Railway,” commencing at a point near the “Nelson” public-house, between New and Old Windsor, and terminating at Knightsbridge.

3. “The Great Western and Windsor,” to connect Windsor and Slough.

4. “The London and Windsor,” approaching Windsor from Egham and Old Windsor, and crossing the Long Walk on the south side of the castle. All these schemes were abandoned or defeated at one stage or another.

It became evident, however, that whether for good or for evil, a railway would find its way into Windsor, and parliamentary notices of two rival lines were given for the session of 1847,—the one under the auspices of the Great Western and the other of the South-Western Company. The Great Western scheme was the formation of a branch from Slough, on the west side of Eton, across the Thames above the Brocas, and so to George Street, in the town of Windsor. The College of Eton gave its assent to this line.

The South-Western scheme comprised an extension of the line already formed to Richmond, by making a line through Staines to a point between Datchet and Black Potts, which although the apparent terminus of the line, it was foreseen would ultimately lead (if this project succeeded) to the carrying the line into Windsor, by some means or other.

The inhabitants of Windsor and Eton were divided in their support of the rival lines, while those who took no part in either could not but regret the prospect of the formation of two lines, each more or less calculated to disfigure the neighbourhood of the castle, and dividing a traffic not more than might be readily conveyed by one line.

The apparent impossibility, however, of reconciling the conflicting interests of the Great Trunk lines, so as to induce them to unite in making one line into Windsor, and the greater necessity, consequently, for obtaining certain concessions for securing to the

Crown the enjoyment of its property, appear to have led the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to make terms with both the rival companies, and, in so doing, to secure at the same time the means of carrying out those improvements without applying to Parliament for any pecuniary assistance.

On the other hand, both lines were, to some extent, dependent on the favour of the Crown. Independently of the obvious disadvantages attending the formation of a line to Windsor without the full approval of the Court (even if the consent of Parliament could be hoped for), the Great Western scheme required the use of some Crown property, and the improvements contemplated at Windsor on the part of the Crown formed an important if not essential ingredient in the South-Western scheme, for the principal access from Windsor to the terminus at Blackpotts would be by the intended new road and bridge to Datchet from Thames Street across the Home Park and the river Thames.

On the 10th of May, 1847, an agreement was effected between the Commissioners of Woods and Forests and the Windsor, Staines, and South-Western Railway Company, under which the Company agreed to pay to the Commissioners the sum of £60,000, "towards the expense of constructing the said roads and bridges, and of widening and improving Thames Street and High Street, Windsor."

The Railway Company having effected this arrangement with the Crown, succeeded in obtaining their Act, which received the royal assent on the 25th of June, 1847.¹

The Bill of the Great Western Company was thrown out for that year, but a similar bill was introduced the following session, and on the 19th of May, 1848, an arrangement was effected between the Company and the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, specifying the mode in which the terminal station in Windsor, and the modes of access and approach to it from the town and castle should be constructed "so as to harmonize with the Improvements contemplated by the Commissioners in the Town of Windsor." About thirteen acres of the Crown land at Eton,

¹ Stat. 11 and 12 Vict., c. lviii (local and personal).

and an acre and a quarter in the town of Windsor were ceded to the Great Western Railway Company, to be appropriated towards the formation of the railway, and as a site for a station to be constructed opposite to the Castle Hill in the town of Windsor, and "in consideration of the surrender of the said land on the part of the Crown and the contemplated advantages to the Railway Company from the new Railway," the company were to pay to the Crown the sum of £25,000. On the 14th of August, 1848, the act for the formation of the railway accordingly passed.¹

Although a session later in obtaining their act, it was obvious that the Great Western Company, with a terminus in the heart of the town, were in a more advantageous position than the rival company, whose terminus was to be a mile from the town. So strongly was this inequality felt, that the Commissioners of Woods and Forests at last gave their permission to the Windsor, Staines, and South-Western Railway Company, to extend the line from Blackpotts, and to carry it across the Thames through part of the Home Park, to a point called "Farm Yard," adjoining Datchet Lane, the company giving the commissioners control over the erection of the terminal station, and other desirable powers in respect of a line approaching so near the castle. This agreement, which was effected on the 14th of February, 1849, was ratified by an act of parliament passed in the same year, giving the company the necessary powers for the extension of their line.²

The Commissioners of Woods and Forests being under the first agreement with the Windsor, Staines, and South-Western Company, and the agreement with the Great Western Company, possessed of the requisite funds for the purpose, a bill was introduced into parliament in 1848 "to empower the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods to make certain Alterations and Improvements in the approaches to the Castle and Town of Windsor."

In committee, the counsel for the bill mainly relied on the

¹ Stat. 11 and 12 Vict. c. cxxxv (local and personal); and see the 26th Report of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, p. 6.

² See the stat. 12 and 13 Vict., c. xxxiv (local and personal). This act also gives certain powers to Eton College.

facts and arguments used in the "Letter to Lord Lincoln," and its author and other witnesses were examined in behalf of the bill, which was speedily passed; and on the 14th of August, 1848, it received the royal assent. By this act (11 and 12 Vict. c. 53), the Commissioners of Woods and Forests were authorised to apply the above-mentioned two sums of £60,000, and £25,000, in carrying the alterations and improvements into effect, which are minutely specified in the statute.

The works executed under the act for the Windsor improvements, consist—

"1st. Of a new Road, commencing at Datchet Lane, Windsor, and crossing the Home Park to the new Bridge over the Thames,¹ by which it is connected with a new Road to Datchet, made at the expense of the Windsor, Staines and South-Western Railway Company.

"2d. Of a new road leading from Southley Lane, Datchet, to the Road from Frogmore to Old Windsor, near the "Nelson Inn," forming a new communication between Datchet and Old Windsor, and other places in the same direction.

"3d. Of the two new bridges over the River Thames, called the "Victoria" and "Albert" Bridges respectively, each consisting of a cast Iron Arch, 120 feet in span, and of two Land Arches, the entire length of each bridge being 228 feet, independently of the Flood Arches in the approaches.

"4th. Of a new Road between Sheet Street, Windsor, and the Old Windsor Road, forming a communication between Windsor and Old Windsor, in lieu of the Frogmore Road.

"5th. Of Four Lodges, Two new Entrances to the Home Park,

¹ Although the "Letter to Lord Lincoln" recommended, as has been stated, the formation of a new road from Windsor to Datchet on the north side of the castle, the road as carried out differs materially from the suggested line, which was to leave the town of Windsor at the foot of the "Hundred Steps," cross the edge of the Dean's Garden, and continue eastward, *close under the bank* as far as an avenue of trees in the Home Park. Down this avenue the new road was to run for a short distance, and again take an easterly course to the river side, about a quarter of a mile above the old Datchet bridge. Instead, however, of the first part of the road being, as was intended, so immediately below the North Terrace as to be invisible from the windows of the castle and from the centre of the terrace, the road has been carried in a diagonal line across the Home Park. Whatever may be the advantages in other respects, this line certainly materially interferes with the effect of the view from the North Terrace.

and several Carriage Roads, which have added to the enjoyment of the Royal Domain.”¹

The above were completed by the close of 1850. The other works subsequently executed were the raising and widening of Southley Lane, the removal of the houses in Thames Street, Windsor,² the widening and improving the ascent of Thames and High Street into the centre of the town, and the alteration of the entrances to the Castle and Long Walk at the end of Park Street, where provision has been made for an entrance to the Long Walk, which is open to the same privileges for the public as formerly.

Simultaneously with the formation of the new roads the former

¹ 28th Report of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods, Forests, Land Revenues, &c., 1831, p. 20. It is to be regretted that the Commissioners of Woods and Forests did not avail themselves of the power which the act appears to have given them of purchasing the land forming the bank of the Thames, on the Datchet side of the river, between the two new bridges.

² In 1852, during the removal of these houses, and while some excavations were made connected with the drainage, the ancient Sally-port, noticed in an earlier part of this work, was discovered. (See *ante*, Vol. I, p. 73.) The very old house at the bottom of the Hundred Steps, the last remaining of the houses abutting on the castle, was demolished in the autumn of 1857. The gable-ended front, the upper part overhanging the lower, with the little low-roofed shop, made it so fitting a specimen of the street architecture of medieval times as to deserve a slight passing notice. The antique house was the property of the Dean and Canons of St. George's Chapel, one of the lay-clerks occupying it, whose office was to lock and unlock the doors of the Hundred Steps. For nearly fifty years one of the choir, who was brazier to Kings George the Third and George the Fourth, here followed that part of his calling. The last occupier was Mr. Marriott, who made use of the little shop as a repository for the publications of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge. For more than two years before its demolition the place was uninhabited. In taking it down two coins of the reign of Henry the Fifth were found under the roof. (From the information of Mr. A. Birkmyre, of Windsor.)

The 'Gentleman's Magazine,' after stating that the recent "improvements" in the town of Windsor have laid bare the ancient castle ditch and all the back parts of the canons' and petty canons' houses, remarks that "this may be an improvement in point of roadway and of cleanliness; but, after all, it destroys the romantic charm of the winding ascent and the picturesque effect of the ancient towers mounting over the roofs of the humbler dwellings beneath them. One good consequence of railroads is that they render mere turnpike and common road 'improvements,' which were often made at the sacrifice of natural beauties, less requisite than before. In the present instance, the railroads have both suggested and, owing to the hard bargain of the Commissioners of Woods, have actually supplied the funds for the improvement of the ordinary roads." ('Gentleman's Magazine,' vol. xxxvii, new series, p. 377.)

road to Frogmore and Old Windsor was stopped up, a private road to Frogmore being provided by another route. The formation of a direct carriage-road to Datchet also allowed the closing of the foot-path across the Little Park.¹ William the Third's wall round the Little Park was taken down, and several houses on the old Frogmore road and elsewhere, purchased and removed.²

A constant and full supply of water to all parts of the castle has been secured by laying down pipes to the interior of the castle from a reservoir near Winkfield—thus to some extent doing over again that which was effected in the reigns of Edward the Sixth and Mary.³

By the construction of the new road from Windsor to Datchet a part of the Home Park, containing 77a. 8r. 17p., was severed from the remainder of the park. Permission was given to use a part of this land as the site for the Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society of England in 1851; and subsequently to this occupation her Majesty expressed her desire that such portions of the land thus excluded from the Home Park as could be made available for the purpose should be thrown open as a place of recreation for the public, and, a royal warrant having been issued to that effect, nearly seventy acres, which had during the reigns of many successive monarchs been in the personal occupation of the sovereign, were thrown open to the public, during the royal pleasure, “for the recreation of pedestrians.”⁴

¹ The regret that must have otherwise accompanied the closing of this path, which passed near the site of Herne's Oak, was diminished, if not wholly removed, by the previous alterations made at this spot, as described at an earlier part of this work. (See *ante*, Vol. I, pp. 690, 691.)

² Down to the 31st of March, 1851, £21,762 5s. had been expended on the purchase of property and compensation, and £30,296 14s. 2d. on the works and professional services. (28th Report of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, p. 21.)

³ See *ante*, Vol. I, p. 599.

⁴ 29th Report of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, 1852, p. 8. In order that the area of the Home Park might not be diminished by the severance of the above-mentioned land, 11a. 3r. 12p., situated between the Thames and the old wall of the Home Park, with a portion of Shaw Farm, containing 72a. 2r. 39p., on the south side of the castle, were annexed to the Home Park. It will be observed that the Commissioners of Woods and Forests make no distinction between the Little Park and the Home Park, but include the whole under the latter name.

During the present reign the dean and canons have done much towards the restoration of St. George's Chapel and Cloisters.

The clerestory windows adjoining the east end of the chapel, which had been blocked up with tin plates at the time the altar-piece by West was put up,¹ were early in this reign opened, and dark glass placed in the two openings immediately adjoining the east end, and four of the following windows on each side glazed in rich and powerful colours, while the stonework of the west window was entirely renewed and the glass rearranged. The coats of lime-wash covering the whole of the stonework of the walls and vaultings have been completely removed, and the colours which were then disclosed on most of the bosses in the nave and aisles were renewed. In the vaultings of the choir itself, where no remains of any previous painting was discovered, the whole of the ornaments which cover the intersection of the ribs were fully emblazoned, connecting the vaulting with the richness of the clerestory windows; carried down to the floor by the banners and helmets on the finials and by the heraldic plates on the back of the several stalls, these banners and other insignia of the Knights of the Garter giving a peculiar richness to this magnificent choir. The removal of all the adventitious coverings from the stonework made the same process necessary to the oak work in the choir, for repeated varnishings and a long accumulation of dirt had rendered the high beauty of the carvings nearly invisible. These are now fully brought out.² The royal closet on the north side of the altar had been painted to represent stone, though the style of its sculpture clearly showed that the material was wood. This has been restored to its original state. Great improvements were also made both in the mechanical structure and external decorations of the organ.

¹ See *ante*, p. 545.

² "The severe measures required to clean thoroughly the wood work of the stalls made it necessary to take down the stall plates of the knights; which might otherwise have been irreparably injured. But a careful diagram having been made of their position before removal, they were replaced with the most rigid exactitude. The early specimens of these stall plates, which were coloured in a permanent manner by enamel, are extremely curious, and form a very instructive series of examples of heraldic drawing and composition; the modern plates suffer exceedingly by contrast with these, both as to style and material." (Willement.)

The various chantries within the chapel also partook of the general repair and restoration.¹

Turning to the exterior of the building, it may be observed that until very lately the arches which divided the ambulatory of the Deans' Cloisters from the small enclosure within were in a state of ruinous decay, exhibiting very slight remains of their once beautiful design. The enclosure was occupied by a large water-tank, from which the houses of the dean and canons were supplied. "The whole," observes a contemporary writer, "had a heavy, dismal, and very depressing appearance, as the casual visitor, or curious antiquary, passed through on his way from the Lower-ward to the Postern-gate, which leads by the Hundred Steps into Thames Street. Now all is altered. . . . It would appear, from the specimens now existing, that it has been a custom with the friends of many of the deceased military knights to erect tablets to their memory on the walls of the Dean's Cloister, but as each party consulted his own taste, there was a necessary want of uniformity in these memorials, and the mural monuments detracted from, rather than added to, the appearance of the cloister. It was therefore suggested that the relatives of the deceased knights might effect a two-fold object if they were to restore each one of the decayed arches, and occupy the space next the foundation with the inscription to the memory of the departed. The first to fall in with the suggestion were the representatives of the late Major Wathen; then followed those of Colonel Campbell; after a short interval, the Rev. W. Canning, one of the canons, restored two arches *in piam memoriam* of Edward Hawke Locker, Esq.,² whose active benevolence was chiefly instrumental in the establishment of the local Dispensary and Savings Bank. Thus were all the arches of the south ambulatory restored, and the natural effect was to make the dilapidated portion look worse by the contrast. The chapter saw that it would be unwise to leave the cloister to this gradual

¹ Willement's account of the restorations of the Collegiate Chapel of St. George, Windsor, 1844.

² Formerly secretary and afterwards commissioner of Greenwich Hospital. He was buried at Iwer.

process of restoration, and taking the matter earnestly in hand, they have carried out the work in a style befitting the object. Availing themselves of the services of Mr. Cundy, of Grosvenor Wharf, Pimlico (who gained the medal for the restoration of Queen Philippa's tomb in Westminster Abbey), they have restored the original architecture in all its minute details, and the result has been eminently successful." At the same time they caused the unsightly tank to be removed, and the enclosure laid down with turf.¹

Eton must not be forgotten in the enumeration of the changes effected in the neighbourhood of Windsor. In 1844 large additions were made to Eton College by the erection of a new range of buildings in the Elizabethan style, adjoining the provost's lodge, and on the site of the former stables and wash-houses, consisting of rooms, dormitories, and lavatories for the boys, a library for the school, used occasionally as an examination room for prizes and scholarships. The first stone of the new buildings was laid by His Royal Highness Prince Albert, on the 20th of June, 1844, and they were completed in the following year, at a cost of about £20,000, nearly the whole of which sum was subscribed by old Etonians. Alterations and improvements were made in the old buildings, by dividing "Long Chamber" into several compartments. In the course of the year 1857 the college-hall has been restored to its original state, and a spacious gallery formed over the buttery passage, which it is in contemplation to adorn with the portraits of distinguished collegers. In the removal of the wainscoting very extensive stone fireplaces, in good condition, were disclosed on the north, west, and south sides of the hall, which have enabled the authorities to dispense with the ancient floor fire in the centre, by which it was ineffectually attempted to warm the building.

In 1846 a "Sanatorium" was erected² on the Eton Wick Road, and new houses for the masters were soon afterwards built on the

¹ 'Windsor and Eton Express,' 13th of March, 1852.

² See the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' vol. xvii, new series, p. 77; vol. xxii, new series, p. 198; vol. xxiii, new series, p. 415.

opposite or west side of the street,¹ and a complete drainage of the college and its precincts was previously completed at an expense of £4000.

Attention had been directed to the state of the chapel of Eton College at an earlier period. It was much worn and wasted by time, but whitewash, paint, and "repairs" had deteriorated it to a far greater extent. A considerable sum having been raised for this purpose, before the end of 1842 the side walls were relieved of their wainscoting, and the screen, which since the time of Sir Christopher Wren had disfigured the building, and concealed the old stonework, was removed, and the old altar-piece and several ancient monuments again brought to light. A stone pulpit was erected, and the old organ removed and a new one placed in the choir. A new timber roof was at a later period substituted for the previous flat, plastered ceiling, and the window at the east end filled with stained glass at a cost of £1000 raised by subscription amongst the Etonians of the day. At the same time an entirely new arrangement was made in the sittings in the chapel, stalls and seats in character with the restored building being substituted for the old pews and forms. More recently, painted glass windows have been introduced on the south side of the chapel, two of them having been put up at the expense of the Rev. John Wilder, one of the Fellows, and the remainder, now in the course of erection by a liberal subscription of old Etonians, being appropriated to the memory of the Etonians who fell in the Crimea during the war with Russia.²

The ante-chapel remained for a few years longer than the choir in its previous state, looking all the more disfigured from contrast with it. The College authorities resolved to complete the work by an outlay of between £2000 and £3000 in cleaning, repairing, and rearranging the ante-chapel. The work has been accomplished. All

¹ Some of the old houses which previously occupied the site are represented in the woodcut, *ante*, Vol. I, p. 131. The old Christopher Inn also, as represented at p. 260 *ante*, stood on the spot where one of the master's houses has been erected.

² 'Gentleman's Magazine,' vol. xviii, new series, p. 522, and the information of J. Seeker, Esq. On removing the stalls, organ, screen, and wainscoting, some very remarkable paintings were discovered on the north and south walls, drawings of which have been preserved. (See a notice of them in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' vol. xxviii, new series, p. 187.)

the monuments in this part of the edifice were removed from the walls; and, with the exception of those of the founder and Dr. Goodall, placed on the walls of the north entrance. The walls were re-faced with Bath stone, and new tracery panneling has been introduced along the whole of the west end; also new moulded purlins, cornices, and new moulding along the sides of arched principals, with carved angle ornaments to correspond with the new roofing of the choir; the arched beams and all the timbers of the roof coloured; the stone floor taken up and re-worked and fixed. The work was entrusted to Mr. Ratter, of Cambridge.¹ The windows of the ante-chapel were subsequently fitted with painted glass.

A new parish church has been erected in the town of Eton, the funds for which were raised by subscription from the college, and the inhabitants of the town. It stands on the site of a chapel of ease built by William Hetherington, a Fellow of Eton College, and the munificent benefactor to the blind, for the convenience of the inhabitants, the increase of the boys at Eton having gradually wedged the townspeople out of the college chapel. The duty at the chapel of ease, which was without any specific endowment, was generally performed by one of the Conducts of the college. The new edifice is now, however, the parish church under the provisions of the Church Building Acts.

The labours of the historian of Windsor are brought to a close. A narrative of the various incidents since the commencement of the present reign connected with Windsor, including the magnificent receptions of Foreign Sovereigns at the Castle, must be left for the local antiquary of a future age. For the present, the work fittingly terminates with the preceding enumeration of the important changes effected in the neighbourhood of the castle since the accession of Queen Victoria. If Shakespeare felt that the Windsor Castle of his day merited the wish

“That it may stand till the perpetual doom,”

¹ The ‘Athenæum,’ 1852, p. 975.

² In consequence of the great influx of boys to Eton, some of the lower school are obliged to attend the service at the new church on Sundays.

how readily would he admit that the present building and its Royal Mistress deserved all the honour he paid to it and to the “radiant Queen ;” and that the Castle is in the nineteenth, what he believed it to be in the sixteenth century,

“Worthy the owner, and the owner it.”



Datchet Bridge in 1847.

I N D E X.

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